

Lord Brougham's portrait of
Doct. Franklin

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any error in any advertisement beyond the amount
charged for its insertion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**Lord Brougham's portrait of Frank-
lin.**—The following sketch of the Ameri-
can philosopher, is from Lord Brougham's
new work, "Statesmen in the time
of George III."

"One of the most remarkable men
of our times as a politician, or of
any age, as a philosopher, was Franklin,
who stands alone in combining together
these two characters, the greatest that man
can sustain, and in this, that having borne
the first part in enlarging science, by one
of the greatest discoveries ever made, he
bore the second part in founding one of the
greatest empires in the world.

In this truly great man, every thing
seems to concur that goes towards the
constitution of exalted merit. First he was
the architect of his own fortune. Born to
the humblest station, he raised himself by
his talents and his industry, first to the
place in society which may be attained with
the help only of ordinary abilities, great
application, and good luck, but next to the
loftier flights which a daring and happy
genius alone can scale; and the poor Print-
er's boy who at one period of his life
had no covering to shelter his head from
the dews of the night, rent in twain the
proud dominion of England, and lived to
be the Ambassador of the Commonwealth
which he had formed, at the Court of the
haughty monarchs of France, who had
been his allies.

Then he had been tried by prosperity as
well as adverse fortune, and had passed
unhurt through the perils of both. No ordi-
nary apprentice, no common-place jour-
neyman, ever laid the foundation of his in-
dependence in habits of industry and tem-
perance more deep than did he whose ge-
nius was afterwards to rank him with the
Galileos and Newtons of the old world.
No patrician, born to shine in
Courts, or assist at the councils of mon-
archs, ever bore his honors in a lofty sta-
tion more easily, or was less spoiled by the
enjoyment of them, than this common
workman did when negotiating with royal
representatives, or caressed by all the
beauty and fashion of the most brilliant
court in Europe.

Again, he was self-taught in all he
knew. His hours of study were stolen
from those of sleep and of meals, or gain-
ed by some ingenious contrivance for read-
ing, while the work of his daily calling
went on. Assisted by none of the hopes
which affluence tenders to the studies of
the rich, he had to supply the place of
tutors by redoubled diligence, and of com-
mentaries by repeated perusal. Nay, the
possession of books was to be obtained by
copying what the art he himself exercised
furnished easily to others.

Next, the circumstances, under which
others succumb, he made to yield, and bent
to his own purpose—a successful leader of
the revolt that ended in a complete tri-
umph after appearing desperate for years;
a great discoverer in philosophy, without
the ordinary helps to knowledge; a writ-
ter famed for his chaste style, without a
classical education; a skilful negotiator,
though never bred to politics, ending as a
favorite, nay a pattern of fashion, when
the guest of frivolous courts, the life which
he had begun in garrets and workshops.

Lastly, combinations of faculties, in oth-
ers deemed impossible, appeared easy and
natural to him. The philosopher, delighting
in speculation, was also eminently a
man of action. Ingenious reasoning, refin-
ed and subtle consolation, were in him
combined with prompt resolution, and in-
flexible firmness of purpose. To a lively
fancy he joined a learned and deep reflec-
tion; his original and inventive genius
stooped to the convenient alliance of the
most ordinary prudence in every-day af-
airs; the mind that soared above the
clouds, and was conversant with the lofti-
est of human contemplations, disdained not
to make proverbs, and feign parables for
the guidance of apprenticed youths, and
servile maidens; and the hands that
sketched a free constitution for a whole
continent, or drew down the lightning from
heaven, easily and cheerfully lent
themselves to simplify the apparatus by
which truths were to be illustrated, or dis-
coveries pursued.

His discoveries were made with hardly
any apparatus at all; and if at any time
he had been led to employ instruments of
a somewhat less ordinary description, he
never seemed satisfied until he had, as it
were, afterwards translated the process by
resolving the problem with such simple
machinery, that you might say he done it
wholly unaided by apparatus. The experi-
ments by which the identity of lightning
and electricity was demonstrated, were

made with a sheet of brown paper, a bit
of twine, a silk thread, and an iron key.
Upon the integrity of this man, whether
in public or in private life, there rests no
stain. Strictly honest and scrupulously
punctual in all his dealings, he preserved
in the highest fortune the regularity which
he had practised as well as inculcated in
the lowest.

In domestic life he was faultless, and in
the intercourse of society delightful.
There was a constant good humor and a
playful wit, easy and of high relish, without
any ambition to shine, the natural fruit of
his lively fancy, his solid natural good
sense, and his cheerful temper, that gave
his conversation an unspakable charm, and
alike suited every circle, from the humblest
to the most elevated. With all his
strong opinions, so often solemnly declared,
so imperiously recorded in his deeds, he
retained a tolerance for those who differed
with him, which could not be surpassed in
men whose principles hang so loosely about
them as to be taken up for a con-
venient cloak, and laid down when found
to impede their progress. In his family he
was every thing that worth, warm affec-
tions, and sound prudence could contribu-
te, to make a man both useful and amia-
ble, respected and beloved.

In religion he would be reckoned by
many a latitudinarian, yet it is certain that
his mind was imbued with a deep sense
of the divine perfections, a constant impres-
sion of our accountable nature, and a lively
hope of future enjoyment. Accordingly,
his death-bed, the test of both faith and
works, was easy and placid, resigned and
devout, and indicated at once an unflinching
retrospect of the past, and a comfort-
able assurance of the future.

If we turn from the truly great man
whom we have been contemplating, to his
celebrated contemporary in the Old
World, (Frederic the Great) who only
affected the philosophy that Franklin pos-
sessed, and employed his talents for mili-
tary and civil affairs, in extinguishing that
independence which Franklin's life was
consecrated to establish, the contrast is
marvellous indeed, between the Monarch
and the Printer.

**[From the New-York Despatch.]
THE HALF MAST FLAG.**

As Rowley is famous for pumpkins and
Charlestown for pork, so is Beverly for
beans. As current rumors goes, pigs could
not course the streets there with the impu-
nity they do here. In a vast kiln, the cooking
of the pulse for the consumption of this town
of Daniels daily goes on, and the pork,
which unobtrusively the otherwise dry mass,
is driven in, alive and whole.

All this, be it understood, is the assertion
of the Hogs of Charlestown, the Pumpkins
of Rowley, the Marble-heads of Marblehead,
and other enemies of the ancient town which
once formed a part or precinct of Salem.
No Beverly man will confess the impeach-
ment in all its counts, though many of them
are ready to go to the death on beans, as Gov.
Hamilton was on his sugar. The vessels
from Beverly take out an abundance of the
article among their stores, and it is matter
of report that a Beverly vessel once signal-
ized herself in distress for provisions, on
coming home. Assistance went down, and
it was discovered that nothing was deficient
in the harness cask, or meat barrel, there
was water enough on board for a month and
bread and potatoes sufficient for the same
length of time. The only article deficient
was—beans! and without them the mariners
would not and could not support the fati-
gue of working their vessel up the har-
bor.

That probability, however, may be mere
fiction, and as veracious chroniclers, we are
bound to stick to the facts.—In the Fall
of 18—, a large number of American vessels
were, as usual, at Cronstadt, in Russia; and
wherever there is a large number of vessels
in any port, you are pretty sure to find some
of them commanded by captains from Cape
Cod, and so along shore in Massachusetts;
and very likely to find among those Massa-
chusetts boys, a small sprinkling of lads
from 'Beantown.' The youth there are
amphibious, and from paddling and living
in and among the docks, are not unfre-
quently seen with scales on their feet—particu-
larly when they have been catching fish.

Among these American captains at Cron-
stadt, there was one thorough-blooded
'beaner.' Ask him the particular charac-
teristic of America, and he would tell you
it is the continent on which Beverly is situ-
ated. Enquire into further details, and he
would mention New York, Philadelphia and
Boston, and some other villages, as also situ-
ated in the United States. But Beverly
was always uppermost—it was his Jerusa-
lem to which, after all his wanderings, he
'calculates' to return—and surely it is no
bad place which clings thus to the hearts of
its wandering children.

That our captain was roasted like parched
pulse among his countrymen, the reader
will easily guess. He bore it all in very
good part, without a word of complaint, but
looked unutterable things. He retorted up-
on his friends with the soubriquets of their
places of nativity—but beans stuck the best,
and while all jokes on him told well, none
of his jokes told upon others. He was de-
cidedly in a most hopeless minority.

One morning the flag of our Yankee

friend's vessel was discovered hanging at half
mast. Other American captains immedi-
ately answered the signal, out of respect
to their friend, and all the American shipping
then in port displayed the same token of
mourning. Every body was asking the
news, and the occasion of this testimonial—
but as nothing disastrous pertaining to the
general weal of America was heard of, the
conclusion was very naturally reached that
some on board the Beverly vessel was dead.
Several Englishmen out of general respect
to their distant connections, the Americans,
and out of courtesy to our friend in particu-
lar, hoisted their ensigns at half mast too,
and some of the French vessels followed
suit, so that the Cronstadt mole was pretty
generally clad in mourning.

Enquiry soon possessed the captains of the
fact that no one on board the Elizabeth
was dead, and the last and certain conclu-
sion to which they arrived, was that Capt.
L. had got the news of the death of his wife.
The fact that he had not made his appear-
ance on shore, strengthened this opinion.
Capt. L. was a universal favorite, and it is
justice to the other shipmasters to say
that his misfortune cast a real gloom over
all their faces. They pitied him, and
thought of their own wives, children and
friends, and each as he thought of the pos-
sibility that the next melancholy intelligence
from home might be for him, repaired, at
his earliest convenience, on board Capt.
L.'s vessel to offer condolence.

Sailors may not be always capable of the
finish and accuracy of speech which conceal
insincerity; but they are honest in their as-
severations, and pretend to no sympathy
when they do not feel it.—Captain L. sat
on the locker in his cabin—his elbow rested
on a table and his head on his hand.
His grief had as yet found no utterance
in words, and the cabin was filling up
with visitors. Silence would not have
answered, so they began to throw consolatory
words by random shots! 'It is hard to lose
a man's wife,' said one, 'but we must all die.'—
'That did not seem to hit the captain's
grief—and another tried. 'I felt the loss of
my child three years ago but heaven has
been kind, and sent me another.' The
wound was not yet probed. 'When a man's
mother dies, who has lived only for him, as
a body may say, it is natural and proper to
feel bad; and a man must have as little
feeling as an anchor stock, who don't.' The
bird did not fall from the bush at this, nor
at any other of the sallies of the visitors. At
length it was time to go, and one of them
stepped forward with his hat in his hand,
and feeling as awkward as any body would,
who is about making a speech, and knows
every body is looking at him. 'Well, Cap-
tain L. we know it is not decent, nor ship
shape, to perplex and annoy a man with
questions, who is in trouble, but we
should like, before we go, to have you put
it in our power to know how, and for what,
to feel for you?'

Captain L. slowly rose, with all the marks
of deep grief in his countenance. 'Gentle-
men,' he commenced, and did not have to
call their attention twice, 'I have indeed
met with an afflicting dispensation. That
I shall be able to support it, I have no doubt,
especially as I have the condolence and
commiseration of so many friends. Great
as is my grief, I will briefly state it. My
steward, gentlemen, neglected, until it was
too late to provide them for this day's din-
ner, to inform me that there are on board this
vessel—NO BEANS!'

The listeners looked from the speaker to
each other in astonishment. They first
stared vacantly—then smiled—then laughed
—then shouted; and three times there was
uproarious cheers as were ever uttered, rung
in the little cabin. It is unnecessary to say
that after this Capt. L. heard no more
taunts about the pabulum of the infants and
adults in his native town.

Rhubarb Pies.—Gather a bundle of the
leaf stalks quantum sufficit—cut off the
leaf and peel the stalk of the thin epider-
mis—cut in quarter inch pieces, and lay
them into the crust—cover well with su-
gar, and add nutmeg, orange peel and
spice to taste. The flavor is equal, and
very cheap. The pie plant is perennial, herbaceous
and very hardy. A dozen plants will afford a
family a constant supply.

To preserve Iron from Rust.—M. Pay-
men has communicated to the French In-
stitute a new method to preserve iron work
from rust. It consists in plunging the pieces
to be preserved in a mixture of one concen-
trated solution of impure soda (soda of
commerce) and three parts of water. Pieces
of iron left for three months in this li-
quid, had lost neither weight nor polish;
while similar pieces immersed for five days
in simple water were covered with rust.

To Cure a Cough or Cold.—The editor
of the Baltimore "Farmer and Gardener,"
says, that the best remedy he ever tried in
his family for a cough or cold, is a decoction
of the leaves of the pine tree sweeten-
ed with loaf sugar, to be freely drank warm
when going to bed at night, and cold
through the day.

The most sublime thoughts—beautiful
and powerful figures—and pure phrasology
—are found in an obsolete work but sel-
dom quoted, called the BRULE.

**[From the N. Y. Sunday Morning News.]
BLIND MAN'S BUFF—SPOONS.**
Truth is strange: stranger than fiction.
It never rains but it pours.—Old adage.

We know not whether it is that the land-
lords in the vicinity of this good city, either
for extortion, or selling bad cider or good
champaigne are doomed to suffer or not;
but recent occurrences show very clearly
that they have been the prey of the design-
ing.

It is only a short time since the story of
the Old Clock told how completely a land-
lord at Harlem, was taken in and done for.
We are inclined to think that the ease with
which the trick was managed, induced the
following to be played.

There is on Long Island a very pretty
and fashionable Hotel, well known to many
of our citizens fond of recreation in hot
weather, and liked not less for the coolness
of the sea view than for the admirable en-
tertainment that the house affords—the
choice of the wines, and the agreeable
manners of the obliging landlord.

At this hotel, a short time since, arrived
a carriage with four young men. The land-
lord was at the door, the gentlemen alight-
ed.

'Ah, Mr. —, how are you?' asked
one.

'How are you?' inquired the rest.

Mr. — replied quite well, and hoped
they were the same.

It appeared they were all quite well, and
this point being settled, they adjourned to
the bar and took a drink.

'We want dinner here,' said one of the
gentlemen.

'To dine,' said the landlord, lifting up his
eye brows and his voice at the same time.
'To dine,' said the other three gentlemen in
as quiet and natural a manner as if they really
meant what they said, which they did.
'The fact is,' said the first speaker, 'that
tempted by the fineness of the day, we thought
we would take a drive over to see if you
were in the land of the living. So give us
the best you have got for dinner, and don't
waste time in making apologies.'

'You could not have come more fortune-
ately,' replied the landlord, 'I go to New-
York market once a week in dull seasons,
and I have only this day returned with a
week's supply. If you will amuse yourselves
an hour or so fishing, I will be ready for
you—you may perhaps catch something.'

'Perhaps we may.'

'You are very fond of sport.'

'Very.'

The gentlemen proceeded to amuse them-
selves, but thought more of getting the land-
lord into a line than the fishes. The land-
lord meantime bustling about, rubbed his
hands with delight, and thought that the
early commencement of business argued a
good and prosperous season. He accord-
ingly did his best, and to conceal his lack of
dishes, covered his table with a great profu-
sion of plate, as modern fashionables do,
who feast the eye rather than the appetite.
It was a splendid affair. The bell rang.
The gentlemen obeyed the summons. They
sat down to dinner. After soup they drank
sherry; and with their fish, champaigne, and
with the dessert, claret.—The landlord was
convinced, from the delicacy of their palates
they must be gentlemen. At first he won-
dered that they knew him so well, as he had
no recollection of having seen them before,
but he afterwards remembered that they
had been several times at his house during
the last summer and drank a great deal of
wine. This remembrance was the more ex-
traordinary as the gentlemen had actually
never been there previously.

After dinner the company requested the
landlord to join them. He did so—and
right jovial fellows he thought them and
found them. Such jokes they cracked—
such songs they sung—such stories they
told—and such a quantity of wine they
drank. They were something like gentle-
men.

'What do you think of the Clock Story
(that has made such a noise in York?) in-
quired he.

'Capital, capital, ain't it?'

'Oh capital,' he replied.

'Such a neat shave, such a clean suck.
To take in a landlord. Capital, capital.'

'Yes, but he wouldn't have taken me
in.'

'He wouldn't?'

'No.'

'You're not to be done, eh?'

'Rather—not.'

'Not to be done,' said the first of the gen-
tlemen.

'Not to be done,' said the second.

'Not to be done,' said the third.

'Not to be done no how you can fix it,'
exclaimed the landlord, in a decided and
dignified tone of voice, which served to im-
ply that the other landlord was not gifted
with quite so much brain as himself.

'Well, another bottle of claret and the
bill,' said one of the gentlemen. It is get-
ting late—we must return to town.—The
bill and bottle were brought, and the carriage
announced as being ready.

'It is my turn to pay the bill, I believe,'
said one.

'No, Tom, it's not. It's mine.'

'You are mistaken Harry,' said Tom,
'you paid last.'

Tom appealed to Joe for the correctness
of his statement, who sided with him, and

Harry appealed to Bill, who bore out his
statement.

'This is a regular fix,' said Tom.
'The fact is, Mr. Landlord—but you don't
drink. Come, gentlemen, bumpers round,
the fact is, we go out a great deal, and
take it in turns to pay. Capital plan is't
it?—Fill your glass!'

'Capital,' said the landlord, drawing off
the contents.

'Now, whether it is,' continued Tom,
'the potency of your wine or not, I don't
know, we can't agree whose turn it is to
pay.'

'Never mind,' said Harry, 'we can easi-
ly manage that. Let the landlord be
blindfolded, and whichever he catches
shall pay.'

'Capital, capital,' exclaimed the gen-
tlemen.

'But gentlemen,' exclaimed the land-
lord.

'Capital, capital,' shouted the gentle-
men; and the more the landlord expostu-
lated, the more the gentlemen shouted
'capital, capital.'

'The table!' at length the landlord was
heard to exclaim.

'Nonsense! when you get near the table,
we will cry spoons!'

'Spoons!' said the landlord, and laugh-
ed.

'Spoons!' repeated the gentlemen, and
laughed. Never before was heard such
laughter.

At length the landlord was blindfolded.
He had not been long in the interesting
and dignified attitude which a man as-
sumes under such circumstances—his head
bent forward—his hands stretched out—
his knees crooked, before one of the gen-
tlemen, transferring the silver soup ladle
from the tureen to his own pocket, ex-
claimed 'spoons.'

The landlord thinking he was near the
table, turned round and went in an oppo-
site direction. The second gentleman
then seized all the spoons on the table,
shouted aloud " spoons ! "

Again the landlord turned round, when
the third, who had been forking the silver
forks with wonderful despatch, exclaimed
" spoons ! "

The landlord turned again. The fourth
gentleman, meanwhile, transferred four
candles from their silver sticks to the necks
of four champagne bottles, which were
quite as useful but not quite so ornamental.
He then put the candlesticks into his coat
pocket, and all four went quietly out. In
the hall they met a waiter, and told him
that the landlord wanted him to help clear
away. The gentlemen then hastily got
into their carriage and drove off.

The waiter went immediately to the din-
ing room, and great was his astonishment
to find his master playing " blind man's
buff, by himself.

'I hear you,' exclaimed the landlord,
'Don't forget to cry spoons!'

'Spoons!' cried the more and more as-
tonished waiter.

Directed by the voice, the landlord ap-
proached him, catching him in his arms,
exclaimed—' You have got to pay ! at the
same instant, he removed the bandage from
his eyes and discovered himself embracing
his waiter :

The gentlemen had decamped—his plate
vanished—his champagne bottles con-
verted into candlesticks ! In his first
rage he threw the waiter from him with
such violence that his head came in con-
tact with the table and overthrew it—
the lights were extinguished—plates and
glasses broke, and the pair for a second or
so, were playing blind man's buff indeed.

The landlord when he had recovered
himself, ordered a horse to be saddled to
proceed to town and lodge a complaint
to the police, but at this instant the gen-
tlemen returned, and confessing the joke,
restored the plate and paid the bill and
damage.

The landlord is now not quite confident
that his wisdom is not to be done, and he
confesses that he has learnt a good and
cheap lesson from blind man's buff and
the spoons.

Far Gone.—At a breaking up of a din-
ner party two of the company fell down
stairs; the one tumbled to the first landing
place, the other rolled to the bottom. It
was observed that the first seemed dead
drunk. " Yes," replied a bystander, but
he's not so far gone as the gentleman be-
low.

Two gentlemen noted for their fondness
of exaggeration, were discussing the fare at
the different hotels. One observed, that at
his hotel they had tea so strong it was nec-
essary to confine it in an iron vessel. " At
mine," said the other, " it is made so weak
it has not strength enough to run out of the
teapot."

Upon being asked whether he was seri-
ously injured, when the Pulaski's boiler ex-
ploded, Col. T. is said to have replied, that
he was so used to being blown up by his
wife that mere steam had no effect upon
him.

" I am only Price-ing it," said a Loco-
foco to a shop-keeper when he was detect-
ed stealing a blanket.

Method is the hinge of business.

Carriage Manufacture.
C. W. KIMBALL
WOULD inform the inhabitants
of Kennebunk and vicinity, that he
is building in Kennebunk, about
the building in Kennebunk, opposite
Ant & Warren's, Apothecones,
occupied as a Bake-House, and has
in good order for the above men-
tioned purposes, a large quantity of
CARRIAGES and LIGHT
CARRIAGES, of any style, built to order
and at short notice and on the most
reasonable terms.

ALSO
CARRIAGES, from the Tric Bore,
old fashioned Family Sleigh,
and will be sold as cheap as any
other in this State. Various
MODELS taken in part payment.
March 28, 1838.

**Furniture and Feather
House.**
CHILDRETH & AYRES would
inhabitants of Kennebunk
city that they have taken the
Kennebunk, formerly occupied by
Mr. Kimball, as a furniture
shop, where they will keep a
large quantity of Furniture and Feather
articles, sofas, tables, secretaries,
chairs, cane seat and mahogany
chairs, &c.
M. C. ARTRIDGE'S LEATHER
MANUFACTURE, for Chaise tops, &c.
&c. For sale by
D. BAZZAN

ALT RHEUM.
subscriber having, as he has
believe, discovered a certain
Rheum; and which may be
used as a remedy for various
or cutaneous diseases, would
be that he has applied for the
United States Letters Pat-
ent, for said remedy, which
is a Compound for the cure
of Rheum and other Diseases of
the skin, and is so prepared
that some may doubt, that
is any cure for this disease,
doubted it himself. Many
once deemed impossible, has
been effected.

Rheum, he knows by expe-
rience, or other not easily con-
quered, or dreadfully afflicted with
twenty years, and at times
was unable to labor, and
was to walk, or dress him-
self, or to many physicians, and
prescribed by them and
little relief.

In the spring of 1839, being very
ill, he had well high fever,
and great prostration, and
recovery. At that time
he procured a list of articles,
and to our own fields, and
to be good for the complaint,
he immediately resorted to
with these things and others
before found in some degree
a compound, and applied
to himself, and distressed
himself, and he can say with
truth, that he ought to do
with comparative ease,
and was restored to perfect
health, and he has used
SALT RHEUM; and continuing
it a period of five years,
and hundreds of persons,
and our own fields, and
to be good for the complaint,
he immediately resorted to
with these things and others
before found in some degree
a compound, and applied
to himself, and distressed
himself, and he can say with
truth, that he ought to do
with comparative ease,
and was restored to perfect
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Condition of the Press.—The condition of the press in this country, in reference to the system of indiscriminate credit on which it has been so generally conducted, is beginning to engage the attention of the conductors of journals in various parts of the country. The system, the Philadelphia North American remarks, "is injurious both to the publishers and to those subscribers who pay. The amount of money thus lost would, if expended on the paper as it might have been, have increased its attractiveness an hundred fold. It is a fact which we can vouch for, that there are standing on the books of a large establishment in an adjoining city, bad debts to the amount of \$100,000, and on those of another to the amount of \$60,000. These are but two instances which have fallen under our observation, and there are doubtless many papers in the country which could present a long and appalling array of delinquencies. The press would be rendered more independent by a cash system, and would avoid many imputations which are cast upon it. In London this system is universal; the papers are hawked through the streets as the penny papers are in this country." Baltimore American.

Political Peas.—At the market, the other morning, we asked a pea vender, what description of peas he had. "Oh," says he, "mine are the genuine whig peas, they are none of your locofoco peas." "What's the difference?" said we, between whig and locofoco peas?" "Why," replied the pea seller, "whig peas always turn out at least eight peas to the pod, but them locofocos while they look monstrous plump and slick outside, never shell out anything. When you come to investigate their accounts, you find 'em all pod—real defaulters, I tell you." Mem. Never buy locofoco peas. Petersburg, Va., Intel.

An advance.—A dashing blade, having gazed too long at the striped pig, was disposed to be rather noisy and pugnacious in the street at an unseasonable hour, and unfortunately fell into the clutches of the Charles. He promptly handed out a V. the usual fee to be allowed to go on his way carrying. "Won't do," said he of the hook—"must have have an X." "What ten dollars!—outrageous—never heard any thing like it." "Young man," said Charley, assuming the gravity and sternness of one big in authority, "I have to inform you that—sprec is riz."

Answering a Question.—A sportsman, cursing, lost a hare, and hastily accented a shepherd boy. "Boy, did you see a hare running by here?" "A hare, sir?" "Yes, fool." "What! a thing that runs fast, with long ears?" "Yes." "That go loppety, loppety lop?" "Yes, yes, my good fellow." "What, very long ears?" "Yes, dott." "Ah, then," said the boy, "I did't see it."

A farmer meeting the parson of his parish, and not giving way to him, was told that he was "better fed than taught." "True," replied the farmer, "you teach me, and I feed myself."

A Rich Heiress.—One of the daughters of Rothschild has become the wife of Henry Fitzroy, a member of Parliament, and has also adopted the Christian religion. The bridegroom was 32, two days after his marriage.

An Ancient American City.—The oldest town in the United States is St. Augustine, Florida, by more than forty years. It was founded forty years before Virginia was colonized.—Some of the houses are yet standing, which are said to have been built more than three centuries ago.

A gentleman in his country, who lately sent us the death of his wife, adds the following:—"P. S. Just give her a little puff, will you?"—Chicago Democrat.

Sure method of pulling out the fire of a chimney.—The simplest method is to have always in the house a certain quantity of flour of sulphur, and in case of fire catching in the flue, take a handful of it, which throw on the fire in the hearth, then stop the fireplace with either a wet sheet or blanket; in a few seconds the fire will be entirely out.

The best thing for stopping a leak in a cask, is white beaten up with common yellow soap; if this mixture be well rubbed into the leak, it will be found to stop it after every thing else has failed.

An old lady in the country, hearing of the death of an acquaintance of hers, who resided in the city, said she guessed he must have died of Morus Muliculus, as she heard the disease was very prevalent there.

In 1631 leather cannons were used by the Swedes with considerable success. They were considered an improvement upon the wooden cannon then in use, and which consisted of thick staves of wood bound together by iron hoops.

A Prairie on Fire.—The Galveston Gazette of May 31st contains a description of that grand sight, a prairie on fire. It says, "We had a pretty, not to say a sublime spectacle from this city, on the evening before last. Across the bay to the west, and some fifteen miles off, the prairie had been on fire, and was sending up huge columns of smoke all day. The sun went down, large, red and rayless, amid the huge masses, obscuring the light of the fire; but after dark, the whole line of the horizon, for many miles, was illuminated in the most brilliant manner, the light from the flames being reflected on the waters of the bay, and presenting to the eye what Napoleon described the burning of Moscow to be, an ocean of flame." News from London reached Green Bay in five weeks. The distance is 5,205 miles.—This would be an average of 148 miles a day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Later from France.—By the arrival of the packet ship Rhone at New York, we have our files of Paris papers to the 16th of May inclusive, being one day later than the advices by the Great Western.

The Monitor of the 16th, says that there has been no interruption of perfect tranquillity throughout France, on occasion of the outbreak in the metropolis. The telegraphic despatches received on that day, announced entire public peace in all the great cities. The news of the formation and composition of the new Ministry had put an end to the general anxiety, and had been welcomed with most lively satisfaction.

Spain.—A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne of the 12th of May, says: By a decree of the 10th, the Queen of Spain has accepted the resignation of M. M. Pizarro, Chacon and Hompanera. She has named in their places, ad interim, M. M. Vidor, Arago and Joss Ferras.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, June 10.] IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Our advices received on Saturday, by arrivals from Tampico, Matamoros and Vera Cruz, seem to indicate the darkest forebodings to this unfortunate country. From every State and Department accounts of treason and anarchy were pouring in, and under aggravations that will bear comparison with those tragedies formerly acted in old Spain. The Mexican Presidential chair is no sinecure at present. Santa Anna wields the iron rod of command with great dexterity; but his blows are required to fall so thick and heavy, that there is but feeble hope that the hero of Vera Cruz will be able to hold out very long. Already the States of Guanajuato, Jalisco, and San Luis de Potosi, have successfully resisted his mandates; and at the latest dates were making vigorous efforts to re-organize an army, that seemed to indicate the necessity for the immediate recall of all the forces under Bustamante and Arista to prevent the total annihilation of Centralism in the interior.

From Tampico.—Information has been received by the arrival of the schooner Creole, from Tampico, that Gen. Arista, at the head of 600 infantry, arrived at the bar of Tampico on the night of the 27th ult., and surprised and captured in a few minutes the small party of federalists who were there to defend the place, without losing or having a single man belonging to his party wounded.

The man-of-war schooner, formerly the old Independence, of Texas, stationed at the bar, was captured in fifteen minutes—the few men on board, jumped overboard and made their escape, leaving her two principal officers, (one of whom, a Frenchman, behaved nobly) and seven men, all of whom were wounded, to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Gen. Arista had despatched a brig to Vera Cruz to obtain eight large pieces of ordnance, and two bomb cannons, with which he intended to attack the city of Tampico; and according to his expressed determination, carry it without sacrificing a single man. Bustamante was at Alamo and was daily expected at Tampico.—N. O. Bee.

The first instalment of the indemnification to the French had been paid by the Mexicans. Col. Bee, the envoy from Texas, after remaining on board the French frigate for some days, was to leave for Havana on the 29th ult.—finding that the Mexicans would have nothing to say to him.

General Canizales had left Matamoros, with some 700 troops, to join the government forces in the attack upon Tampico. The accounts from the interior of Mexico are of anarchy and confusion, except at the capital, where all was quiet.—N. Y. Com.

Texas and Mexico.—Mr. B. E. Bee, the Agent lately sent by the Government of Texas to Mexico, with a diplomatic appointment, has published a letter in which he says, that after several communications with the Mexican authorities, it was decided that he should not be received as the Representative of the Government of Texas. Boston Advertiser.

A private letter from Mexico, under date of May 25th, informs us that the Rev. Dr. Molino, Apostolic Vicar of Texas, reached that city on the 13th of May, and next morning called to pay his respects to the President, ad interim, who would not see him, under pretext of business. That night, at 12 o'clock, he was conducted to prison, where he remains, without hope of acquiring his liberty at present.

The Mexican Government is organizing an army of 60,000 men, with which to recover the sovereignty of their lost province of Texas, and appear determined to make a desperate effort to effect it.—N. O. Bee.

From Nova Scotia.—The Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Capt. Sturges, despatched on the 14th inst. by the Secretary of the Treasury, to inquire into the causes of the seizure of fishermen under the flag of the United States, returned yesterday afternoon, and immediately made his report to the Collector of this port. The report will probably be published in a day or two. Capt. Sturges states that there had been no additional seizures of fishermen. On her arrival at Yarmouth, N. S. the Hamilton was received by a salute of twenty-two guns, which was returned. Capt. S. and his officers received every attention from the authorities there. Boston Daily Advertiser.

News from London reached Green Bay in five weeks. The distance is 5,205 miles.—This would be an average of 148 miles a day.

MAIL ARTICLES.

Launching of the U. S. Ship Sullivan.—At Portsmouth, N. H. the launching of this beautiful ship brought together a great number of people upon the neighboring coast of the Navy Yard on Thursday last. The house in which she was constructed is one of the largest in the United States.

The Portsmouth Journal is informed by competent judges, that she is one of the most elegant specimens of naval architecture to be found in this or any other country. Although as strong as iron, wood and copper can make a vessel, yet so neat and polished is she in every part, from the keelson, as to challenge comparison with the most finished bit of cabinet work, just from the hands of the artist.

This vessel is one of six experimental sloops of the same size, now building at the several navy yards.—Two have been launched, the Marion at Charlestown and the Decatur at New York; a third has just been commenced at Philadelphia. The length of the new vessel on deck is 117 feet, her breadth 32; for capacity 600 tons. Although pierced for 20 guns, she will mount only sixteen—fourteen 32 pound carronades and two long twelves, with a complement of about 175 men and officers. One of the principal improvements consists in such an adaptation of the keel, as to allow of being parted with, without any material detriment or danger to the body of the vessel. In merchant ships it is customary to leave a small space between each frame to be filled with salt as a preventive of the dry rot. As the moisture arising from salt has been found injurious to the health of men-of-war's crew, to remedy this and to guard against decay, in the United States ships, every two frames are firmly united together, leaving a space of about eight inches between them and the next, so that the air freely circulates around every timber as it were, from one end of the vessel to the other; as has been usual, mostly beyond the planking, is more within the vessel, for greater strength and security.

The Journal further says that the keel of the Congress frigate was laid about two years since, but was removed to make room for the sloop just launched. At the Portsmouth Navy Yard orders have been received to build her immediately, as she is an experimental frigate, and if successful, will serve as a model for all subsequent ones. If this is the case, there will be constant employ at the Navy Yard for some months for two or three hundred mechanics and laborers, about the same that have been employed this season.—N. Y. Express.

The New York Gazette makes the following remarks with regard to a statement that is going the rounds of newspapers, that the manufacture of Beet sugar had reached such an extent in Russia that instead of 100,000 boxes of sugar from Havana, 40,000 would supply the demand.—The above paragraph has been going the rounds for the purpose of saying that so far from its being correct, that letters from St. Petersburg to the 4th of May, state the direct importations of white sugar from Havana and Matanzas alone last year, at one hundred and twenty odd thousand boxes.

Rail Road Travel.—The increase of travel over the Boston and Portland Railroad (formerly known as the Andover and Haverhill Rail Road), for the three months ending 31st May, has been 47 per cent. over the travel in the same months of last year, viz:—Income for March, April, and May 1839, \$18,188 20; income for the same months in 1838, \$12,351 80; difference in favor of 1839, \$5,836 40.—Boston Centinel.

A Tragedy.—A young actor of some promise named Low, formerly of Schenectady, N. Y. was almost instantly killed on the stage of the theatre at Louisville on the evening of the 8th inst. He was playing one of the characters in the drama of "The French Spy." He was required to discharge a pistol at another character and retreat.—He fired his pistol, drew a bayonet at the moment he commenced a retreat, looking back at the person upon whom he fired. He ran against one of the side scenes, the bayonet was forced into his body, he staggered from the stage and expired within twenty minutes.—Portland Advertiser.

Novel Cause of Acquittal.—A late St. Louis Republican states that on the day previous, while a man was on his trial before a justice for passing a counterfeit note, the note itself was stolen from the court, so the accused had to be released. Portland Advertiser.

Thaddeus Stevens has been re-elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Adams County, by a majority of upwards of 500 votes. A rebuke to the Loco Focus of that Legislature.—Id.

Buckingham county, in Virginia, where Mr. Jefferson always received a unanimous vote, gave, at the recent election, a Whig majority of 102. The Loco Focos are evidently not regarded as disciples of the great apostle of liberty in that quarter.

Canker Worms.—The canker worms are making worse havoc in this section than they did last year, and that was bad enough. The apple trees between this city and New Haven, and we understand, north of us also, are completely stripped, and look as brown and dry as though they had undergone a thorough roasting. It is really curious, and yet gloomy, when every thing else looks so beautiful and green, to see the orchards in every direction, as far as the eye can reach, bearing such a dry and desolate aspect. In New Haven, also, we noticed last week, the noble elms which stand so thick along Elm and Temple streets particularly, and which are usually such an ornament to the city at this season, were eaten as clean as a dog could pick a bone. The middle of January could hardly give them a more dreary and dead appearance. They are literally clothed with nakedness.—Hartford Courier.

The publishers of the Baltimore papers, viz: Baltimore American, Patriot, Chronicle, Republican and Post have published a Card expressing their determination, from the day of publication (yesterday), to insert nothing in the shape of advertisements, notices, &c. without pay, and "in every case the cash to be paid when the publication is left for insertion."—N. Y. Express of 22d inst.

Better News from Florida.—The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday contains information from Florida, by officers of the U. S. Army, who left there six days ago. It is stated that the Indians are coming in peaceably from every quarter, and that several hundred are now collected at Fort King. The most confident belief is entertained by the officers of the Army, that the war is, in reality, ended. A murder was committed near Picolata, a few days ago, but it was supposed to have been the work of a white man and a negro. The Indians declare their determination to abide by the treaty, and their actions so far, show that they are in earnest. Whether they will continue in this mind, no one can say; but we trust that the anticipations of the officers of the Army may all be realized, and that we may say, at last, that there is an end of the Florida war.

The Savannah Georgian, by the arrival at that city, on Thursday night, of the steamer Charleston, direct from Black Creek, has information from an authentic and indisputable source, to the effect that the prospect of a permanent peace with the Indians is quite favorable, and indeed, may be considered as fairly settled. Within the last few days, it is said, that many hundred friendly Indians have come in at Fort King, and on their way South, in fulfillment of their treaty engagements. They daily meet the expresses and trains on the road, and appear perfectly assured in their manner of the favorable change in affairs, intimating as little disposition to molest others, as fear of being molested.

We trust that these favorable anticipations may be fully realized, and peace and security be once more restored to the people of Florida. There came as passengers in the Charleston, Major Fauntleroy, 2d Dragoons, Capt. Backus, 2d Infantry, and Lieut. Merritt and Hoge, with two Companies 2d Dragoons, destined for Fort Columbus, N. Y. Philadelphia Gazette.

Match Chuck, Pa. and its neighborhood has been the scene of a series of accidents—some of them fatal—within a few days past. In the first place, 25 kegs of gunpowder blew up in the railroad cars, and killed one man and wounded several others—a young man accompanying the train escaping by a mere miracle. In the next place, the powder Mill of Mr. Amer, in Mahanoy Valley, was blown to fragments, and Mr. A's brother, with a man named Snyder, were blown by the explosion to the distance of 150 yards, and killed. About the same time an Irishman named Daniel Williams was killed by the falling of a coal drift in Nesquehoning, and another named William Knox, was drowned in the Lehigh, by falling into it in a state of intoxication.—N. Y. Gaz.

The Cincinnati Republican says that there is a large quantity of wheat unsold, in the granaries of the Ohio farmers, and the growing crop promises a more abundant yield than has rewarded the husbandman for many years. The same paper says that corn is plenty on the Illinois and Wabash rivers at from 20 to 25 cents per bushel, and pays good freight to boats purchasing and making return cargoes to Cincinnati. Thousands of sacks are also shipped from below for Pittsburg and other destinations on the Pennsylvania Canal, these markets being at present more certain than New Orleans.

The Right Spirit.—At a town meeting in Concord, N. H. recently, it was almost unanimously voted to raise one hundred thousand dollars to be invested in the stock of the Concord Railroad corporation, in addition to the town funds, amounting to about forty thousand, previously directed to be invested in the stock of the same corporation.

At another meeting in the same town, it was voted to appropriate the income of the surplus revenue of the United States, deposited with the town, for the term of twenty years, for the Asylum of the Insane, which is about to be built in that State, provided the institution be located within the town of Concord. At simple interest the income of the deposit for the term mentioned would exceed somewhat seventeen thousand dollars.—Portland Advertiser.

The Millennium at Hand.—There is a Reverend Mr. Miller preaching in the towns in this country, who is predicting that the world is coming to an end in 1843. He founds his doctrines and takes his facts from the Bible. Haverhill Gazette.

MOBAT CAMDEN!

RESISTANCE OF THE MILITIA LAW! By a letter from Augusta of June 22, we learn that the Governor had a request from citizens of Thomaston and Camden to call out the militia to quell an insurrection at Camden and to aid in carrying into effect the Militia Law. It seems that for several years the Companies there have been enabled, in some way or another to avoid military duty altogether. Under the law of 1837 an officer from another company was detailed to call them out and drill them. Not appearing according to order, suits were commenced on the last of the forty days, and an officer by the name of Hewett sent to serve them. A large number of persons however assembled at Camden, got out a swivel, a six pounder, and armed beside with small arms, not only resisted the officer in the execution of his duties, but took his writs from him, tore them up, and bestowed much personal abuse and injury upon him—pelling him with stones, eggs, &c. They threaten to resist every attempt by whomsoever made to sustain the execution of the militia law,—and say that they have a large number combined in Camden and the adjoining towns for this purpose.

This is a notifying occurrence—it is really wounding to the pride of the State, and may yet be productive of more serious consequences than some of them apprehend. We understand that the Adjutant General has been sent to Camden to communicate with the leaders of the mob, and by proper representations of their folly and the impossibility of success in their attempt to set the laws at defiance, to induce them to quietly submit. If this succeeds, as we trust it will, all will be well. If they still determine to obstruct the officer in the execution of his duties, the proper authorities will not hesitate to order out a sufficient force to maintain the supremacy of the law. The mob, we understand, numbered about 200.—Saco Democrat.

A calf, 6 weeks old, weighing 215 pounds, was sold in Bangor last week for \$20.

The People's Presidential Candidate; or the Life of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio. Boston: Weeks, Jordan & Company, 1839. 216 pages, 16 mo.

Two volumes, relating to the civil and military services of General Harrison, had been given to the public prior to the publication of that, the title of which stands at the head of this article. One, an octavo of some 500 closely printed pages, by Moses Dawson, which appeared in 1824; the other, a duodecimo of some 300 pages, by James Hall, published at Philadelphia in 1836. Both are too large and encumbered with too many dry and uninteresting details for 'popular' books. From these the materials for this volume have been chiefly derived, and the author (a gentleman of Boston) has certainly succeeded in presenting to the public a very interesting and valuable little book.

Gen. Harrison has distinguished himself in the service of his country, both as a statesman and a military leader. Important trusts have been confided to him, in times past, by the National Government, and important stations assigned him by his neighbors and friends. He has proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him—honest, capable and faithful. Apart, then, from his political views and relations, his history, as a public man, must be acceptable to intelligent readers of all parties. The "Life" under consideration contains nothing calculated to annoy a candid political opponent; the author has not "aimed at a panegyric, but simply at a clear, honest statement of facts." As such we trust it will find an extensive and rapid sale.

We wish this volume could be generally read by the whigs of New-England more especially. We believe the talents and services of General Harrison are undervalued in this section of the Union, even among his political friends. A perusal of this brief, but comprehensive and well written, narrative will impress upon the mind of the reader the facts, that he does, and deserves to stand in the front rank of the distinguished men of our land, and that his eminent public services entitle him to the respect and gratitude of his countrymen.

FLORIDA.—A letter from a gentleman in Florida, under date of 20th inst., to the editor of the New York Courier & Enquirer, states that Mr. Durall had just arrived at the seat of Government from Florida, bringing intelligence of the determination of Gov. McCall to attack the Indians, and that great excitement exists in the territory in consequence of the arrangements made by Gen. Maccomb. The writer apprehends that, if the treaty entered into by Gen. M. be broken by the Executive of Florida, the war will be renewed by the Indians with all its attendant horrors,—and that if the faith of the nation pledged to these unfortunate savages be again violated, it will be in vain to make further attempts at negotiation.

THREATENED BLOCKADE.—The New Orleans Bulletin, on the authority of a gentleman recently from Houston, states that the Texian government will shortly take measures to establish a blockade along the whole Mexican coast. Mexico has not a single vessel of war at present;—the Texian squadron will consist of three sloops of war and an armed steamer. With this force, it is believed, "an effectual blockade can be maintained before three ports at least, viz: Vera Cruz, Matamoros and Tampico, which are the great doors of commerce to Mexico."

CAPITULATION OF TAMPICO.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 18th inst. gives the particulars of the surrender of Tampico, to the Government army under Gen. Arista, on the 6th inst. The terms of the treaty were quite favorable to the Federalists,—private property was to be respected, political offences pardoned, &c. No violence was offered by Gen. Arista or his troops to the inhabitants, and foreigners resident at Tampico experienced no molestation. Gen. Urrea was absent at the time. It was not generally understood how the Government obtained this bloodless victory. Bustamante was to make his public entry into the city on the 9th.

The capitulation of Tampico must be a serious blow to the cause of Federalism, and, for a season at least, destroy all its plans. The accounts from the interior were contradictory, but the impression generally prevailed at Tampico, that the government had been successful at all points. It was rumored that Tuspan had been captured, but this needs confirmation. The U. S. sloop-of-war Warren was at Tampico at the time of its surrender; the commander, Capt. Spencer, was indefatigable in his exertions in behalf of American citizens, by which they were secured from all harm either in person or property.

A Whig State Convention was recently held in Chambersburg, Pa. by which resolutions were adopted recommending HENRY CLAY as the first choice for the Presidency, but pledging the convention and its constituents to abide by the decision of the National Convention. The Convention also elected Senatorial delegates to the National Convention.

A story is going the rounds, of a ship-master who was apprized, on his return to Boston from an European voyage, by a letter from a "man of the law," of the existence of a claim against him for damages. It seems that on the passage from the U. States to Liverpool he had chastised one of his crew, somewhat severely, for disobedience; but the man resumed his duty and performed it until his arrival at Liverpool, when he deserted. Jack got back to the U. S. first, and lodged a complaint against the captain for having deprived him of one of his eyes. The captain met Jack when he called at the office of his attorney and found, sure enough, that the poor sailor was minus a "peeper." He expressed his sincere regret at the circumstance, and finally compromised the matter by paying over to Jack's counsel \$200. On returning to his ship and relating the occurrence to his mates and men, however, the men informed him that Jack was blind in one eye when he shipped—"the identical eye for the loss of which he had just recovered \$200." But the information came too late—Jack was off on a spree and none of the money could be recovered.

The New-Haven Herald states that an old sorrel horse, attached to the Pavilion establishment in that city, was driven to New-York a few days ago, with a light vehicle, on a wager that he would arrive there before the Mail steamer Boliver, which was on its way down the harbor before the bet was made. The driver was on the wharf in N. York, waiting half an hour before the Boliver arrived, having gone the entire distance with old sorrel.

A case was tried last week, at Lowell,—an action of trespass,—in which it was proved that the defendant took a letter addressed to the plaintiff from the Post-Office, broke the seal and read its contents to three other persons. The defendant was fined \$15, damages.

Three cases of Yellow fever,—in the persons of seamen just arrived there from Havana,—have occurred at Charleston, S. C., two of which had proved fatal. The Port Physician thinks no injury to the health of the city will accrue from these cases.

A violent tornado passed over Carlisle, Pa., and vicinity, 13th inst. completely destroying some houses, damaging others, protruding entire fields of grain, &c.

70 steamboats arrived at Pittsburg, Pa. from the 1st to the evening of the 11th inst. In this number the four boats which ply regularly on the Alleghany river are not included.

The wheat harvest has commenced in Virginia. In the James River district the crops, it is said, are partially damaged by the chinch bug and fly;—in the valley they are uncommonly fine. There will be, throughout the State, an average crop at least.

The whole square, embracing St. Peter, Perido, Gravier and St. Paul streets, in New-Orleans, was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. About 25 buildings were burned, mostly one story frame houses, and many destitute families have been thrown upon the charity of the citizens.

Mr. Downing (V. B.) has been re-elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Florida, by a majority of 8 or 900 votes.

A tremendous hail storm passed over portions of Prince George and Sussex counties, Va. on the 14th inst. The crops of all kinds were greatly damaged.

A young man named Nastrand, in Philadelphia county, walked 20 miles in 2 hours, 27 minutes and 20 seconds, on the 17th inst. The bet was two to one that he could not perform the distance in 2 hours and 30 minutes.

Wellhens, one of the Braganza Pirates, was executed at New-York on the morning of the 21st inst.

Operations have been commenced on the route surveyed for a branch rail-road from Salem to Marblehead.

There are, according to a census recently taken, 1700 inhabitants in East Boston. Five years ago there was but a single house on the island.

Later from England.—By the arrival of the packet ship Cambridge at New York, we have received London and Liverpool papers to the 20th and 21st ult.—The London dates are three days later than those previously received, but as one of the days was Sunday, there is not much additional information as to the money market or political affairs.

To mercantile men the news is of considerable importance, and has had the effect rather to depress than improve the bad state of things which at present exists in the New York Money Market.

In Spain, every thing remains pretty much in statu quo. Changes of ministry, civil war, assassinations, the destruction of troops by the armies, marchings and counter-marchings continue to be the order of the day. It would be a mercy to blot such a blood-spilling nation from existence.

France is quiet again, and the recent disturbances there, show the weakness of the disaffected multitude, and the stability of the Government. The patriotism of the National Guard has been tried, and the best men of France were found more ready to serve the country in adversity than in prosperity. The Governments of Europe have more confidence in the institutions of France than they have had for years before.

In England, nothing is really well, if not absolutely ill. The majority in numbers, if not in power, are certainly dissatisfied. The chartists hold their meetings throughout the kingdom, notwithstanding the Queen's Proclamation and the exertions of the officers of the Government to prevent them. In Bristol, they have, it is said, threatened to begin the revolution by making a bonfire of the shipping at that port. Arrests were numerous and frequent. The Government were preparing for the worst. Military stores were being forwarded to all parts of England and Wales, and troops were concentrating in the vicinity of the large manufacturing districts.

Present appearances betoken any thing, they give promise of a successful issue to the present struggles between the chartists and the Government. The former will triumph, in part at least, much to the discomfiture of the Government.

The cotton market is in a wretched condition in England, and of course in the United States; for as it is there so it is at home. No less than 204 persons have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the insurrection in Paris. Of these, only 20 have been discharged. Some of the municipal guard have been insulted in the streets. No sentences are to be passed on the criminals till the whole matter is laid bare.

From Mexico.—The schr. Emblem, Capt. Kinney, arrived yesterday from Matamoros, 6th inst. Capt. K. states that a party of 500 Comanche Indians had made an attack on the Mexicans residing north of the Rio Grande, killed 20 to 30, plundering them and carrying off what they chose. Also that Gen. Lamas had taken the city of Durango and the town of Zatlillo, and was marching on Zacatecas, about 200 miles distant from Zatlillo. Matamoros was in possession of the Centralists with a force of 1000 men, but there was a probability of its falling into the hands of the Federalists.

The French Consul at Matamoros, together with 15 Mexicans, were drowned about the 1st inst. on the bar at the mouth of the Rio del Norte, in attempting to pass from the wreck of the schr. Albert to the shore; the boat, in which were 20 persons, being swamped—only four were saved. Up to the 6th inst. three of the bodies had been found. The Consul was very much respected by the merchants of Matamoros.—N. O. Bee, June 13.

From Halifax.—The following is from the Nova Scotian. American Fishermen taken.—6 by the Victory, Capt. Farby—1 by Mr. Matthew Forrester—and 2 by Mr. J. G. Marshall of Guysborough, 9 in all. If this sort of thing goes on for a year or two, old treaties will begin to look like living records of mutual obligation. In order that it may go on, the process of condemnation should be as little expensive as possible. We hope that the men who run the risk and have the trouble of making seizures, will be allowed to reap the largest share of the proceeds.

P. E. Island.—Charlotte Town, June 4.—There were 50 sail of American vessels in Georgetown, on Saturday last, all full laden with herring, from Magdalen Islands, and estimated to have on board 20,000 barrels. They sailed on Sunday.—Acadian Recorder.

Boundary Negotiations.—As it is generally known that Gov. Fairfield, Gov. Kent, Hon. R. Williams and C. S. Davies, Esqr. have lately held a conference with the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, at Portland, it is not strange that considerable anxiety is manifested by the public to know what it was about and the result of it. We have therefore made enquiries and are enabled to state so much, as we are informed, that the government deem it proper to be made public in the present state of the negotiation on the boundary question. It seems that the British government in conformity with its promise already made public, has made a proposition to our government for the establishment of a joint commission of exploration and survey. This proposition our government was about to meet by a counter project. Before making any counter proposition however, the President, desirous of ascertaining the views and wishes of Maine, and to divert the subject of all party character, concluded to invite the gentlemen above named, being two from each political party, to meet Mr. Forsyth in Maine and confer with him upon the subject. At this meeting it is understood there was a perfect harmony of views and an apparent desire manifested to look with a single eye to the best good of the State, overlooking all party considerations. The particular results of this conference, however, have not been communicated to us, it not being deemed proper in the present state of the negotiation between the two governments, to make them public.

Augusta Age.

The St. John Chronicle of June 14, says, "we understand that Mr. McIntyre, the Land Agent of the State of Maine, disclaims the proceedings of the subordinate Agent, Mr. Nye, and has directed him to withdraw his party from the St. John."

The foregoing paragraph is contradicted by the Augusta Age, on the authority of the Land Agent.]

"THE MAN FOR US."—A mental disease, of a somewhat remarkable character, although not entirely unique, character, once inflicted on a large portion of the members of a small community. It was prevalent among persons of all ages and both sexes and the symptoms were more or less violent according to the various temperaments of its subjects. All the diseased seemed to be on the look-out for the "man for us." He was often promised and expected, and was incessantly theme of conversation, but somehow always eluded their grasp. Once or twice they believed that the long sought and anxiously-expected paragon was really among them, but the vision was of momentary duration only. It was as the early dawn and the morning cloud.—The divisions and discussions and incidents of divers sorts to which this disease gave rise, it is not meet that the public should be advised of. There is but a single copy of the "Village Chronicle" extant, in which all those instructive and amusing particulars are recorded. The book yet needs the addition of a few chapters for its completion, as by the last leaf of the volume, which was submitted to our inspection, we learn that "the man for us" had not been seen by those interested; nevertheless a rumor ran that he did exist, but his whereabouts was a point involved in the most profound mystery. A message, however, gone forth, however, praying that he might be sought out and listened to his destined station, for sadly impatient and deeply anxious were many to look upon and listen to "the man for us."

The annual exhibition, at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, took place on Wednesday and Thursday, last week. Premiums were awarded by the committee on penmanship, composition, declamation, and drawing and painting. Thirteen young gentlemen delivered Orations on the occasion, one of whom was Mr. S. W. Luques of Kennebecport.

The "Spectator," published at Milton, N. C. came to us last week, "edited and published by CHARLES JEFFERS." Mr. J. is a native of this town, and served his apprenticeship in this office. His "introductory" is very neat and sensible (bating the political sentiments which it upholds.) We very heartily wish him abundant success in his new undertaking.

Keokuck, chief of the Sac tribe of Indians, was recently stabbed by young Black Hawk, —one account says during a drunken frolic and that the wound was not mortal,—another assigns a different reason for the act and states that Keokuck is dead.

President Van Buren left Washington on the 20th inst. on a tour to the State of New-York, which he has not visited since he entered upon the duties of his present office.

The Poem, at Saco, on the 4th, is to be delivered by Mr. Soule of Bowdoin College, instead of Mr. Beck, as before announced.

There are 24 State Temperance Societies in the Union.

TO PARENTS! Read the following Card.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, who thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums, to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums—thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

A severe case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs. M. P. Nelson, residing at No. 8 Madison street, N. Y., called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. Evans, and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions; the bowels were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup on the bowels in a short time became natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying for Dr. Wm. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP, as there are several counterfeits advertised. Principal Office, 100 Chatham Street. A. GENTS.

D. REMICK, KENNEBUNK, ME. S. L. Goodale, Saco; James Crockett, Norway; Thomas Chase, N. Yarmouth; J. Griffin, Brunswick; Mrs. M. HENRY CUSHMAN, Corner of Plum and Middle Streets, PORTLAND, ME. June 8, 1839.

HYMENEAL. MARRIED.—In Boston, on Monday morning last, Charles Henshaw, Esq., to Miss Hannah, daughter of Tobias Lord, Esq. of N. York. In Lyman, Mr. Obadiah Emmons of L., to Miss Sarah Willard of Sanford. In Hartford, Mr. Peleg Thrasher, to Miss Zabrina Pease, both of that city. Zabrina now beware.— Look well your lord to please, Lest he in anger dire Should go to Thrashing Pease.

OBITUARY. DIED.—In North Berwick, 18th inst. Mrs. Beisey, wife of Col. Nathaniel Hobbs, aged 73 years. In Biddeford, widow Miriam Deshon, aged 71 years. In Parsonsfield, Miss Zillah Lord, aged 43 years. In Hollis, Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. Brice B. Bradbury, and daughter of the late Elder Timothy Hodgdon, aged 48 years. In Thomaston, William J. Farley, Esq. Counsellor at Law, aged 37 years. In Charleston, S. C., 9th inst. John W. Shate, of Buxton, seaman on board ship Burmah of Portland, Capt. Webster, aged 10 years. In Pickett County, Ohio, recently, Mrs. Franciniah Peters, aged 80 years, leaving two hundred and thirty-four children, grand children and great grand children, of whom one hundred and eighty-nine are now living in that State.

SHIP NEWS. KENNEBUNK, JUNE 29, 1839.

MEMORANDA. Arr. at Saco, June 15th, brig Yeoman, Goodwin, Boston; schs. Elizabeth, Leavitt, do.; Ariadne, Rowe, Gloucester; Daniel Webster, Weeks, Philadelphia; Packet, Hill, Boston; Mercator, Smith, do.; slps. Henry, Gilpatrick, do.; Packet, Wear, do.; 19th, slp. Leader, Ja-cobs, Gloucester; 22d, schs. Mayflower, Emery, Boston; Jack, Emery, do.; Thomas, Felcker, do.; Hudson, Clark, do.—Sailed,—June 19th, schs. Henry, Hill; Lucy & Margaret, Morrill, N. Y.; Echo, Hill, Boston; 20th, slp. Leader, Jacobs, Gloucester; sch. Mercator, Smith, Boston; slp. Packet, Wear, do.; 21st, slp. Henry, Gilpatrick, do.

Ar. at Portland, 24th, sch. Lion, Johnson, hence. Ar. at Charleston, 16th, sch. Ann, Pope, hence. Ar. at Southampton, 13th ult. Grand Turk, Thompson, Havre for Charleston. At Havana, 17th, Lima, Nason, one.

PROBATE NOTICE.

At a Court of Probate held at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by the Hon. WM. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court.

NATHAN D. APPLETON, named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Amos Grandin, late of North-Berwick, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED.—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Kennebec Gazette, printed at Kennebec, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Kennebec in said county, on the first Monday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest,—WM. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. A true copy—Attest, WM. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. June 29.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given that Shadrack Robinson and Avery Plumer of Boston, County of Suffolk, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, merchants, conveyed to Enoch Huse of Newburyport, County of Essex, and Commonwealth aforesaid, gentlemen, by their deed of Mortgage dated November 7, 1837, a certain lot of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, situate in Shapleigh in the County of York, State of Maine; also a certain tract of land containing eight acres, situate in Newfield, County of York aforesaid, and also a tract containing eight acres, adjoining the former which is located on the above named tracts.—The said several tracts constituting the premises known as the Shapleigh Iron Foundry, and the same tracts of land conveyed to said Robinson and Plumer, by the said Enoch Huse, by his deed dated November 7, 1837; and that the said Enoch Huse claims the same under said mortgage deed, the condition of which has been broken, and by reason whereof he claims to foreclose said mortgage.

By D. GOODENOW—his Atty., Alfred, June 25, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle before the first day of August, as he intends to leave town at that time. Those having demands against him, are invited to present them.

J. H. MORSE. Kennebec, June 24, 1839.

Blacksmith's Business.

The subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kennebec and vicinity, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Mr. Furbish, where he intends carrying on the

BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS in all its various branches, and solicits a share of public patronage. He will attend to the manufacturing of Edge Tools, Shoeing Horses, Oxen, or in fact any thing pertaining to his profession. GEORGE TAYLOR. Kennebec, June 23, 1839.

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Cummings & Grant, for the purpose of carrying on the Hating business, is this day dissolved, in consequence of the withdrawal of Luther Cummings, one of the co-partners, therefrom, and of my wish to terminate the partnership.

The unfinished business of the firm will be closed by the subscriber. MOSES C. GRANT. North-Berwick, June 7, 1839.

FLOUR.

60 BBL. RICHMOND SUPERFINE FLOUR, for sale by WILLIAM LORD & Co. Kennebec, June 22, 1839.

WANTED.

A good HORSE, by the subscriber. B. SMART. Kennebec, May 31, 1839.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby requested to make payment without delay.—Those who neglect it will put him to the unpleasant necessity of leaving their accounts with an Attorney for collection. CHRISTOPHER LITTLEFIELD. Wells, May 10, 1839.

WARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.—The amount of bodily and mental misery arising from a neglect of small complaints is incalculable, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily infirmities should be had; for diseases of the body invariably affect the mind. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE-MEDICINES, in every instance where they have been thoroughly used, have TRIUMPHED OVER DISEASE in all its diversified forms. The salutary effects of the Life Medicines have, in fact, been so universally experienced, that in the short space of three years, they have become fully established as the most easy, safe and perfect mode of treatment ever offered to the public.

It is unnecessary, here, for Mr. Moffat to recapitulate all the reasons which have induced him to arrive at this conclusion. It is sufficient for him to say, that the disinterested testimony of his fellow citizens who have been induced to use the Life Medicines, will freely be offered to any one who may feel disposed to call at his Office, 367 Broadway. He has there on file several letters, voluntarily proffered by his patients, the receipt and perusal of which has given him more pleasure than all the wealth of the East could confer. The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT.—When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city; and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians; he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable preparation which he now offers to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was unparalleled in the history of Medical experience; and he immediately determined to offer to the world a Medicine to which he not only owed his life but his happiness.—The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands and incontestably proves their intrinsic merit.

The LIFE-MEDICINES can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and the delicate are strengthened by their operation, because by their prompt and proper action upon the secretions of the system, and their assimilation with and purification of the blood, they clear the system of all bad humors, quiet all nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

For full particulars relative to the various diseases and modes of treatment with the Life Medicines, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, published gratuitously by W. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, in which are also published a selection from numerous flattering and congratulatory letters received the past few months.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, are sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New-York, to whom all letters must be directed post-paid.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which if neglected superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, more effectually than any other so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retreating to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown, and can be easily subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, tho' long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacal restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. AGENT—Daniel Remick, Kennebec.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label for each bottle of biters or box of pills.

POETRY.

THE PAST.

BY R. S. S. ANDROSS.

The past! How dost the spirit love Up its shadowy track to turn, And pour her fond complaints above Sad Memory's hallowed urn!

Where—where the haunts of childhood now— In which little hearts were wont to meet, And forms so light that scarce did bow The grass beneath their feet?

Where—where the scenes of early years— The haunts which young Affection knew? Where Love waxed strong 'mid smiles and tears,

As flowers in sun and dew,— Gone—like the pageant of a dream! Faded—like lips when life hath fled!

It may be weakness to lament— It may be childish to bemoan— And tears, perchance, are idly spent On things forever gone!

Resolved, That the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerks of said towns, plantations and cities shall make a record of said proceedings and of the number of votes, in the presence of the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen, aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record, sealed up, to the Secretary of State, and cause the same to be delivered to said Secretary on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in the State, for three months at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof, with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forthwith to the Selectmen of all the towns, and to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of all the cities in the State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature, lay all such returns before said Legislature, with an abstract thereof, showing the number and state of the votes.

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STATE OF MAINE.

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PAINTS & OIL.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of PAINTS, OIL & COLORS, recently purchased in Boston for Cash, which he will sell at a small profit for the same pay, or approved credit.

JAMES HUBBARD. Kennebec, March 27, 1839.

BLACK SAND, for sale by D. REMICK. Kennebec, March 27, 1839.

IMPORTANT!

ON LOW SPIRITS.—Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen, technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

SYMPTOMS.—The common corporeal symptoms are, flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of sight, palpitations, and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in anything that demands vigor or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy, and dejected, accompanied with a total derangement of the nervous system.

TREATMENT.—The principal objects of treatment are to remove indigestion and strengthen the body, and to enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, and pleasant conversation. The bowels (if costive) being carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better calculated to obtain this end than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anodyne and antispasmodic,) are an infallible remedy and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous cured.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely, IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This great principle of "PURGING" is sickness beginning to be appreciated. It is found much more convenient to take an occasional dose of half a dozen Pills, and be always well, than to send for a Doctor and be bled, blistered, and salivated—with the certainty that if you are not killed, you will be sure to have months of miserable weakness; and the only case in which it is beneficial is your Doctor. Look at the difference between the appearance of those two persons—one has been treated by your regular practitioner—see how pale and debilitated he is, see how the shadow of death throws his sickly glance from his exhausted countenance in how he trembles in every limb; his eyes sunk; his teeth destroyed—his constitution, perhaps, irrevocably gone—yet, just hear how the Doctor arrogates to himself credit. He says, "most inveterate cases of Liver complaint, and positively making a man miserable the sad remainder of his existence; this is called curing. Shocking folly!"

Let us now look at your "purged" man—the man who has taken Brandreth's Pills for Liver Complaint—he has the firm, elastic tread of conscious strength, his countenance is clear and serene, his eye is full and sparkling with the feeling of new life and animation; he has been confined a few days to his bed, but he used nothing but the TRUE BRANDRETH PILLS, and soon rose without any injury being sustained to his constitution. Instead of being debilitated, he is now stronger, after he has been confined a few days to his bed, but he used nothing but the TRUE BRANDRETH PILLS, and soon rose without any injury being sustained to his constitution.

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NEW BOOKS.

BIRDS & Flowers, and other Country Things; by Mary Howitt; Charles Hartland; by the author of "The House I live in"; Little Dove; by Krumacher; Little Downy; The Warning; Happy Days; by the author of "Helen & Maria," &c.

The Prophets! Where are they! Number 19 of the Temperance Tales; Rollo Books, by Jacob Abbott, viz: Rollo Learning to Talk; Rollo Learning to Read; Rollo at School; Rollo at Vacation; Rollo at Play; Rollo at Work. For sale by D. REMICK. Kennebec, June 15, 1839.

THE Schooner GRAPE will sail from Perkins' wharf, in Kennebec-port, and from the T. in Boston, as a regular Packet between Kennebec-port and Boston, and will sail every week from Kennebec to Boston, or from Boston to Kennebec, wind and weather permitting. For Freight or Passage apply to the store of D. & S. Ward, Kennebec-port, or at the T. in Boston. D. & S. WARD. Kennebec-port, April 11, 1839.

FOR BOSTON. THE new schooner Elizabeth, Lewis L. Wood, master, will run during the ensuing season as a regular Packet between this port and Boston. The Elizabeth has elegant accommodations for Passengers. Freight will be received on accommodating terms and carefully attended to. For freight or passage apply to EZEKIEL WORMWOOD, at his store in Kennebec, or to the Master on board, at Capt. Daniel Curtis's wharf. Kennebec, April 15, 1839.

Sabbath School Books. UNION Questions, Vols. 2, 3, 4 and 5; Fox's Ministry of Jesus Christ, 2 vols.; Questions to Fox's Ministry; Allen's Questions; Todd's Lectures to Children; Bible Illustrations; or a description of manners and customs peculiar to the East.

A large assortment of Books suitable for Sabbath School Libraries and presents to Sabbath School Children—published by the Sunday School Union, &c. &c. For sale, as low as can be purchased, by D. REMICK. D. R. is publishing a series of little Books, to which the attention of persons selecting books for Sabbath School Libraries or presents is invited. "The Beautiful Temple"—the first of the series—is already published. "The Diamond" will be published next Monday and "The Eagle's Nest" in a few days. Kennebec, June 12, 1839.

5 Dollars Reward. WHEREAS some evil-minded persons have broken up and rendered impassable the bridge over Wonder Brook, in my pasture: by rolling off the heavy rocks placed thereon—and thereby exposing it to be carried off by the freshet:—I hereby offer a reward of Five Dollars to any person who will give information, so that the offender may be brought to justice. DANIEL WISE. Kennebec, June 12, 1839.

STRAY COW. CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about a week since, a black Cow, with a line on her back. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOHN SMITH. Kennebec-port, June 8, 1839.

Furniture & Feather Warehouse. CHILDRETH & AYRES would inform the inhabitants of Kennebec and vicinity that they have taken the store in Kennebec, formerly occupied by Timothy Frost, adjoining Mr. Kimball's carriage manufactory, where they will keep a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, consisting of bureaus, sofas, tables, secretaries, common fancy, cane seat and mahogany chairs.

Carriage Manufactory. THE subscribers having contracted with the town of Kennebec-port to support the poor of said town for one year from the 12th of April, 1839, hereby give notice that they have made suitable provision for their support, and are ready to fulfil their contract in every particular.—All persons are therefore forbid harboring or trusting any of said Paupers on our account, or on account of the town of Kennebec-port, as we will not pay any bills of their contracting, of any name or nature whatever.—We deem it proper to give notice that we have contracted with Dr. Mitchell to render all necessary medical services to the poor for the year above named. JOHN HUTCHINS, 3d. FRANCIS BOSTON. Kennebec-port, May 16, 1839.

PARTRIDGE'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE, or Chaise tops, Harnesses &c. &c. For sale by D. REMICK.

PROBATE NOTICES.

A Court of Probate held at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by the Hon. WILLIAM A. HAYES, Judge of said Court: JOHN BLAISDELL, administrator of the estate of Ephraim Blaisdell, late of Acton, it-said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED—That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Kennebec Gazette, printed at Kennebec, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Alfred, in said county, on the first Monday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest, Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. A true copy—Attest, Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. June 22.

A Court of Probate held at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by the Hon. WILLIAM A. HAYES, Judge of said Court: HANNAH THOMPSON, executrix of the will of Benjamin Thompson, late of Kennebec-port, in said county, yeoman, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance and also her petition for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Kennebec Gazette, printed at Kennebec, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Kennebec, in said county, on the first Monday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed, and the prayer of said petition granted.

Attest, Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. A true copy—Attest, Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. June 15.

A Court of Probate held at Saco, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by the Hon. Wm. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court: ON the petition of Samuel Emerson, for administration of the estate of Richard Thompson, late of Kennebec, in said county, deceased, praying that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to said petitioner:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Kennebec Gazette, printed in Kennebec, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Kennebec, in said county, on the first Monday in August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest, Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. A true copy—Attest, Wm. CUTTER ALLEN, Register. June 15.

TO THE AFFLICTED, DR. RICHARDSON'S celebrated Sherry Wine Bitters, for the cure of all those prevalent diseases, called Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dizziness or Head-ache, Wandering or settled Pains, Sinking, Faintness, Nervous Debility, Costiveness, Piles, and all general derangements of health, caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels, which have been justly styled the storehouse of disease.

These Bitters have proved a certain and speedy remedy. They preclude the necessity of using Pills. Dr. R. considers it unnecessary to publish a long list of puffing recommendations upon which the merits of many advertised medicines depend.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS. They are put in Flat Bottles, with the following words blown in the glass "S. O. Richardson's Bitters, South Reading, Mass." with a label which covers the cork, and be sure that a FAC SIMILE of my signature is upon the label, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying it, also a FAC SIMILE of my signature upon the outer envelope, without which none are genuine. The great success of this medicine has induced a number of unprincipled persons to imitate it in various ways.—Remember his Bitters cannot be obtained of Pedlars on any pretence whatever.

P. S. Barnard W. G. Skinner, Travelling Agent for the New England States. Prepared from Medicinal Plants and Roots at Richardson's Laboratory. Sold Wholesale and Retail at his office No. 15, Hanover street, Boston, and by most Druggists throughout the New England States. Merchants in the country can receive them safely packed in boxes, by forwarding an order, and the usual discount will be allowed on the sale. Price 75 cents per bottle. His dry Bitters put up in a pressed form are 50 cts. per paper.

Sold, also, by D. Remick, Alex. Warren, & S. Jordan, Kennebec; Seth Hatch, John H. Spear, and Barr Maxwell, Wells; John A. Berry, Saco; York, Samuel A. Douglass, do, Samuel Adams; Buxton, Thomas S. Bowles; Hollis, Jonathan Rumery; Waterborough, Chace Taylor; Alfred, Benj. F. Chadbourne; North Berwick, Jeremiah Lord; Great Falls, Mark Noble; Dover, Wm. B. Smith, Asa A. Tufts, John H. Wheeler.

DOCT. B. C. MULVEY, MAY be found at the residence of Mrs. FAXMUS, near the Congregational Meeting-house. Alfred Corner, May 27, 1839.

LIME. 30 CASKS just received, by WILLIAM LORD & Co. Kennebec, May 25, 1839.

LIME. 30 CASKS THOMASTON LIME, for sale by S. H. GOULD. Kennebec-port, June 7, 1839.