

covered with oil cloth, over which is laid rich soft carpeting of a beautiful description, while the sides are ornamented with historical paintings, executed on a peculiar kind of canvass, which gives them the appearance of needle-work in worsted. The ladies' saloon is also fitted up with great taste, beauty and splendour, while the second cabin is scarcely inferior in accommodation, and but little in beauty to the first.

She carries 32 hands immediately connected with the superintendence and management of the engines, and her crew in all, including officers, seamen, engineers, cook, steward, &c., amounts to 85. Her chain cables of 1 7/8 iron, are of the same kind as those used for 74 gun ships. Her small bower, best bower and sheet anchor, weigh respectively 32 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs., 43 cwt. 3 qrs. 0 lbs., and 47 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. Among other conveniences for passengers we had almost forgot one. On the deck there is a neat erection, in which cold, warm or shower baths may be obtained by the passengers. Even smokers are not forgotten. Near the baths there is (shiftable to the leeward,) a cigar room, where smokers may congregate and offer up clouds of incense to each other, till they become as smoke-dried as herrings. The cabin of the captain, chief-mate and surgeon, are on the after part of the quarter deck, and the roof forms a shelter to the steersman. She is steered with a double wheel, similar to those used by London East Indiamen, or line of battle ships. The petty officers descend to their cabin immediately before the windlass, and the seamen get down to their berths below the fore-castle. The rigging of the vessel is low and snug rather than taut, but her yards are pretty square, and as she has studding sail booms, fitted on them she will be able, when necessary, to display a good breadth of canvass to the breeze. When starting from London she will take about 1000 tons of coal on board, and yet is so capacious that she will have, or have room for, 1000 tons of goods. She is capped up to 17 feet, and is expected when loaded to draw 18 feet aft, and 17 1/2 feet forward.

A friend at Bangor informs us that a few evenings since he had the pleasure of witnessing the first attempt to travel in a new vehicle, lately invented in that city, and which is propelled without steam, horse or any other power except that of the weight or gravity of the passenger, which, as our readers know, is lost in the usual method of man locomotion. The machine, although not yet perfected, whizzed along the street with astonishing rapidity, to the great surprise of several spectators. The person who has invented this travelling machine confidently anticipates that a man may travel, quite easily, on nearly level roads, at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, and without fatigue accomplish, at least, one hundred miles a day. Our friend is not quite so sanguine, and yet he confesses that it very far exceeds all his anticipations, and rather nonplusses some of the conclusions to which he had arrived as to the effect of the machinery. He probably overlooked the fact, in his calculations, that the power of gravity produced by his own weight, when applied to machinery of much less friction than itself, would give a motive power of some value to say the least. This machine, if it serve no other purpose, may be made a means of great amusement, and we should think in this way may compensate the builder.

We could desire, and we dared hope, that some value to society, affording a rich return to the inventive faculties and skill of the intelligent mechanic who has accomplished it. We should delight to step on board a similar craft and go ahead on our own hook at the rate of fifteen miles an hour; for we think that then we should be able to twig a leg-treasurer occasionally for Uncle Sam.—*Waldo Gaz.*

A case is mentioned of an unfortunate marriage in Hagerstown, between a black man and a respectable white girl, which resulted in the whipping of the negro by the mob, after which he was sent over the line into Pennsylvania.—*ib.*

FOREIGN NEWS.
Later from England.—The ship Oneco, Drew, arrived at Boston, on Saturday, from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 13th July, three days later from that port and one day later from England, than those by the British Queen.

The Cotton market had experienced a very great depression during the week ending July 12th. The prices of American had given way to a very considerable extent, particularly on the 11th, when the demand was greater than usual and holders submitted to a decline, in many instances to 1d per pound. On the 12th, there being less in the market, it could not be purchased within 1-8 to 1-4 per lb. of the extreme low prices of the day before.—Closed at a decline of 3-4d per lb. from the quotations of the week previous. 1500 American were taken on speculation and 2300 for export.

No political news of importance. The military and police had been withdrawn from the streets of Birmingham and the town was comparatively quiet.

Letters from Constantinople of 19th June represent the recovery of the Sultan as almost hopeless. The heir to his throne is about 19 years of age.—The Sultan's illness has not cooled his ardor for war, and he has expressed himself indifferent to the protraction of his life after he shall have seen Mehmet Ali and his son in chains before him.—The recovery of Egypt and Syria would reconcile him to the loss of Greece.

The German papers contain advices from Servia which leave no doubt that Russia was at the bottom of the late revolution in that province.

Texas Prices.—\$6 per dem is the price of Mechanics' wages in Texas; but beef is 3 3/4 cents per lb., pork 75 do.

MAIL ARTICLES.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, July 22.]
From North-Eastern Texas.—By a gentleman arrived yesterday from Nacogdoches, Texas, via Natchitoches and Red River, we learn that considerable excitement prevails in the neighborhood of St. Augustine and Nacogdoches, in relation to the hostile movements of Bowles, the Cherokee Chief, who, it is feared, contemplates a hostile invasion. General Risk had sent expresses in different directions for all the militia to turn out, and had already collected nearly 1000 men. His camp, when our informant left, was within two miles and a half of that of Bowles, and an engagement was hourly anticipated.

Bowles, in the meantime, was hourly receiving reinforcements from Arkansas, and the struggle was expected to be severe. There is little doubt in the neighborhood of Nacogdoches, that Bowles has an understanding with the Mexican authorities, and that he has been instigated to this hostile movement by a promise of immense grants in Texas in case he succeeds, and that moreover the Mexicans have agreed to attack the western frontier in the vicinity of San Antonio or Goliad to instigate him still further. We are anxiously looking for the results of the action near Fort Houston, at the forks of the Sabine and the Trinity, which must have taken place on the 13th or 14th inst., unless a treaty has been effected between the Vice President of Texas and Bowles, of which there was little hope.

The Kickapoos, a warlike and dangerous tribe, whose skill with the rifle is said to be as great as that of the Tennesseans, Kentuckians or Texans, have joined Bowles, who is spoken of as a shrewd, designing and ambitious chief, well educated, and perfectly conversant with the English language. The Texans desire no treaty with the Indians—all they want is a war of extermination, since they have learned the treachery of Bowles. The latter has always pretended to act a perfectly friendly part; but the interception of several letters lately, to the authorities of Mexico, has shown him in his true colors.

From Texas.—A Battle Fought.—Letters and newspapers from Texas, give official information of an engagement which took place on the 15th ult., 75 miles northwest of Nacogdoches, Texas, between a large body of the Cherokees, Cadlos, and other Indians, and the troops under the command of the Brigadier General K. H. Douglas. General Risk, who was the prominent man in the engagement, gives the following particulars. His letter is, dated 17th July.

"We have had another engagement today with the Indians, who occupied a very strong position. The contest lasted an hour and a half, when we charged and drove them from their station, in which, however, they sustained considerable loss, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. Bowles was found among the dead. Their numbers were very considerable—I think 5 or 600. Our loss was two men killed and upwards of 20 wounded, amongst whom are my brother and Major Augustine, of San Augustine county."

Florida.—The following accounts were received by Sunday evening mail from the South. They show that the treaty with General Macomb has not been carried into execution, although the sixty days have expired. The Indians are still engaged in their bloody work; and the people of Florida are now calling upon the Government for other and more effectual measures for the security of their lives and property. Governor Call has sent on a commission to confer with the Secretary of War, consisting of Messrs. Downing, Wm. Brockenborough, Gen. Brown of Tallahassee, &c. We had a long conversation with the Indians, from whom we learn that they are in greater force, supplied with better means, and more determined on hostilities, than is generally supposed. It will become necessary to strike at them again, and drive them off. The only question is, what is the best species of force for this purpose? It seems to be the security of the public lands, that another species of force is necessary, besides the regular troops, or volunteer militia, who have not been acquainted with the modes of Indian warfare. Either U. S. mounted volunteers from parts of the country which are familiar with the habits and modes of warfare of the Indian, and who can operate without being controlled by the U. S. officers, and who can with proper guides dash into the woods and hamlets, &c., or enterprising persons, who will be allowed to settle on portions of the public lands, upon condition of fighting the Indians and protecting the country, &c.—or both these, and similar species of force combined, are considered the best troops for the purpose. At all events, Florida requires arms, ammunition and provisions for her own volunteers, for the present. A small and bold band of about 40 men have consented to act under a leader, to hover over the hiding places, and dash among the enemy. They are to be allowed so much for the scalp of each Indian warrior, or a prisoner, and the money has been raised by private subscription among the people. This band is about proceeding to operations. We understand the commissioners will proceed to New York to confer immediately with the Secretary of War.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Florida War Renewed.—Official accounts have been received at Charleston of the treacherous surprise of Col. Harney's detachment, by the Indians, on the morning of the 23d ult. on the Colecosahatchie river, whither they had gone in accordance with Gen. Macomb's treaty, to establish a trading house. The party consisted of 18 men, armed with rifles; they were encamped on the river, without defences or sentinels. The Indians in large force made the attack before dawn—13 men were killed, among them Major Dalham and Mr. Morgan, settlers. The remainder, with Col. Harney, escaped, several of them severely wounded. It was a complete surprise.

Orders have been issued by Col. Gates, commanding East of the St. Johns, for immediate defence of the posts South.

The Public Lands now held by the United States are estimated at nine hundred millions of acres, or what would furnish every man, woman and child in the Union, with a farm of from fifty to seventy-five acres.—*Portland Adv.*

Murder of Ridge and Boudnot.—We are indebted to a friend in Lee, for some particulars respecting the murder of the Cherokee chiefs. Mr. Ridge married the daughter of Mr. Northrup of Lee; her sister, the widow of the late Hudson W. Bell, who arrived in town on Saturday last, directly from the Cherokee Nation, was at the house of Ridge, at the time he was put to death.

She states that about day break on the 10th of June, four Indians entered his house, took him from his bed, carried him a few rods from the door, and stabbed him with knives in more than twenty places. There were thirty or forty Indians about the house at the time. Some proposed to burn the buildings, but others prevented, saying that their orders were to destroy no property. Mrs. Ridge and children had left the plantation and gone to a white settlement about fifty miles distant.

Major Ridge was shot from his horse, the day previous to the murder of his son. Boudnot was decoyed from his house by one of the Indians, under the pretext of visiting a sick friend. At a short distance from his house, two others sprang out of the woods, and the three together despatched him. It is supposed that these murders were committed at the instigation of John Ross, who is the leader of the party opposed to a removal beyond the Mississippi. *Mass. Eagle.*

The yellow fever was raging at Havana at the last date. It has been very fatal among the shipping—several vessels being deprived of their entire crews, and given into charge of keepers by their respective consuls; and others cannot proceed to sea for the want of men.—*Philadelphia Nat. Gaz.*

The Monument.—The Transcript of last evening says: "It is reported that three brothers, men of wealth, and good men and tried, have offered *fourteen thousand dollars* to the Bunker Hill Monument Association, on such conditions as cannot be refused, towards the completion of the obelisk, and that the work must go ahead and be soon concluded."

[The Boston Advertiser says there now appears to be a fair prospect that the funds necessary to complete the Monument, grade and fence the grounds, &c.—estimated at \$40,000.—will be speedily raised. In addition to the sum above named, it is reported that a gentleman has offered \$500—another \$1000 and a southern gentleman \$10,000 toward this object, on condition that the necessary sum to complete the work shall be obtained at once.]

An Elephant Shark.—One of these rare fishes was harpooned in the harbor of Provincetown, Mass., last week. He measured over 30 feet in length, and his fins were 5 feet and a half long. He could open his jaws four feet, and had seven rows of teeth, 100 in a row, in the lower jaw, and six rows, 100 in a row, in the upper—1300 teeth in all.—*N. Y. Express.*

A place for Tears.—The people of Weathersfield are 'like Niobe, all tears.' They may share in their grief and their glory, for as we see, even Bermuda is rivaling Connecticut. She has shipped this spring to the West Indies half a million pounds of onions and 200 barrels of potatoes. In Bermuda, but a few months since, she produced 800 lbs. of onions, 160 of which weighed 280 lbs.—*ib.*

Mysterious.—Mr. Ebenezer Matthews of Monson, in Piscataquis county in this State, informs us that in April 1837 his son Edmund H. Matthews, who had been married but a few months, and whose domestic enjoyments appeared complete, came to this city to procure employment for a month or two, and then to return and get in the hay upon his farm. He brought with him a horse which he informed his family he had sold for ninety dollars. He obtained work at Orono, and about the last of June he wrote to his wife that he should be at home in a week or two. Since this time no information of him can be obtained. His trunk, clothing and pocket book were left at Orono, but no money or any of the valuable papers which he was known to possess, have yet been discovered. He was always industrious, prudent and temperate, and much attached to his friends and family, and no cause can be assigned for his sudden disappearance.

The distress of his wife and his affectionate parents may be imagined but cannot be described. Every day seems to them to bring with it new death, a thousand times more distressing than an actual one. We think this case should excite the sympathy of the community, and if any intelligence can be conveyed to the family in reference to the existence or fate of this man, we should be happy to be the medium of communication.—*Bangor Cour.*

Mr. E. Matthews, the father of the young man above named, called on us last Monday morning, on his return from Bangor, and if any intelligence can be conveyed to the Publisher of the Piscataquis Herald, respecting him, it will be cheerfully forwarded to the afflicted family. Printers throughout the State are requested to copy the above.—*Piscataquis Herald.*

The fire at Eastport.—We are now told that the great fire at Eastport, broke out in a grog-shop, and is believed to have been the work of incendiaries. Some men were turned out intoxicated at a late hour of the night, after a quarrel in the shop, in which a man was stabbed.—Threats of vengeance were uttered, and were probably executed, as the fire was found to have been kindled outside the shop.—*Port. Adv.*

Fire at Fredericton.—There was a severe fire at Fredericton on the 2d inst. In less than two hours it extended its ravages to an extent that was never witnessed in Fredericton since the year 1825. The Sentinel estimates the damage from ten to eleven thousand pounds. The insurance was not large, and the origin of the fire is not known. As at Eastport, and as is frequently the case, there was a gang of miscreants at Fredericton, who were busy pilfering the goods and furniture which were left unprotected during the continuance of the fire. Several canoes are known to have left, some of which were loaded with stolen property.—*Portland Adv.*

The Grain Worm is making great ravages in this vicinity.—*Norridgewock Journal.*

W B J P B B P J P K

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1839.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.
[ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 9, 1839.]

FOR GOVERNOR.
EDWARD KENT.

SENATORS FOR YORK COUNTY.
JAMES MCARTHUR, of Limington,
THOMAS CARROLL, of Hollis,
LOVE KEAY, of Berwick.

COUNTY TREASURER.
Elder ANDREW HOBSON, of Buxton.

Resolved. That in the recent threatened invasion of our soil by a foreign power, JOHN FAIRFIELD our present Chief Magistrate, has shown himself wise in council, efficient in action, firm amid difficulties, and unshaken by the terrors of the crisis.

Resolved. That he is just the man we need at the head of our State affairs, at this particular juncture—being cool, sagacious, able.

Resolved. That in his support, in the course of policy he has pursued upon our North Eastern Boundary Question, we rally with cheerfulness and enthusiasm, and again pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means in our power, to secure his re-election to the distinguished office he now so ably fills.

Resolved unanimously. That the North Eastern Boundary line of our State is clearly and unequivocally described in the treaty of Peace of 1763;—and that it can be traced and marked upon the surface of the earth in accordance with the letter and spirit of that treaty with equal clearness and precision, we entertain not a doubt.

And Resolved further. That up to the full extent of the line described in said treaty of 1763 we claim as our just right,—and for the maintenance of that right inviolate we renewedly pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

We wish we could concur in all the sentiments expressed in the foregoing resolutions,—from the Alford 4th of July series,—as heartily as we do in those expressed in that which precedes the last one quoted. But we cannot. They are, in our opinion, calculated to mislead the public mind—they give credit where credit is not due, and profess an earnestness and a zeal in defence of the rights of the people, in relation to an important question, for the existence of which, beyond mere words, we look in vain to the practice of the party in power.

The Boundary question ought to be a State question, entirely disconnected from party politics. The whigs, we believe,—(and their conduct all along, and more especially last winter, fully sustains the declaration)—as a party, have always been anxious that it should be so considered and have sedulously labored to make it such, but our opponents, fearful that the whigs might in some manner make political capital of it, or desirous of making political capital of it themselves, have always manifested a disinclination to divest it of a party character. They were willing, last winter, to divide with the whigs the responsibility of the proceedings in relation to it, but further than this they had no disposition to go,—the honors, emoluments, (with perhaps a few unimportant exceptions,) and patriotism were claimed as belonging exclusively to the administration party.

Gov. Kent treated this question in a very judicious manner. He took strong, but correct and sustainable ground. The time had arrived, he thought, when efficient measures should be taken for the final adjustment of the points in dispute, and he took the necessary preliminary steps toward the attainment of this object. The Van Buren party continually misrepresented both the motives and measures of Gov. Kent, declaring that the former had no higher or other object than the securing of his own re-election to the gubernatorial chair, and that the latter were uncalculated, ill advised and ridiculous. We have frequently heard it remarked, from a variety of sources, during the last six months,—(and we see no good reason for doubting the correctness of the statement),—that the idea was prevalent in the Province last summer—derived from the comments of the Van Buren papers upon Governor Kent's proceedings,—that the People of Maine, as a whole, felt very little interest in the Boundary question—that it was a matter of indifference with them how it was decided, and that the measures of Gov. Kent and the arguments of his political friends, should rather be regarded as stratagems employed by the few for party ascendancy, than as indications of the state of public feeling in regard to the subject.

When, therefore, it was ascertained that the Boundary party, as they considered the whigs, were defeated at the September election, and the party who cared little or nothing about the matter, as they supposed was the case with the supporters of Mr. Fairfield, came into power, preparations were forthwith made for cutting timber to an unusual extent on the Disputed Territory. Hence the number of Trespassers during the early part of last winter, their determination to keep the ground and their threats to resist the officers of the law in all attempts to remove them. These we give as rumors. Such of our readers as had opportunities of hearing the observations of Van Buren men and reading the comments of the Van Buren papers last season, touching the matter under consideration, can judge for themselves whether they are reasonable or otherwise, whether they should be rejected at sight or deemed worthy of consideration.

We do not regard it as cause for gratulation that the facts in the case show satisfactorily that the encomiums bestowed upon the Executive, in the foregoing resolutions, are unmerited—that instead of manfully defending the rights of the State and resisting with firmness the encroachments of a foreign power, he acted indiscreetly through-

out "the crisis," by rash and unadvised measures at its commencement, creating unnecessary excitement and subjecting the State to an enormous and unnecessary expense,—and then, after the strong language used, the firm determination expressed, and "the note of busy preparation," taken consenting to an agreement which dishonored to the State and injurious to its interests. The whigs stood by him in the "hour of trial." Most of them regretted his inactivity, but believing he had taken the right ground and alive to the importance of "the crisis," they were not disposed at that moment to embarrass his proceedings with complaints against the impropriety of some of his movements. They supported him readily and cheerfully. They thereupon considered, and looked only to the question at issue. They did not desert or thwart him. But he, with the consent of his party, abandoned the position they had occupied, and forfeited of his duty to the State, of all his "high resolution and noble purposes," suddenly changing his tone, in obedience to the power of Washington, became the pliant instrument and yielded all the British could ask.

If these things are true, Gov. Fairfield does not merit the gratitude of the people of Maine,—he does not merit re-election to the office of Chief Magistrate of the State. That they are true, emphatically we believe we can satisfactorily prove by the Documents relating to the subject which have been published since the first of January last.

It may be well, perhaps, in order to a thorough understanding of the whole subject, to commence with the Message to the Legislature, at the opening of the session, communicated on the 4th January, 1838. We invite attention to the following extracts:—

"The long standing question touching our northeastern boundary, I regret to be obliged to say, still remains open and undecided. It is much longer the pacific tenure of the treaty, not only by the continued assertion of an unfounded and preposterous claim of title to the territory, but to exclusive possession and the question of title is settled; or how much longer her patience is to be tried by the tedious and unjustifiable procrastination heretofore adopted remains to be seen. For myself, I am persuaded such a state of things cannot long continue. A struggle of arms, it is true, is a poor arbiter of right between contending parties, and is as reluctantly to be resorted to as possible. But there is a point beyond which forbearance would be more than justification. It would be dishonoring our noble ancestry, and committing treason against those who are succeeded us. The general government may soon feel it to be its unavoidable duty to insist upon a termination of this question,—possibly, if possible, but at all events and at all hazards to see it terminated.

"If, however, the general government, under no circumstances, should be disposed to take the lead in measures less pacific than those hitherto pursued, yet I trust we are not without the means should take possession of her territory to the line of the treaty of 1763, resolved to maintain it with all the force she is capable of bringing any attempt on the part of the British Government to wrest that possession from her, and being the general government to her aid in the event, if the solemn obligations of the Constitution of the United States be regarded as of any validity.

"This step, however, is only to be taken after the maturest deliberation. ONCE TAKEN IT SHOULD NEVER BE ABANDONED.

"But whatever course you may think best to adopt to secure to Maine her just rights, I can assure you of my hearty co-operation. And if rashness do not guide our course, but our positions be taken with wisdom and prudence, and then maintained with firmness and tenacity, and inflexible, a successful result to this long pending controversy is beyond a reasonable doubt."

We would direct special attention to the sentences which we have put in Italics in Small Capitals. They, especially, deserve careful reading. We shall see, by and by, how the practice tallies with the professions.

It appears from the published Documents that on the 14th December 1838, Mr. G. W. Buckmore was employed by the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts to proceed to the Aroostook and Fish rivers and see that no trespassing was committed on the townships belonging to these States on those rivers, during the winter then ensuing. He was directed, should he meet with any resistance, or should any extraordinary take place, to give immediate information at the Land office of the State.—Mr. Buckmore proceeded on his mission, and finding the amount of trespassing to be much larger than was anticipated, and the trespassers,—who appeared to be violent and lawless men, and who refused to quit and threatened to resist any officer who should attempt to catch themselves or teams,—assembled in large numbers, he concluded to return, and on the 22d January made a report to the Land Agent, furnishing him with all the information of public interest which he had been enabled to collect. This report was forthwith communicated by the Land Agent to the Governor, the former asking for instructions and expressing the opinion that "nothing short of an armed force of at least fifty men, could effectually break them up."—A confidential message was communicated to the Legislature by the Governor on the 23d January, in which the facts contained in Mr. Buckmore's report were briefly recapitulated. The number of the Trespassers was estimated at about 215, who had 62 oxen and 32 horses; it was estimated that they would cut timber during the winter to the value of \$100,000. The Governor recommended that the Land Agent be instructed to proceed forthwith to the Aroostook and Fish rivers, with a sufficient number of men suitably equipped to dislodge the trespassers, seize their teams, &c. &c. He thought the number suggested by the Land Agent as sufficient for this purpose too small. The Governor, in this message, says: "It is not to be supposed that the Provincial Government wink at these proceedings on the part of its citizens. On the contrary, we are bound to believe that it would be as willing as this Government to have them arrested."—The Legislature on the following day passed a resolve, authorizing the Land Agent to employ a sufficient force to disperse "all persons found trespassing on the territory of this State, as bounded and established by the treaty of 1763," to seize the teams, lumber, &c. and dispose of them "by destroying the same or otherwise," and appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose of carrying the resolve into effect.

If Gov. Fairfield really supposed the Provincial Government did not wink at the pro-

POETRY.

LINES FROM HALLECK'S FANNY. Young thoughts have music in them, love, And happiness their theme; And music wanders in the wind That hails a morning dream.

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.

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.

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 CAMOMILE PREPARATION OF Dr. Wm. Evans is undeniably entitled to this enviable distinction, for whilst no medical authority in existence condemns it, every medical practitioner that is acquainted with it freely acknowledges its pre-eminent virtues.

Dr. Wm. Evans does not pretend that his Camomile Tonic Pills will cure all diseases. He frankly and conscientiously admits that they will not.

When constant exercise cannot be used FROM ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE IS ABSOLUTELY required.

Other and more conclusive demonstrations of the efficacy of Dr. Evans' Camomile Preparations and Aperient Medicines, are submitted by the following important and extraordinary cures effected by their highly medicinal qualities.

Dr. Wm. Evans.—Sir: Be pleased to receive the thanks of one who has been a great sufferer for several years, for the great benefit she has received from the virtues of your inestimable Camomile Pills.

Ms. C. THORNTON, 84, Third St. N. Y. New York, July 13, 1839. Dear Sir:—For 12 years I have been so unwell that I was unable to attend to my business, and for the last 4 or 5 months was confined to my room; my complaints were rheumatism, pain in my stomach, indigestion and loss of appetite.

Dr. Wm. Evans. He therefore need only add that his CAMOMILE TONIC PILLS, together with his excellent FAMILY APERIENT PILLS, can be obtained, wholesale or retail, at No. 100, Chatham st. New York, and of his authorized agents in town and country.

HENRY CUSHMAN, PORTLAND, ME.; S. L. Goodale, Saco; D. Remick, Kennebec; Thos. Chase, Jr. North Yarmouth;

YORK, ss.—TAKEN on Execution against Thomas Cocks, George W. Bates and Francis Marshall, all of New York, Stone-cutters, in favor of Barnabas Palmer, of Kennebec, Esq., twenty-eight shares of the capital stock of the York County Granite Company.

Sheriff's Sale.

YORK, ss.—TAKEN on Execution against Thomas Cocks, George W. Bates and Francis Marshall, all of New York, Stone-cutters, in favor of Barnabas Palmer, of Kennebec, Esq., twenty-eight shares of the capital stock of the York County Granite Company.

Carriage Manufactory.

Conditions of payment liberal. A. WARREN, D. Sheriff. Kennebec, July 16th, 1839.

C. W. KIMBALL WOULD inform the inhabitants of Kennebec and vicinity, that he has taken the building in Kennebec adjoining Alexander Warren's, Apothecary, formerly occupied as a Bake-House, and has fitted it up in good order for the above named business.

Chaise Repairing & Painting, done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. SLEIGHS, from the Trig Buggy down to the old fashioned Family Sleigh, constantly on hand, and will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

FOR BOSTON. THE new schooner Elizabeth, Lewis Le Woodmaster, will run during the ensuing season as a regular Packet between this port and Boston.

NOTICE. THE Schooner GRAPE will sail from Perkins' wharf, in Kennebec port, and from the wharf 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.

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.

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

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

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

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 USE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise 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, bled, and salivated—with the certainty that if you are not killed, you will be sure to have months of miserable weakness, and the only one who is benefited is your Doctor.

Let us now look at your "purged" man—the man who has taken Brandreth's Pills for Liver Complaint, and has the firm, elastic, treat 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 is doing nothing but the TRUE BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and soon rises without any injury being sustained by his constitution.

The principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body,—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood; those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver, when they settle upon that organ, and when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or, upon the nerves, produce gout; or, upon the lungs, produce consumption; or, upon the intestines, costiveness, proplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease; this is no more asserted, it is demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction, therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

Dr. Brandreth's Pills, in New York are 241 BROADWAY, 185 Hudson st. and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts. Philadelphia, 8 North Eighth Street. Baltimore, 80 South Charles Street. Boston, 19 Hanover Street. New York, 19 Broadway, between Prince and Houston Sts. Pittsburgh, Pa. 154 Wood street. Cincinnati, 119 Main street. Louisville, Ky. 99 Fourth street. St. Louis, Mo. 56 1-2 Market street. New Orleans, 3 Old Levee. Charleston, 70 Meeting street. Montreal, 63 Notre Dame.

How to be secured from Counterfeit Pills purporting to be Brandreth's Pills. Never purchase without being positively sure that the person selling has an ENGRAVED certificate of Agency, and observe it has been renewed; no certificate being a guarantee after 12 months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

Sub-Agents in York County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only Travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my Office, New England Office, 19 Hanover St. N. Y.—BOSTON.

SOLD ONLY IN KENNEBEC BY JOHN OSBORN & Co.; In Kennebec-port, by S. H. Gould; Saco and Biddeford, McLurtie & Beck, and Seleucus Adams;

CIDER VINEGAR, For sale by WILLIAM LORD & Co. Kennebec, Aug. 3, 1839.

HOLMAN'S MEDICINES, constantly for sale by D. REMICK.

CARD.—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.

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.

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.

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 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 W. 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.

Resolved, That the Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in the manner prescribed by law, at their next annual meeting in September, to give in their votes upon the following question, viz:—

Resolved, That the Selectmen of said towns, plantations and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said questions; those in favor of said amendment, expressing it by the word YES, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment, expressing it by the word NO, upon their ballots.

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.

In the House of Representatives, March 12, 1839, Read and passed—H. HAMLIN, Speaker. In Senate, March 13, 1839. Read and passed—JOB PRINCE, President. March 14, 1839. Approved. JOHN FAIRFIELD.

STATE OF MAINE. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Augusta, May 15, 1839.

NOTICE. THE subscriber having contracted with the town of Kennebec, to support the poor of said town for one year, hereby gives notice, that he has made suitable provision for them, and hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting any of the Paupers of said town on his account or on account of the town, as he will pay no bill for their support. ALEX. G. FURNALD.