

# Kennebunk Gazette

## AND MAINE PALLADIUM.

VOL. XXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1839.

No. 21.

**The Kennebunk Gazette**  
AND MAINE PALLADIUM.  
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**JAMES K. REMICH.**  
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TERMS OF THE GAZETTE AND PALLADIUM.  
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any error in any advertisement beyond the amount  
charged for its insertion.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.  
A TALE OF THE  
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.  
[Concluded.]

He replenished his provisions, and started for the hills bordering on the Mohawk. The second day he arrived at a settlement of whites, who were greatly distressed at the loss of one of their number a few hours before. All the men who were fit for service had gone to the northern army, and left the remainder with the women and children in a strong block house. Early in the morning, a young lady had gone out to milk their cows. As the enemy had not appeared there for some time, no danger was apprehended. She was about forty rods from the house, when four savages suddenly sprang upon her and dragged her into the woods. Her cries were heard, her frantic friends could see her struggles, but dared not venture out for fear all might be massacred. Her father, two brothers and a young officer to whom she was affianced, were all absent on duty. No one was there able to render her any assistance. Her mother was overwhelmed with grief, and gave up her child as lost. She already fancied her expiring beneath the ruthless hand of the barbarians, or writhing under the agonizing tortures of a slow fire, surrounded by demons in human shape, drowning her cries with their savage yells.

No Irish heart beat higher for woman, than did Murphy's. Like a knight of chivalry, he darted in pursuit. It was ten o'clock; four hours had passed since the capture. He soon found the trail, and advanced rapidly. About five o'clock, when on the top of a bold hill, he discovered the party in the valley below. Their fair captive was still alive, but expected that night would close her career forever. Her anticipated happiness had faded from her eyes; she believed an awful fate was about to seal her doom; she had resigned her soul to God, and became abstracted from the world. The images of her dear parents, her affectionate brothers and him whose soul was wrapped in hers, all passed in review before her imagination. She bade them a last farewell, and only hoped to meet them in heaven.

In the valley, the red men encamped for the night. With great caution, Murphy approached as near as prudence would permit, until covered by the mantle of night, determined to rush upon them if they attempted any violence to the young woman. With an eagle eye he watched every motion. They built a fire, prepared their last supper, and about ten o'clock, tied the hands and feet of their prisoner to two poles, and were soon in a profound sleep. For a few minutes she struggled, but found she was securely confined, and unable to move. Her bosom heaved with sighs, her eyes rolled wildly round, and she seemed already on the torturing rack. Our knight was so near that he could see all this by the light of the fire. It was too much for him to endure. He drew his knife from its scabbard, and cautiously advanced. He was soon discovered by the young lady. He motioned to her to keep silence. He unbanded her, and removed her, and the guns of the savages a few rods off, enjoining her to keep quiet, and flee if he became overpowered; for he determined to kill his hated foes or perish in the attempt. With his tomahawk in one hand and his knife in the other, he returned. Waiting a few moments for their sleep to become more sound, he approached their muscular frames. He plunged his knife into the hearts of three, the fourth awoke, and as he rose, aimed a desperate blow at his antagonist with a tomahawk; it was parried, and the next moment the head of the savage was cleft to the brain. As the Indian rose, the heroic girl, instead of fleeing, seized a gun and rushed to the aid of her deliverer. But the work was done; he stood contemplating with delight, the quivering bodies before him, expiring in the agonies of death. Their dying groans were music in his ears, their streaming blood was grateful to his sight.

The liberated captive now gazed on the stranger; to her all was inexplicable mystery. In a few words he explained the whole matter, and assured her of his protection back to her habitation. She lifted her eyes and exclaimed, "May God reward my benefactor." A flood of tears choked her utterance, she clasped his hands in gratitude, and invoked the

richest blessing of heaven to rest upon him. That was the happiest moment of Murphy's life. His pleasure was purer and nobler than if he had gained a crown or conquered worlds.

The Rubicon passed, he took the blankets, which had not been unpacked, the weather being warm, and persuaded his fair charge to take a little rest before they commenced their journey back. This she needed, as her nerves had become weakened by the trying scenes of the day, and a march of near twenty miles.

Although sleep had no charms for her on that memorable night, she felt refreshed when the light dawned. The sun rose in all the beauty of a June morning; not a cloud obscured the sky. The brave knight started with his precious charge, and arrived with her at the block house about three o'clock in the afternoon. No pen can portray the joyful surprise of all who were there. No one knew the gallant Irishman had gone in pursuit of the lost girl. He had listened to their story the morning previous with apparent indifference, without making any reply, or communicating his design. He was to them a stranger, of whose business or destination they knew nothing. Under such peculiar circumstances, their feelings may be faintly conceived, but not fully described. It was a scene of thrilling interest, calculated to awaken the finest feelings of the human heart, the liveliest sensations of unalloyed gratitude.

The next morning he left them under a shower of invoked blessings and benedictions, and proceeded to his place of destination. He determined to take the same route that he passed over the day before and obtain the scalps of his fallen foes. As the main body of the Indians was drawn off to the north to aid the British army, he apprehended no danger. About noon, he arrived at the place of rescue, found the lifeless bodies as he left them, took the crown from their heads, dispensing with the formula of dissection, and with a glad heart, pursued his journey. On arriving in the neighborhood of the Mohawk river, he played the same game as at Aquago, killing, in all, seven Indians. He there narrowly escaped losing his life. As he was lying in ambush he discovered an Indian, who, from his manner, he believed to be alone, and whom he shot. At the next moment, two tall warriors rushed upon him with their tomahawks. One of them received the contents of his other barrel, the second advanced with the fury of a demon. He made a desperate pass at the head of Murphy, which he warded off with his rifle, at the same instant plunging his knife into the heart of the savage. Fearing there might be more, he retreated and left the three weltering in blood. Finding he was not pursued, he returned just at evening, took their scalps, and started for the fort in Schoharie, where he arrived in safety. After staying there three days, he returned to his own neighborhood, where the Indians had just been, and succeeded in taking three men prisoners, who were in the field hoeing corn. The number of the savages was not known, they had been gone about two hours, and would that night probably commit their victims to the torturing fire. No time was to be lost. There were but five men at the block house, who volunteered to join the brave Irishman in immediate pursuit. They followed the trail as rapidly as a necessary caution would permit. Early in the evening, they discovered the fire of the encampment. There were eight warriors, who were arranged to perform a war dance, and seek their vengeance upon the prisoners. As their preparatory bustle increased, Murphy and his men drew nearer. The Indians had their captives bound to a tree in the centre of a ring, around which the faggots were placed for the fire that was to cap the climax of their festivity. Dreadful must have been the feelings of the victims about to be sacrificed on the barbarian altar. The firing of the combustible pile was the signal fixed on for action. At last the blazing torch was raised, the heroic party rushed upon the savages, placed the muzzles of their guns to their heads, and scattered their brains to the four winds. Six of them were killed in a second, and the other two had not retreated five steps, before their spirits joined the rest in their journey through the air. The unexpected deliverance from impending death filled the hearts of the captives with feelings of gratitude and joy beyond the powers of language to express. The next evening they were restored to the bosoms of their agonized families and friends, whose anxiety for their safety, and the result of the expedition in pursuit, was intense.

The fame of our Irish hero had become notorious. He obtained the name of *Indian Killer*. His exploits had reached the ears of the red men. To him they could trace the solution of the mysterious disappearance of their friends at Aquago. Learning that he spent the most of his time in the woods and

alone, they determined to cut him off. Spies were placed at different points to watch his movements, with instructions from Brant to take him alive if possible, that they might hold a jubilee of vengeance over their destroying enemy. This accounts for the circumstance that he was seldom fired upon, when he came in contact with them.

After remaining at the block house a day, Murphy again commenced reconnoitering. He had proceeded but a few miles before he was attacked by a party of savages who lay in ambush. Five hideous monsters rushed from their covert with terrific yells, and advanced upon him. In the twinkling of an eye he threw off his knapsack, knowing that in flight alone there was safety. A ball from his rifle checked the career of the foremost, which, for a moment, paralyzed the others. He then darted from them with the agility of a deer. The woods rang with the war whoop, every muscle was nerved to overtake the object of their revenge. Swift was the retreat and swift the pursuit. After running about half a mile he stopped, and found he had gained considerable on his enemy. He quickly charged his empty barrel, and the next moment saw one of the Indians in advance of the rest. A messenger, more grim than himself, awaited the foe; in a second, his fate was sealed in death. Urged on by the fury of his nature, the survivors renewed their exertions in the chase. As they approached, another of their number fell, and Murphy fled as on wings of wind. Finding their exertions vain, the two returned to their fellow-companions, who had gone to "that country from whose bourne no traveller returns." Relieved from his pursuers, our daring hero now prepared to turn the tables upon them. He leaped not to come in contact with two of his enemy, if his rifle was charged. He cautiously retraced his steps and approached so near, as to hear the lamentations of the survivors over the dead bodies of their companions. Not apprehending his return, they were entirely off their guard. He crawled up within twenty rods of them unobserved. Satisfied no others were near, he raised his deadly weapon, and the next moment the two survivors followed their brothers to the world of spirits.

He took the scalps of the five, recovered his knapsack, secured the arms and ammunition, and the same night returned to the block house, only six miles from the scene of action, a wonder and astonishment to his friends, a terror and scourge to his enemies.

In the same manner Murphy annoyed the savages until they were driven from their ancient haunts by the intrepidity and perseverance of the inhabitants. He had numerous hair breadth escapes, but was never taken prisoner after his first escape, or seriously wounded. He was so much dreaded by the Indians that a party of three or four often fled before him, frequently finding their number less by two before they could get out of his reach. He had a great desire to obtain the scalp and wash his hands in the heart's blood of Brant. That accomplished, he said, he could die happy. But that cruel trophy always went with the main body of the warriors, and was careful to keep out of danger. In the art of torture, Murphy exceeded the savages. When he chanced to disable an Indian and take him alive, he would bind him, and proceed to dismember him, with the same *sang froid* as a butcher prepares his meat for the stall. He seemed to tax the powers of his prolific and eccentric genius in contriving new modes of inflicting pain. For the Indian warrior, not a spark of humanity was left in his bosom. Their squaws and papooses he never molested. His deeds of blood sunk deep into the minds of the red men. Some time after the close of the war, when the Indians had removed far from that neighborhood, one, whose brother Murphy had killed, came a long distance to seek that deep rooted revenge which marks the character of these rude children of the forest.

Learning that he was in a swamp about a mile off, waiting an opportunity to execute his design, the enraged Irishman seized his rifle, tomahawk, and scalping knife, determined to give him battle. He proceeded cautiously into the thicket a few rods, then stopped to reconnoiter. He then advanced into a small opening, and, within ten rods of him he discovered his hated enemy raising his gun to his face. Murphy cried out to him, "good aim;" the Indian's nerves trembled, the ball from the Irishman's rifle pierced his heart, he gave a horrible shriek, jumped into the air, and fell lifeless to the ground. This was the last scalp the hardy veteran ever took. To the day of his death he indulged in feelings of the most direful revenge towards that unfortunate race of beings. At the restoration of peace he settled about twelve miles from Ustajantho, which place he continued to visit annually until prevented by age. It was there he listened to his stories; it was there he commenced his savage warfare. That ground had been enriched by the blood and moistened by the

serm of hundreds. During the revolution three pitched battles were fought there, at the last of which the foe was driven away for the last time by a force under the command of Colonel Hagar, aided by Captain Harper. In that beautiful valley now covered with peaceful dwellings, Murphy always appeared animated. The scenes of past life, with all their thrilling minutiae, would rush upon his memory, and nerve his trembling frame to "fight his battles o'er again."

He lived until he was about seventy years of age, when he closed his eventful career, and sunk in the arms of death. His bones moulder in the valley of Schoharie near where the old fort stood, and not a stone tells where they lie.

[From the Newark N. J. Sentinel.]

### APPRENTICES.

If any thing is ever effectually done in this country towards elevating the industrious classes to their due place in society, the work must begin with those who are in youth. In regard to mind, manners or morals, we cannot expect very great improvement in those who have passed middle life; our endeavors should be directed to the Apprentice.

The relation of Master and Apprentice was a close and a warmer one in former days. The lad was willing to allow that he had a MASTER for a certain time and a certain purpose, and in expectation of being one day a master himself. He thought this was no more disgraceful than the subordination of the scholar to his teacher, or the soldier to his captain. And, in return, the employer felt a responsibility proportioned to his authority. Good men were accustomed to treat their apprentices as their sons; they gave them many little instructions out of the line of the trade, and had an eye to their religious duties. It is unnecessary to say that the state of things is very much altered. Insubordination, radicalism, & a false and impracticable theory of equal rights, have destroyed the gentle authority which used to exist. The whole affair of indentures, as my readers very well know, is in some places becoming a mere formality. It is less common than it used to be for boys to serve out their whole time. Many indentures are at work to make lads impatient and loath to continue in one place, however good. And when they abscond from their proper service, it is not every employer who now thinks it worth his while to take legal measures for recovering their time. It is known to those who are conversant with mechanical establishments in our cities, that the old fashioned system is found to be ineffectual; so that master workmen have to try new methods of getting the requisite amount of work from their hands. In some cases this is effected by small remunerations for task work. There are many shops in which there are no regular apprentices; the employers choosing rather to hire such labor as they can get. I have even heard the opinion expressed that the day is not far off when the whole system of apprenticeship will be thrown aside.

The spirit of our age and country is a spirit of restless hurry. We are for quick turns, short cuts, and sudden results. Amid the increased risks of human life, seven years is a great portion of the human span. Another trait of our national character is a dislike to all rule, just or unjust. It is natural for a boy to prefer variety to sameness of occupation; and when regular service is no longer compulsory, we must expect to see our youth flying from the severe work of shops to those chance jobs which give bread to so many thousands in our streets.

The effects of this condition of things are manifestly bad. We are falling away from two systems; we are slipping between the old plan of former ages, and have not yet alighted upon a better one, more suited to modern improvements. If boys and youth may serve one year or six, at their option—if they may run from one employer to another upon every whim—if they may even exchange their trade two or three times before they come of age, is it not as plain as day that the proportion of really accomplished workmen must lessen from year to year? And this being the case, several evils must necessarily ensue, which are too obvious to need recital.

But the nature of things does not alter; skilful labor, like other commodities, will find a market, and will bring the highest price. This is beginning to show itself in certain kinds of manu-

facture, in which foreign artisans are coming in, to the exclusion of our own countrymen. It is as vain as it is unrighteous for us to fold our arms and raise an outcry against foreign labor, and form associations of native Americans. If we do not secure the thorough trade education of our youth, we must expect to see all the finer and more difficult branches taken out of our hands. As a general thing, I am glad to know that this is far from being the case. I speak only of *tender-cases*, and I do not think it can be denied that the tendency of the change I have mentioned is to evil.

But there are moral consequences of this relaxation of the old system, which are still more to be deplored. As the tie between the employer and the apprentice becomes slight, there is a lessening of authority on the one side and of duty on the other, as well as of affection on both. We often talk of the advantages of domestic influence, the bonds of the fire-side, the charm of home; and on this point it would be hard for us to speak too much, or too enthusiastically. *But where is the apprentice's home?* It is not his father's house; in the great number of cases, this is not within reach. It is not his employer's house; at least under the prevailing system, and in our cities and large towns. For this there are various reasons. In great manufactories, where there are at least a dozen boys, these, of course, cannot be allowed to overrun the employer's house; they are often put out to board elsewhere. In neither case have they a home. Even where there is only an ordinary number, as the master is no longer a parent, the apprentice feels no longer like a son. Where can he spend his evenings? Not in the garret or loft where he sleeps; in winter it is cold—in summer it is suffocating. Not in the kitchen; he would be in the way. Not in the sitting-room; that would be too familiar. Where can he spend the long hours of his Sunday? Let us look the truth in the face. *The apprentice has no home.* Is it any wonder that at night we hear the heavy tramp of their feet upon the pavements, as they career along by scores? Is it any wonder that they crowd our oyster-houses, porter-cellars, bar-rooms, shows, and wait for checks about the doors of our theatres?

The moral consequences of this I need not dwell upon; they are open to the day. I am not so chimerical as to propose a return to old ways, or to hang on the wheels of modern improvement. I only urge that the old system of master and apprentice, when carried out in practice, had certain advantages, which are not provided for in our present methods. If we do not wish our young mechanics to become an easy prey to vice, we must set about some preventive measures. The apprentice must have some agreeable place in which to spend his leisure moments. I am accustomed to see some of the best youth I know passing their Sundays in the streets and fields. Vice opens many doors to the less scrupulous; surely virtue ought to do as much. For a number of years it has been my deliberate and unchanged opinion, that no man could bestow a greater benefit on our working classes than he who should devise and offer to apprentices a pleasing, popular and ever-open resort for their leisure hours, where they might not only feel at home, but be out of the reach of temptation, and in the way of mental improvement. It is worthy of consideration in our lyceums and mechanics' institutes.

MERCER.

*Virtue.*—It is easier to forsake the paths of Virtue than to forget her. She continues for some time to torment those who abandon her; and her charms, which are the delight of refined souls, constitute the chief punishment of the wicked, who are condemned to be in love with her. Guilty, though not quite depraved, they cannot escape the remorse which pursues them, for the evil they have committed, and for the goodness which they have abandoned.  
Rosseau.

We find the following bit of good advice in the Nantucket Inquirer: "Keep thy mutton from migration, and thy pullets from pulling up thy brother's plants."

Avarice in old age, says Cicero, is foolish, for what can be more absurd than to increase our provision for the road, the nearer we approach to our journey's end.



STATE ELECTION.—Returns received from 300 towns, the aggregate will be found below. Above towns and plantations remain to be reported, which will probably increase the majority two or three hundred.

Table with 2 columns: Towns, Votes. Lists various towns and their corresponding vote counts.

It is said that if horses and oxen are rubbed with the vegetable called Smart Weed, the flies will not trouble them. The plant is common, and the experiment is worth trying.

Many farmers in the State of New York fed their cows during the past winter on the Sugar Beet. The quantity of their milk was found to be much increased and the quality improved, while fed on this root.

The Messrs. Pope of Hallowell have quite an extensive nursery of the Morus Multicaulis. Mr. Herrick, of Leeds, has, also, a small nursery.

The Sea-Serpent was seen on the 7th inst., about 30 miles off Sequin, by the Capt. and crew of the sch. Planet of Sag-harbor. They describe him as 70 feet long—his color and shape very nearly like a black snake, without any flukes or fins—body as large as a barrel—fast swimmer—evidently a powerful animal—no hunched on his back—think those who have described him as having those appendages were deceived by his undulating or wriggling motion in swimming—were within 40 feet of the monster.

CASUALTIES.—A small pleasure party, consisting of eight young ladies and two young men, sailed from Portland on the morning of the 11th inst. on an excursion among the Islands. They stopped at Diamond Cove, where one of the boys and two young girls paddled off in the punt attached to the large boat.

Only three, of the four Representatives to which the city of Portland is entitled, were chosen on the 9th. An election to fill the vacancy was held last Monday and resulted in the choice of Mr. Lyman (whig) by a nearly unanimous vote.

The Gloucester Telegraph of last Saturday states that Mackerel had been plenty inshore for a day or two. On the Thursday previous from 150 to 200 barrels were taken by wherries and other small craft.

The writer of the letter dated "Alfred Night's High Noon, 9th Sept."—if sober at the time of inditing the epistle must be a low-minded fellow at best—if corned, his epistle is just what might be expected from an individual in that condition.

CHINA CORN.—Predictions were rife last Spring that this new variety of Corn would supersede all others—it yielded beyond all precedent, ripened in two months from the time it was planted, and so on. Lucky was the individual who obtained a whole ear of this precious grain, and even a few kernels, enough for a single hill, gladdened the heart of the recipient and lit up his countenance with smiles for a week.

UNION ACADEMY.—We spent an hour at the Academy, in this village, on Tuesday last, during the Examination of the Students. We were well pleased with the Exercises. Mr. ROBERTS, the Preceptor, appeared to be "at home" in the School-room—thoroughly acquainted with the several branches pursued by the classes which were called up for examination while we were present.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Thursday evening last, in the two story building, in this village, owned by Mr. JOSEPH PORTER, and occupied by Capt. LEVI P. HILLARD as a Tin Manufactory. The fire originated in the garret—but in what manner is unknown—and was fortunately discovered before it had made much progress.

THE ROHANS.—A gentleman, in this village, planted last Spring a Rohan Potatoe, weighing 6 ounces, which he cut in 22 pieces, and put 2 pieces in a hill. He dug them on Wednesday and found the yield of his potatoe to be 143, which weighed 66 pounds, and measured 5 pecks.

ITEMS FOR THE PEOPLE.—\$3400 were charged the people of New York last year for CIGARS used in the tea and Committee rooms of the Common Council.—An Indian Agent recently lost \$4,800 at Alton, Ill. gambling on board one of the boats.

FIRE.—The outbuildings of the Phoenix Hotel at Sandlake, N. Y. were burnt a few days since. An intemperate man, who was asleep in one of them, perished in the flames.—The Episcopal Church at Catskill, N. Y., was destroyed by fire last week. Loss from 6 to \$7000—insurance \$3000.

A virulent dysentery, accompanied with symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, prevails to an alarming extent in Springfield, Vt., situated at the base of the Green Mountains. It has proved fatal in several instances.

From the Mediterranean.—The following is an extract of a letter from a distinguished American now in the Mediterranean, dated June 23d, 1839, and addressed to the National Intelligencer:—"The Archipelago is swarming with pirates. The Austrians, French and English have vessels of war to protect their commerce, but although the crew of a vessel having an American gentleman and his wife on board, have ALL been murdered by the pirates, there has not been an American vessel of war up here, for more than a year.

Lyman Rathburn.—Letters were received in town this morning announcing the death of Lyman Rathburn. He died in Texas, on the 1st of August last.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

Assurdities.—To judge of people's piety by their attendance at church.—To arrive at the age of fifty, and be surprised at any vice, folly or absurdity their fellow-creatures may be guilty of.

KENNEBUNK LYCEUM. The members of the "Kennebunk Lyceum" are notified that their annual meeting, for the choice of officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at the Counting-room of the Secretary, on Wednesday, 25th Sept. inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

MARRIED.—In Parsonsfield, Mr. Jeremiah M. Davis, to Miss Mehitable Foster. In Eliot, 9th, Mr. Timothy D. Vincent of De-lavanna, Ill. to Miss Elizabeth S. Emery of E. In Kittery, 12th, Mr. William Jackson, to Miss Mary Caroline Young. In Eliot, Mr. John Caleb Strong, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Dr. Levi Bracy, of York.

DIED.—In this town, 14th inst. JOHN, child of Mrs. CHARLES STRYKER, aged 19 months. In this town, Mr. SAMUEL BURHAM, aged 45 years. In Biddeford, Francis H., daughter of Mr. Calvin Horne, aged 3 years.

SHIP NEWS. KENNEBUNK, SEPT. 21, 1839. SAILED. Sept. 19.—Scho. Grape, Ward, Boston; Nile, Walker, do. MEMORANDA. At, at Saco, 11th, schs. Mayflower, Emery, and Echo, Jordan, Boston; 13th, schs. Maine, Smith, and Charles, Roll, Boston.—Sld. 10th, schs. Adm. March, Mercator, Smith; Platon, Moore, and Albion, Bray, Boston; 13th, schs. Mayflower, Emery, and Henry, Hill, Boston; slp. William, Manning, Ipswich.

NEW GOODS. S. L. OSBORN has received a large supply of GOODS, such as he usually deals in, without any mistake as to price or quality, and invites his friends and customers to call and judge for themselves.

WORTHY OF NOTICE. WHITWELL'S ORIGINAL OPODEL-DOC may now be obtained at TWENTY-FIVE cents a bottle, which is as low a rate as the most worthless imitations, thousands of which are in existence.

AROMATIC SNUFF. FOR Head-ache, Catarrh, Dizziness, weakness of sight, &c. &c., strongly recommended by the venerable and respected Dr. Waterhouse, late Professor at Cambridge University.

WHITWELL'S BITTERS, the best and cheapest article of the kind in existence. The above can only be had in Kennebunk by September 21, 1839.

UNION ACADEMY.—KENNEBUNK. THE FALL TERM in this institution will commence on Wednesday, October 2. Those who wish to become members of this Academy, are desired to be present as near the commencement of the Term as convenient.

WRITING FLUID, &c. &c.—An additional supply of Stephens' dark and light Blue Writing Fluid; Metallic Pens; Silver and German Silver Ever Pointed Pencil Cases. This day received—for sale by D. REMICH.

At a Court of Probate held at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by the Hon. WM. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court: HANNAH BURNHAM, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Samuel Burnham, late of Kennebunk, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

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 Kennebunk Gazette, printed at Kennebunk, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Alfred, in said county, on the first Monday of November 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.

At a Court of Probate holden at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by the Hon. WM. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court: The petition of Edward E. Bourne, administrator of the estate of John Bourne, late of Kennebunk, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of four thousand dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: and also on the petition of Elizabeth Bourne, widow of said deceased, for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

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 Kennebunk Gazette, printed in Kennebunk, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Alfred, in said county, on the first Monday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitions should not be granted.

At a Court of Probate holden at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by the Hon. WM. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court: The petition of Elizabeth Fisk, administratrix of the estate of Abner Fisk, late of Wells, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of nine hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, as by a partial sale the residue thereof would be greatly injured:

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 Kennebunk Gazette, printed in Kennebunk in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Alfred, in said county, on the first Monday in November 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.

At a Court of Probate holden at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by the Hon. WM. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court: The petition of George Littlefield, guardian of Josias Littlefield, of Wells, in said county, representing that the personal estate of his said ward is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owes and charges of guardianship, by the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said ward as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED.—That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Kennebunk Gazette, printed in Kennebunk, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Alfred, in said county, on the first Monday in November 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.

At a Court of Probate held at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by the Hon. WM. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court: JOHN SKEELE, guardian of Stillman B. Allen, a minor and grand-child of Eliza Allen, late of Sanford, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of guardianship of his said ward for allowance:

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

At a Court of Probate held at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, by the Hon. WM. A. HAYES, Judge of said Court: SARAH FOLSOM, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Folsom, late of Acton, in said county, 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:

Commissioners' Notice. WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. William A. Hayes Judge of Probate for the County of York, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

LYNTHIA LANGTON, late of Berwick, in said county of York, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that the term of six months is allowed unto the said creditors for to bring in their claims and prove their debts; and that we shall attend to that service at the dwelling house of Richard Shapleigh, Esq., in said Berwick on the last Monday of September next, and on the last Mondays of October, November and December following, from one to four o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

Commissioners' Notice. THE subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of York, Commissioners to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JONATHAN STONE, late of Kennebunk, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that they will attend for that purpose, at the office of William B. Sewall, in said Kennebunk, on the last Mondays of October, December and February next, from one to four o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days:—and that the term of six months is allowed said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts.

TAILORING BUSINESS. SAMUEL MENDUM would inform the Gentlemen of Kennebunk and vicinity that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business, in a neat and fashionable manner, at his Shop over Mr. Phineas Stevens'. Having recently taken lessons in Cutting of Mr. Jas. L. Ross of Saco, (well known for his superior skill in Cutting,) thinks he shall give satisfaction to all who employ him. All garments made warranted to fit. Cutting done at short notice. Garments made for cash at the following prices:—Common Dress Coat or Frock \$3—Pants \$1—Single breast Vest 75.

AT AUCTION. PUMPS will be sold at Public Auction, at the store of Capt. Daniel Curtis in Kennebunk, on Saturday the fifth day of October next, at 2 o'clock, afternoon, and one dozen Iron Rakes and a small lot of Hoops. They will be sold to pay wharfage, storage and freight on a lot sent to Boston and other expenses.

A. WARREN, Auctioneer. Kennebunk, Sept. 11, 1839.

POETRY.

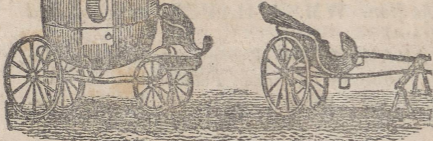
THE HAPPIEST TIME IS NOW.
Talk not to me of future bliss!
Talk not to me of joys gone by!

Valuable Farm, Fishing Establishment and Wood Land at Public Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in lots to suit purchasers, that valuable and well known Farm, formerly the residence of Capt. Ebenezer Perkins, deceased.

Said Farm will positively be sold in order to close the concern. Any one wishing to purchase can view the premises by calling on Snow Goodwin, Esq., who occupies the same, or on the subscriber at Kennebunk.

Carriage Manufactory.



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

CHISEL 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.

NOTICE. THE Schooner GRAPE will sail from Perkins' wharf, in Kennebunk-port, and from the T. in Boston, as a regular Packet between Kennebunk-port and Boston, and will sail every week from Kennebunk to Boston, or from Boston to Kennebunk, wind and weather permitting.

NOTICE. THE subscriber having contracted with the town of Kennebunk, 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.

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 way, or on approved credit.

BENJAMIN F. EMERY, COUNSELLOR AT LAW. HAS taken the office in this village lately occupied by J. BRADBURY, Esq., and will promptly attend to such professional business as may be entrusted to his care.

NOTICE. THE subscribers having contracted with the town of Kennebunk-port to support the poor of said town for one year, hereby give notice that they have made suitable provision for their support, and are ready to fulfil their contract in every particular.

Holman's Restorative. A FEW bottles of this popular and scarce Medicine just received and for sale by D. REMICH.

IMPORTANT! 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.

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.

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, and that the latter should do so in opposition to their personal interests, must be attributed either to their candor and love of truth, or to their unwillingness to fly in the face of all observation, and the testimony of thousands.

Dr. Wm. Evans does not pretend that his Camomile Tonic Pills will cure all diseases. He frankly and conscientiously admits that they will not. He lays no claim to the discovery of the "Philosopher's Stone," and wishes nobody to believe that he sells the "Elixir of Life," but he does say, and he does believe, and he can prove, that in debility and impaired constitutions; in Nervous diseases of all kinds; in weakness of the digestive organs, in incipient consumptions, whether of the lungs or the liver; in the dreadful debility occasioned by the use of purgatives; in palsy, rheumatism, (more especially) in the sickness incident to mothers, and to females of relaxed nerves; in every case of delirium tremens, or that disease which is brought on by intemperance; in the wretched horrors of mind and body which accrue from occasional inebriety; loss of appetite, languor, melancholy, pains in the head, limbs or side, in corrupt, sallow, and uncomely complexions, caused by the bad state of the fluids—in all these cases, and in others mentioned in the bills of directions given with his medicines, DR. Wm. EVANS, that the CAMOMILE TONIC PILLS, interchanged occasionally with his APERIENT FAMILY PILLS, (the best known) which are sold with them, will effect immediate relief; and if used but for a fair period of trial a perfect cure. This much is placed beyond a doubt by daily testimonies which would be given on oath; and for this request Dr. W. EVANS can conscientiously require confidence.

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—all of which may be seen at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical office, No. 100, Chatham st. One or two of these he herewith respectfully gives to a discriminating public.

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. She has suffered with pain and distress in the head, tightness across the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; exercise would almost overcome her; but since using your Camomile Tonic Pills, her complaints are removed—she is able to exercise without fatigue and she is happy to say can now enjoy life comfortably again.

Mrs. C. THORNTON, 84, Third St. N. Y. Newark, July 13, 1836.—Dear Sir—For 4 years I have been so unwell that I was unable to attend to my business, and for the last 6 months was confined to my room; my complaints were rheumatism, pain in my stomach, indigestion and loss of appetite, with continual pain and dizziness in my head; I used different kinds of medicine without effect, until I commenced taking your invaluable Camomile and Aperient Pills; their beneficial effects upon me astonished all who knew my situation. In a few days I shall be at your office to express my gratitude to you in person. In the mean time I subscribe myself your obedient servant.

Dr. Wm. Evans. He therefore need only add that his CAMOMILE TONIC PILLS, together with his APERIENT FAMILY 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. Remich, Kennebunk; Thos. Chase, Jr. North Yarmouth; S. Bailey, P. M. Freeport; J. Griffin, Brunswick; S. Gardner, Bowdoinham; Wm. Palmer, P. M. Gardiner; R. G. Lincoln, Hallowell; Alex'r. Hatch, Augusta; Thos. Faye, P. M. Vassalboro'; J. A. Fuller, Thomaston; R. B. Caldwell, East Thomaston; Joshua Dillingham, Camden; Thos. Hodgman, Warren; J. D. Currier, Waldoboro'; Wm. G. Rollin, New-Castle; J. C. Kimball, Bluehill; Ambrose H. Abbott, P. M. S. China; J. Crockett, Norway; J. K. Miller, Oldtown; Caleb Crafts, Minot; Cross, Chandler & Co. New Gloucester; Freeman, Shaw & Co. N. China; H. N. Palmer, Belfast. Principal office, 100 Chatham st., New York.

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.

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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" in sickness is 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 one who is benefited is your Doctor.

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 which, 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; or, upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy 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 mode of cure is a mere assertion; it is a 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 to stagnate will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used FROM ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE IS ABSOLUTELY required. The conduits of the BLOOD, the FOUNTAINS OF LIFE, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus, morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

DR. BRANDRETH'S OFFICES 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. Albany, Corner of Grand and Hudson Sts. Pittsburg, 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, 43 Notre Dame.

How to be secure 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 any 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 Principal New-England Office, 19 HANOVER ST., BOSTON. SOLD ONLY IN KENNEBUNK BY JOHN OSBORN & Co.; In Kennebunk-port, by S. H. Gould; Saco and Biddeford, McIntire & Beck, and Seleucus Adams; Lyman, William Huntress; Alfred, B. F. Chaudoune; Sanford, Eliot Tibbets; Caleb S. Emery; Lebanon, Libbey & Wood; South Berwick, Parks & Wilson; Berwick, J. S. T. Cushing; North Berwick, Sheldon Hobbs; Wells, Joseph White; Wells, Ogunquit, Barak Maxwell, John H. Spear; York—Cape Neddick, George M. Freeman; York, Alexander Dennett; York Corner, Samuel Douglass; Buxton, C. M. Merrill, P. M.; Buxton Corner, Nathan Elden; Limerick, John Sanborn; Newfield—Dam's Mills, Caleb R. Ayer, P. M.; West do. J. & S. C. Adams; Parsonsfield, Asa Dolton; North do, Milo J. Goss; F. & E. H. Newbegin; Cornish, John McLellan; Limington, James McArthur; Waterborough, James Leavitt; Hollis, Eben Sawyer; Buxton, T. Bolles; Shapleigh, M. Goodwin; Acton, Wm. Evans. B. BRANDRETH, M. D. 241 Broadway, N. Y. May, 1839.

Bass Viol and Violin Strings. A FRESH lot of Bass Viol and Violin Strings, of superior quality, this day received—for sale by D. REMICH. Kennebunk, Sept. 11, 1839.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM! BY THE USE OF DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter!! CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 23, 1837. To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine.

Most respectfully, yours, CALEB SYMMES. The foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favour of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivaled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases.

Price 50 cents, with directions. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. THIS prevalent disorder, as it exhibits itself in its customary symptoms of want of appetite, distressing flatulency, heart-burn, pain in the stomach, sick headache, nausea, vomiting and constipation, is now found to yield to the tried efficacy of DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These two preparations combined, constitute an efficacious remedy for the Dyspepsia, even after it has acquired the most obstinate character, and resisted every effort of professional skill. When both medicines are administered in connection according to plain and particular Directions accompanying the Vegetable Specific, they thoroughly cleanse the alimentary canal of that viscid mucus which is the proximate cause of the disorder, and as a tonic and stimulant, they restore the healthy action and energy of the stomach, and strengthen the debilitated system.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE. For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums. THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE, which the present proprietor wishes most particularly to recommend to the attention of the public, is perfectly exempt from all those acids which in general form the basis of tooth powders in common use, and which, although they may whiten the teeth for a short time, must inevitably destroy the Enamel by their deleterious action on this beautiful covering of the teeth.

Prepared from the Original MS. Recipe of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by T. KIDDER, his Immediate Successor and the Sole Proprietor, which with the other "Conway Medicines," is for sale at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, near Concert Hall, Boston, for sale also by his special appointment SAMUEL JORDAN, Kennebunk. SAMUEL POPE, Kennebunk-port. CHRIS'R LITTLEFIELD, Wells.