

Wm. A. Jenks, Printer.

NO. 79

From the Baltimore Chronicle. PLAIN FACTS.

GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.—The press is admitted to be, in all countries where it is free, a most powerful engine, both for good and for evil. An untimely press is liberty's most dangerous enemy; it is a traitorous enemy; it cries "all's well," while the rights of the people are invaded, and becomes the unpromising exposé of corruption.

It would seem that "the powers that be" of this country well understand the importance of securing the influence of a portion of the press, and of accommodating its Argus eyes with those golden spectacles which have the happy effect of making all things appear right that are done by those in power, and of causing an enemy of the people to appear a friend.

These "golden spectacles," however, seem to have been somewhat expensive to the people, as appears from public documents, in examining which the following "plain facts" appear:

In 1832 and 1833 the public printing of the Government amounted to \$296,993 83. Of this sum a few favorite Administration editors shared pretty largely; for instance, Francis P. Blair Editor of the *Globe*, \$54,314 90
True & Green, Editors of the *Boston Statesman*, 30,391 00
Hill & Barton, Editors of N. H. *Patriot*, 7,596 90
Shadrach Penn, Editor of *Louisville Advertiser*, 9,539 36
Peter Hay & Co., Editors of the *American Sentinel*, 589 12
Bryant & Leggett, Editors of the *N. Y. Evening Post*, 652 71

The whole number of Printers employed and among whom the above sum of \$296,993 was distributed by the Government, was about three hundred.

I have not been able to ascertain the amount paid by Government for public printing in 1834 and '35; but in 1836 and '37 the amount was \$351,984 53; and of this, the amount paid by the Post Office Department appears, from the Blue Book, to be \$38,760 19. In 1832 and '33 the amount reported by the Post Office Department was less than the amount actually paid by upwards of thirty thousand dollars, which was ascertained by the Committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the affairs of the Post Office, and which discovered those famous "Blanks and Twines" leaks in the Public Treasury. Supposing the amount reported to be less than the amount paid in 1836 and '37, in the same ratio as it was in 1832 and '33 the actual amount paid by the Post Office to Printers, would be over \$150,000! But \$38,760 19 is by no means a trifle to distribute among "Printers for 'Blanks and Twines' and advertising. I will, until another investigating committee discovers the contrary, suppose that this is the whole amount paid.

Of the \$351,984 53 paid by Government in 1836 and '37 to printers, the following received the sums set to their names, to wit:

Blair & Rives, Editors of the *Globe*, 192,198 87
Miffin & Parry, Editors of the *Pennsylvania*, 3,742 56
S. Medary & Co, Editors —, 3,772 02
Cyrus Barton, Editor of the N. H. *Patriot*, 3,102 09
Peter Hay & Co., Editors of the *Sentinel*, Philadelphia, 1,739 81
S. & J. N. Barker, Editors of the *Baltimore Republican*, 1,051 58
S. Penn, Jr., Editor of the *Louisville Advertiser*, 5,912 18
Langtree & O'Sullivan, publishers of the *Democratic Review*, 3,235 49
Banks & Green, Editors Post, Boston, 18,487 64
Croswell & Co., Editors of the *Albany Argus*, 1,532 00
Wm. C. Bryant & Co., Editors of the *N. Y. Evening Post*, 1,922 98
Paine & Clarke, 7,272 19
Calvin Gunn, Editor, Missouri, 848 50

The amount paid by Government to Printers, as near as I can ascertain, is, on an average, about \$150,000 or \$160,000 a year! This distributed among some two or three hundred Editors, is an engine of immense power. Knowing as we do the weakness of poor human nature, can we wonder that so many Editors in the United States should support an Administration in all its measures, right or wrong, that thus opens to them the flood-gates of patronage? It is for the people, however, to judge what degree of influence men who are thus paid for their support, by the Administration, are entitled to. The facts above stated are worthy the serious consideration of the American people.

Defaulters.—We noticed the other day, the resignation of the Postmaster at Mobile. It is stated in some of the papers that he has "amputated timber," being a defaulter in the insignificant sum of \$30,000. What is that to the Swartwout haul? It is stated furthermore that the Postmaster at New Orleans is a defaulter too.

Mercantile Honor.—The agent of a Baltimore merchant recently smuggled a lot of cutlery through the Custom House of another city; the merchant, on learning the fact, directed his agent to return the goods to the Custom House; pay the lawful duties, (about \$200) and consider his agency at an end.

Steamboat burned.—A magnificent steamboat called the *Great Western*, which cost \$100,000, was burned at the wharf at Detroit a few days since. The flames spread so rapidly, that but little was saved from the boat. No insurance.

THE INQUIRER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1839.

FROM ENGLAND. By the steamship *Great Western*, which arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, in 16 1-2 days from Bristol, advices from London to the 23d ult. have been received, being later by 24 days than any which had hitherto come to hand. This is the 19th trip of the *Great Western* across the Atlantic. Her longest voyage (in April last) exceeded the present by five days. The shortest was in October 1838, when she reached Bristol in 12 days from New York.

This ship, it will be recollected, left New York in company with the steamer *British Queen*, on the 1st ultimo. The former reached Bristol some 27 hours before the latter arrived at Portsmouth. Allowing for difference of longitude, the *Western* seems to have gained upon her competitor, to the extent of about 22 hours in time.

The information obtained by this arrival is highly gratifying to those in the commercial world, who had regarded with apprehension the probable complexion of the next news from Europe. It gives assurance of plentiful crops in England; and therefore removes all fear of, or rather all excuse for, an advance upon the prices of bread stuffs in our markets. It presents a more favorable view of money matters in Great Britain: since the arrangement with the Bank of France, for an accommodation to the value of four millions of pounds sterling to the Bank of England, has been consummated;—thereby saving the latter institution from a suspension of specie payments, infusing new life into the manufacturing and mercantile pulses, and restoring confidence among men in every branch of business.

Some unimportant fluctuations had taken place in the cotton market; but they had not in any degree affected the general course of trade. Money, it is true, had not yet become entirely "easy;" but the late measure of the Bank, now in progress, will doubtless remove all present difficulties in this respect.

There are some rumors concerning certain changes in the British Cabinet. It is surmised that Lord Normandy is to retire, and be succeeded in the Colonial Office by Lord John Russell, or Mr Spring Rice; and that a son of Sir Thomas Baring, at present an under Secretary of the Treasury, is to be made Chancellor of the Exchequer. Parliament was to have been prorogued on the 28th of August.

On the 23d, in the House of Lords, the strongest assurances were given by Lord Palmerston, that by the terms of the agreement among the Five Powers, the questions connected with affairs in the East would be settled in such manner as to preserve the tranquillity of Europe.

In the House of Commons Mr. O'Connell had given notice of the intended introduction of a resolution, expressing an opinion on the part of that body that the British government ought not to recognize the independence of Texas, without the previous consent of Mexico; nor unless slavery be abolished in Texas, and the trade in slaves be declared piracy by that State; moreover, he should move for an application to the Queen, for directing through her ministers, a negotiation with Mexico, for setting apart a portion of the unoccupied territory of the latter, on the north, as an independent asylum, or free State, for persons of color.

As usual, the London papers are busy in the choosing of husbands for her maiden Majesty. The last speculation of this sort brings forward a new candidate for the royal partnership, in the person of one Albert Francis, a son of the duke of Saxe Coburg, an obscure German principality, which has already furnished a husband for one of the British princesses, who would have worn the crown but for her premature demise.

Nearly 2000 persons were present at a Reform meeting held at Cambridge on the 21st—whereat sundry enthusiastic addresses were made, and other spirited proceedings had. No riot seems to have ensued.

Of the true condition of distracted Spain, there is little to be gathered from the newspapers. Accounts from the frontiers to the 19th August, received at Paris, furnish various details, of which the essential portion is contained in the following paragraph:—

"Our correspondent in the Basque provinces informs us, on the 17th inst, that Don Carlos left San Esteban on the 15th for Estella. Just as he was getting on horseback he addressed the troops and said:—I have no confidence in my General; I am going to put myself at the head of the army with my son; will you follow me? The soldiers all replied:—We will follow you to the death; with the greatest enthusiasm. Elio remains with a 10th and part of the seventeenth battalions of Navarre, watching the revolters. All the peasants and troops are said to be ready to rise in favor of Don Carlos against Maroto; but every thing will depend on what is done

at Estella. A letter from Bayonne says that all the town was in commotion on the 17th, a false report having arrived of Elio having actually begun the attack on Vera. According to a letter from St. Jean de Luz, the Infante Don Sebastian is strongly inclined to side with Maroto.

A shocking casualty occurred at St. Petersburg on the 21st July, on which day a great fete had taken place in that city. Numerous large and small boats laden with passengers on their return at evening from the city, were overtaken in the bay by a terrific hurricane, whereby some 5 or 600 persons are thought to have perished in the waves.

TURKEY AND EGYPT. The news from Constantinople and Egypt extend to the 30th July. The most perfect tranquillity continued to reign in Constantinople. Akif Effendi, who had been sent by the Porte to offer peace to Mehemet Ali, and the hereditary pacha of Egypt, had returned. It is known that the Viceroy has declined this proposition, and persists in demanding that the Sultan should grant to him the hereditary possession of all the provinces of which the government had been given to him by the arrangement of Kutagh.

At Alexandria, after all the recent agitations, the most perfect calm prevailed. Nearly the whole of the Turkish squadron had entered the port, and the Egyptian squadron was cruising outside. Mehemet Ali was waiting with impatience for the reply of the Porte to the propositions which he had sent by Akif Effendi.

"Constantinople, July 30.—The Divan, after three extraordinary sittings, has accepted all the propositions of Mehemet Ali. Akif Effendi has set off for Alexandria, and is to bring back the fleet. He takes to the Viceroy from the Sultan the Order of Nischan Iftikhar, a letter from the Grand Visier, and a firman which grants him the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt. The Porte has not replaced the Captain Pacha, which shows that it is not intended to act with severity to him.

TRINITY CHURCH. Having promised to give some description of the beautiful little structure belonging to the Protestant Episcopal communion so recently established in this place, we proceed to furnish that sketch—not by way of imposition upon readers who at this moment may feel no interest in the matter; but as an item in the history of our town and our times, which may be worth preserving in print, for the edification or benefit of unborn antiquaries.

This Church occupies the site in Broad street once belonging to the respected Society of Friends, now worshipping in Fair Street; indeed, the body of the edifice is enclosed in the same solid oak frame of which one of their two meeting-houses was composed. On finding this frame perfectly sound, well put together, and far more substantial than any that could be procured at the present day, it was determined to retain it, and to make thereupon such additions and improvements as might be requisite for its conversion into an Episcopal Church. These alterations have been so extensive, and the whole shape, covering, and arrangement so totally changed, that not a single feature of the original building can now be recognized.

The plate prefixed to a notice in another column, exhibits a tolerably correct representation of the exterior of the Church; although the latter, in reality is far more beautiful than its picture—which was drawn from imperfect outlines furnished some months since. The dimensions of the Church are about 45 by 60 feet, with a vestibule 14 or 15 feet square, and a chancel in the rear, 21 by 13—making the extreme length, from front to rear, upwards of 80 feet. The tower, which is of a square form throughout, is about 80 feet in height, and is composed of very heavy timber, the upper portion finished with wood work, and the lower, together with the main body of the building, coated with plaster and Roman cement; the whole covered with a mixture of paint and sand, colored to resemble granite, of which it is a most admirable and perfect imitation. Massive buttresses are placed at each corner, surmounted by pinnacles crowned with carved ornaments. Ranges of battlements extend along the sloping edges of the roof, in front; and over the eaves on both sides. In the turret of the tower, there are accommodations for a clock and bell.

There are three gothic windows on each side of the church, one large window in the tower immediately over the main entrance, and a quatrefoil or rose window at the back of the chancel, above the pulpit—the sashes filled with small panes of ground glass, set diagonally. Viewed as a specimen of architecture, neat in its construction, and elegant in its proportions, we think this edifice may rank with any of like dimensions in the United States. Indeed, the symmetry of its form, and the chasteness of style, preserved throughout with the closest possible adherence to the gothic order, have already procured for it the admiration of all by whom it has been examined. And although the interior discloses no very spacious area, it will nevertheless accommodate a congregation of very respectable size. Even so small a temple, duly filled, presents a better appearance than "a wide house" with empty benches, or an audience scattered here and there like flies upon the wall of some majestic cathedral. It contains 74 pews on the ground floor; and an organ gallery sufficiently commodious for a large choir. The pulpit and reading desk are generous gifts from Trinity Church Boston. The organ, built by Mr. Holbrook of Medway, is at once sweetly-toned and of great power and compass. This gentleman has already commended himself highly to the musical public, by the excellence and rich qualities of the instruments he has hitherto manufactured.

The several artists employed in the construction of this Church, have acquired great credit for the taste and skill which they have respectively displayed. The designs were mostly furnished by Mr. C. Pendexter, and executed principally under his superintendence; the painting, of the ingenuity of which we have already spoken, was done by Mr. T. D. Morris; the cement-coating, stucco-work, &c. by Mr. H. Parkinson. Several other master-workmen have also been engaged in different departments of the work, all of whom deserve much praise. Although the Church, agreeably to official appointment, is to be consecrated on Wednesday next—a later period being less consistent with the engagements of the venerable Bishop, and less convenient to many expected visitors, both of the Clergy and Laity—there will still remain to be finished some of the ornamental portions of the work, in and around the house, for which, it is trusted, the public will make due allowance.

May this establishment, in common with others of every religious denomination, have a salutary bearing upon the character and morals of the people; and while, in this free land, and in this tolerant age, every man may worship the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience, may harmony and good fellowship abound among those who would pass for the practical supporters of a system, the foundation of which is Universal Charity.

MUSIC. It is expected that we may have a visit in a few days, from Mrs. and Mr. Franklin, of Boston, who contemplate, we learn, to give a Miscellaneous Concert, assisted by amateurs, at the Athenæum on Thursday evening next. In this case, the admirers of musical excellence will have an opportunity of hearing one of the sweetest voices that ever warbled an earthly melody.

The Fever.—By the report of the Charity Hospital for the week ending on the 24th, we perceive that there have been 129 new cases. Of these, and of patients remaining from previous weeks, 67 have died and 84 have been cured. During the preceding week there was a large number of admissions, 136—and a smaller portion of deaths, 32. The disease, as far as may be determined by hospital practice, would appear to have assumed a more malignant type, though the number of persons attacked has probably diminished. In private practice we understand there is a slight but perceptible improvement. Physicians are not run down and harassed by as many new cases as formerly. It is altogether likely that the thunder storm of Sunday may excite a beneficial influence over the progress of the malady. The quantity of electric fluid in the atmosphere was uncommonly great, and we indulge a hope that the commotion of the elements may have aided in dispersing miasma. We, however, know so little of the occult germ of the epidemic, that this must be considered rather as the expression of a wish fondly upon possibility, than an opinion based upon tenable grounds.

At all events, the fever, though decidedly epidemic, is far less fatal than at its last visitation during the Summer of 1837.—Whether this arises from the smaller proportion of strangers in our city at the present season, or from some of the unknown causes that regulate epidemics, we cannot undertake to determine. It is nevertheless certain that hitherto the deaths have not amounted to more than one-half the number that occurred within the same period during the fever of '37. Some of the papers declare their belief that the disease will abate materially, if not entirely disappear in September. This opinion is founded on experience. It has been observed that when the fever broke out early in the season, it usually terminated long before a frost. We trust that the coincidence may hold good during the present Summer.—*New Orleans Bee.*

Panama, July 17.—We have an arrival from Guayaquil, but bringing little news.—The *Chillians* were still on the 5th of June in Lima, although they were to leave soon; the small pox was raging at Paiza, and carrying off 16 to 20 daily. I hear that "Gamarra's" Government in Peru, had declared war against Bolivia, and made confiscations of the property belonging to Santa Cruz and his followers. I think you would do well to publish the rates of postage across here, viz:—single sheets, 18 cents; double, 38 cents; triple, 56 cents; ounce, 75 cents. The "Relief" was at Callao on the 5th ult. The rest of the Exploring Squadron were to go to Juan Fernandez. The treaty with the Ecuador and us is completed, and we are daily in expectation of seeing Mr. Sweetser, from Guayaquil, who is about returning to the United States with it.—*N. Y. Com Adv.*

From South America.—By the arrival of the schr. *Benjamin Ganther*, from Chagres, advices are received from Peru to the 5th of June, and from Panama to the 17th of July.

The *Chillians* were still at Lima, but expecting soon to withdraw. The small-pox was prevailing at Payta, from 15 to 20 persons dying daily. It was reported that Gamarra, the new President of Peru, had declared war against Bolivia.

Mr. Sweetser, passenger on board the *G. B.*, is the bearer of a treaty negotiated between the governments of the Ecuador and the United States of North America.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A Great Work.—The city of New York is now engaged in a great work of internal improvement,—one of vast magnitude and cost,—but one, which, if it had been accomplished years ago, would have of fires alone. We refer to the Croton Aqueduct, which is said to be the greatest work ever undertaken in this country. The cost will come up to \$12,000,000 before the work is fully completed. About 4000 men are now employed upon it,—and upwards of 5,000,000 of dollars have already been expended. It is to extend forty-two miles thro' a hilly, rough and rocky region. The receding reservoir in the city will cover thirty acres,—and the water will rise to the height of the City Hall. Pure water, a thing never enjoyed there, will now be furnished in abundance,—and the fires which are constantly occurring there, will speedily be flooded and extinguished.

Another Melancholy Shipwreck.—The following melancholy intelligence was received on Sunday, at the Philadelphia Exchange, from the Norfolk correspondent of that establishment, under date of the 5th inst.:

"I have just fallen in with part of the crew of the ship *Milledgeville*, Capt. Porter, from New York, bound to Savannah, with passengers and a valuable cargo on board. They informed me that the ship sailed from New York on the 21st August, and that on the Thursday following, at 2 o'clock A. M., she went ashore on Chincocombeo, 20 miles to the northward of Hatteras. Eight steerage passengers (one of whom was a female) and a seaman, were drowned. The ship has gone to pieces. Capt. Porter remains on the beach, attending to such parcels of the cargo as washed ashore."

The *Norfolk Beacon* of the 7th instant, says:—We learn from the crew of the ship *Milledgeville*, that a number of cattle were driven ashore on the beach, supposed to be from some vessel bound to the West Indies.

Breach of Promise.—Our readers probably recollect that a Miss Washburn obtained a verdict of \$1100 in the Huron Common Pleas, against a youthful swain by the name of Wells, and that the lady offered to relinquish all but \$300 of her judgement. Wells thought even that sum and the costs too much for his broken promises, and appealed to the Supreme Court. At the last term in Huron county, the case was disposed of, and a verdict of \$800 and costs awarded Miss W. Wells is abundantly able to pay, though judgement and costs amount to \$1800, and if the lady relents this time, she deserves never to be more than half courted hereafter.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for September, has been issued with a promptitude which many of our older periodicals would do well to imitate. It has a number of ably written articles, admirably adapted to readers of the mercantile class, but which may be perused with advantage by all who are desirous of acquiring useful knowledge.

Fever at New Orleans.—The number of new cases of yellow fever reported at the Charity Hospital in the week ending August 24, was 129; deaths 67; cured 84. New cases at the hospital on the 26th, 20. In private practice the disease appeared to have abated, and its symptoms to have become less malignant.

Black Fish.—A shoal of black fish was discovered one day last week near the shore of North Dennis. A number of boats put off and drove them into shoal water, where the fishermen succeeded in capturing thirty-two of them. They are said to be worth \$20 each and will make from one to five barrels of oil each. Some of them were twenty-five feet long.—*Centinel.*

A Great Gun.—A gun was cast yesterday afternoon, at Alger's Foundry, at South Boston, which is supposed to be the largest ever cast in America. It is similar to those used by the French in their attack upon Vera Cruz, and will carry a ball weighing one hundred and sixty pounds. It is, of course, of immense size. Fourteen tons of melted iron were used to cast it, and it is supposed that the gun, when ready for use, will weigh ten tons.—*Boston Cent.*

Boston Liberty.—It is customary to denounce New England as illiberal and intolerant in religious matters; particularly toward Catholics. As a contradiction of this, it may be stated that a late fair held by the Sisters of Charity in that city, produced three thousand dollars. As a religious denomination, the Catholics of New England are comparatively few in number, and are certainly not among the wealthy. The inference then is obvious, that to the credit of the Protestants, they contributed a portion of this three thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Shipment of Specie.—The New Orleans Louisiana states that the packet ship *Mississippi*, thence to New York, takes \$163,000 in specie.

DR. W. EVANS' CAMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS.
Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, ulcers, female weakness, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, diarrhoea, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, local weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, the catarrhs, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder Gout. will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of Dr Evans' medicine.

Pains in the side, chest, limbs, head, stomach or back, dizziness or confusion of sight, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watching, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, menstrual and delicate diseases are successfully treated by Dr Evans.

CERTIFICATE.

Letter from the Hon. Abraham McClellan, Sullivan County, East Tennessee, Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1833.
Sir—Since I have been in this city, I have used some of your Dyspeptic medicine with infinite benefit and satisfaction, and believe it to be a most valuable remedy. One of my constituents, Dr. A. Carden, of Camble county, Tennessee, writes me to send him some, which I did, and he has employed it very successfully in his practice, and says it is invaluable. Mrs. Johnson, your agent at this place, thinks you would probably like an agent in Tennessee. If so, I would recommend Dr. A. Carden as a proper person to officiate for the sale of your celebrated medicine. Should you commission him, he is willing to act for you. You can send the medicine by water to the care of Robert King & Sons, Knoxville city, Tennessee, or by land to Graham & Houston, Knoxville, East Tenn. I have no doubt but if you had agents in several counties in East Tennessee, a great deal of your medicine would be sold. I am going to take some of it home with me for my own use, and that of my friends, and should like to hear from you whether you would like an agent at Blountville, Sullivan county, East Tenn. I can get some of the merchants to act for you, as I live near there. Yours respectfully,
ABRAHAM MCCLELLAN,
of Tenn. Sec.

DR. WILLIAM EVANS' Soothing Syrup, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

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

To the Agent of the American Soothing Syrup:
Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup in a case of protracted and painful dentition, most convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant while teething, experienced such acute sufferings that it was sick with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would release the babe from agony. I will be proud to give a bottle of your Syrup, which as soon as applied to the gums a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications, the child displayed obvious relief and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you the child has completely recovered, and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred: the teeth are coming in daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful testimony to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

A gentleman who has made trial of the celebrated Soothing Syrup in his family (in case of a teething child) writes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—Sun.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in another column is a highly useful article for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

A SEVERE CASE OF TEETHING WITH SUMMER COMPLAINT CURED BY THE INFALLIBLE AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mrs. McPherson residing at No 8 Madison street, called a few days since at the Medical Office of Dr W Evans, 100 Chatham Street, N Y and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, her bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. B. particular at 100 Chatham street, as there are several counterfeits advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine for sale.

Entered according to Act of Congress. Be sure that the label on the box expresses such. The genuine is vended by Agents only. Sold at 100 Chatham street, New York.

AGENTS.

EDWARD MITCHELL—Nantucket.
A. H. POTTER & CO.—New Bedford.
S. POWELL—No. 36 Cornhill, Boston.
sep 11—12mep.

MARRIED.

In E. Bridgewater, William H. Bates to Miss Margaret Litchfield.
In Duxbury, Capt. William Thomas to Miss Sarah C. Nickerson.
In Hingham, Kilborn Barnes to Miss Jane W. Dunbar.

DIED.

In Springfield, Mass. Mrs. PATIENCE GIBSON, aged 78, widow of Robert G. recently of this town. She was a firm believer in the religion of Jesus Christ, an ornament to the Church of which she was a member, and in her last sickness her faith was strong and her prospects bright for immortal glory.

Surviving friends: her virtuous claim. Some kind memorial to her name; and while she sleeps in death, Thy yours, with pious care to tread Her steps, as far as Jesus bids.
Till Heaven demands her breath [Com.]

In Rochester, Hon. Abraham Holmes, 86, In Pocasset, July 17, Mr. Obed Barlow, 88.

Metecorological Journal.

Nantucket, Sept 6 to Sept 12th, 1833. (50 feet above the level of the ocean.)

Days of the Month	Hours of the Day	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Course of the Wind.	Weather.
6	7 A.M.	29.88	61	SW	fair
	12	29.83	69	SW	do
	3 P.M.	29.81	64	S.W	do
7	7 A.M.	29.81	65	W	do
	12	29.83	72	SW	do
	3 P.M.	29.87	64	SW	fog
8	7 A.M.	29.87	66	SW	do
	12	29.89	61	NNE	rain
	3 P.M.	29.85	65	SE	do
9	7 A.M.	29.74	66	S	cloudy
	12	29.71	69	SSW	do
	3 P.M.	29.71	66	SSW	fair
10	7 A.M.	29.60	67	SW	do
	12	29.40	74	WSW	do
	3 P.M.	29.82	62	WSW	do
11	7 A.M.	29.87	62	NW	do
	12	29.87	66	SW	do
	3 P.M.	29.93	63	SW	do
12	7 A.M.	29.96	61	WSW	do
	12	29.95	65	WSW	do
	3 P.M.	29.93	63	SW	do

Means of the week 29.85—65.29



TRINITY CHURCH.

BROAD STREET, NANTUCKET.

WEDNESDAY next, the 18th of September instant, having been appointed by the Rt. Rev. Alex. F. Griswold, Bishop of the Diocese, for the consecration of the above Church to the worship of Almighty God, the solemnities appropriate to that occasion will take place accordingly—and be conducted in conformity with the ancient rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church by the Bishop in person, assisted by several of the Clergy from other Dioceses.

The Church will be opened to the public on the day above designated; and the services will commence precisely at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. H. JENKS, } Wardens.
H. I. DEPREES, }

Nantucket, Sept. 11, 1833. 31.

The children belonging to the Sunday School of TRINITY CHURCH are requested to meet at my house on Sunday morning next at 9 o'clock.

sept 11

Subscribers to the NETTLE, can obtain their papers by calling at the WHIG READING ROOM.

sept 11—31

Nantucket & New Bedford.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
The Steamboat TELEGRAPH, Capt. L. Phinney will make her regular trips between Nantucket and New Bedford, for the present as follows:

Leave NANTUCKET Leave NEW BEDFORD
Mondays Tuesdays
Wednesdays Thursdays
Fridays Saturdays

The sloop GLIDE, Capt. Pease, and PENWICK, Capt. Luce, will run intermediate days, wind and weather permitting.
E. H. BARKER, Agent

FOR SOUTH SEAS
The ship MONPELIER, Capt. Nath. C. Cary, will sail from New Bedford, for the Indian Ocean, on the 20th inst. Capt. C. will leave town for N. B. on Wednesday next.

RETURNED LETTERS
By ship NAVY, Brock, are at the store of S. Parkhurst.

Marine News.

Port of Nantucket.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Arr sch Lantonn, Dexter, Bangor for Rochester. Sloop Martha, Small, Boston. Sloop Abel Hoyt, Myrick, Boston. Sloop Glide, Pease, N Bedford. Sloop Geo & Phebe, Bumpus, Sandwich. Sloop Robinson, Bourne, Falmouth. Sld steamboat Telegraph, N Bedford. THURSDAY, 12. Arr steamboat Telegraph, N Bedford. Sloop Clarissa, Dawson, N York.

Sloop Senator, Robinson, N York. Sld sloop Glide, Pease, N Bedford. FRIDAY, 13. Sld steamboat Telegraph, N Bedford.

MEMORANDA.

A schooner was observed yesterday at noon, in the Cod of the Bay, with a signal for a pilot.

At Boston 8th, sch Aerial, Baker, hence; 11th, ship Navy, Brock, (whaler) N Zealand via Gloucester; sloop Copy, Gardner, hence.

Clid at Albany 6th, sloop Barclay, Nickerson, for this port.

Sch Louisa, Morton, hence for Philadelphia, stranded at Cape May, was got off night of the 4th, reloaded and ar at Phila. 9th.

At Rio Janeiro Aug 2d, ship Sarah Francis, P.H. 2200.

Capt Brock of ship Navy, reports at Tahiti in April ships Three Brothers, Phelon, Nant. 1500; Maria, Fisher, do. 2200; Harvest, Cash, do. 1950; Cyrus, Hussey, do. 1500; Mariner, Gardner, do. 1450 bound to Japan; Stanton, P.H. 1800.

Aug 25th, lat 34 18, lon 59, brig Delight, NB, 170 sp oil; Mar 14th, Gratitude, NB, 3500; Apr. 24 bk Bramin, Russel, fm Otaheite for NB, 1400; Aug 25th, lat 42 lon 50 30, ship Corinthian, NB, for Pacific O.

Remarkable Cures.

MR. RICHARDSON.
HE celebrated Doctor, who for many years resided among the Indians, and for 30 years has been employed in the New England States, now offers her services to the inhabitants of NANTUCKET

and vicinity.

Those who are deprived of the enjoyment of health will do well to call at

PHILANDER FISHER'S

where she may be found from the 14th to the 20th instant.

Her medicine is made entirely from Roots and Herbs, is prepared by herself.

She will furnish a sufficient quantity to last a patient six months, in which time a cure is generally effected at the expense of from four to eight dollars: the price varying with the cost of the materials of which it is composed.

She cures all kinds of diseases, such as Cancers—Consumptive Complaints—Scrofula—Bilious or Nervous Affections—Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia—Rheumatism—Asthma—&c &c

sept 14—31

September 14, 1833.

EXCEIVED by a Mr Geo Washington and other recent arrivals, FALL GOODS, consisting in part as follows—viz.

Blue—Green—Dahlia—Invisible and bottle green—German and English Broadcloths. Pe of Pilot—Army and D von-hire Cloth. Blue—blue mixed and fancy Cassimeres. Asorted B. & K. and Ducking Glens. New style silk and wool Vestings. Fancy silk and satin do. French and English Merinos. Asorted A. & S. d. Cambric. Richly printed Saxony Cloth. Plain and figured silk, blue and colored Silks. Rich satin bordered Shawls. Drab & colored do. French Cashmere do. Fancy Cravats. Cashmere and fancy Scarfs. Plain and figured French Cambric Handkerchiefs. Lined Cambrics and Linens. White and brown Lined Damask. D. m. silk Table Cloths. Lined and D. v. silk and Napkins. Colored and Victoria Robes. Plain and figured French Cambric. Swiss muslin and ballet. Lace. Book Muslin. B. & S. op's Lawn. Plain and figured silk and wash Bl. n. T. This art—ballet and cambric Edgings and Insertings. Kid and mohair Gowns. Red—yellow and white Flannels. Bl. a. bed and town Shirts and Shirts. Various Patterns, double and single. 4-4—6-4—9-4—1-4 and 12 4 Whitney and Rose Blankets. For sale by J. LAWRENCE & CO

sept 14

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED and will be sold at wholesale or retail

2 lbs crushed Sugar
10 boxes double refined do
20 lbs Cloves
50 lbs Nutmegs
100 lbs Ginger
5000 Prickly Vipers
10 boxes light brown Sugar
10 boxes M. & C. Molasses
5 lbs T. m. do extra
5 lbs Muscovado do
10 lbs. & 2 1/2 lbs St. Jago Coffee
500 lbs S. & C. do
500 lbs S. & C. do
500 lbs S. & C. do
5 lbs Mess Beef
5 lbs Mess Pork
1 lb Salt Hams
10 boxes Raisins
5 sacks Table Salt
5 doz assorted Syrup
1 bale Wicking
5 doz E. & S. Spruce
5 doz Mustard
5 doz black Ink
10 boxes New York Soap
20 kegs No 1 Lard
10 doz Blacking
5 cask Joint Line for whitewashing

sept 14

FOR SALE 500 lbs Market Cask—200 Oil Bbls by

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Rare Opportunity.

FOR SALE a small but highly productive Farm delightfully situated in the beautiful town of Nantucket. Said estate comprises about 14 acres of excellent land—four of which have been appropriated to the purpose of a permanent Mulberry plantation, and are now covered with a fine three year's growth of the genuine Alpine and Asiatic. Trees, capable of yielding the next summer a crop sufficient for the production of silk to the value of six or eight hundred dollars. A commodious two story dwelling; house, four rooms on the floor, out houses, barn &c. are on the farm; also a sufficient quantity of Mulberry trees for the occupancy of at least five or six acres in addition to the above plantation. In the immediate vicinity are several schools of the highest character, for both sexes—together with Presbyterian, Episcopal, Unitarian and Baptist churches. On the premises are two never failing streams capable of moving any machinery for reeling and twisting silk. The view is a most beautiful prospect and affords a remarkably pleasant situation. The owner of this property is desirous of an adjacent estate, and is desirous to dispose of the premises to some active and industrious person who will prosecute the intended enterprise as a permanent business; hence it cannot fail to afford a highly profitable income and in a short time render such a possessor independent. There is a market on the spot for any amount of silk that may be raised, and at a price far exceeding that of the foreign article. Persons disposed to purchase would do well to visit the place in the course of the present month. Further particulars may be obtained of S. H. Jenks, editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, or of the undersigned at Northampton. sep 14—6-2w

CHARLES C. NICHOLS.

Emporium of Fashion, NO. 4 HUSSEY BLOCK, MAIN ST.

ON HAND—Broadcloths—Cassimeres and Satinets—Pilot Cloths—Duffels and Cambrics—Vestings—Hosiery—Flannels—Suspenders—Stocks—Ties—Buttons—Collars—Hdkfs—Cravats and Gloves—together with a complete assortment of Sailor's Trimmings. Also a good supply of ready made Clothing—some of which was made for distinguished customers, will be sold at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Gentlemen are invited to call at short notice and in fashionable style—warranted to fit. sep 14

DANIEL C. EASTON

JUST RECEIVED. SILVER Table Tea Desert Cream Mustard and Salt Spoons—Butter Knives—Soup Ladles &c. a large assortment for sale by

H. A. & E. G. KELLEY

HOUSE FOR SALE. HOMESTEAD of the late T. V. McCleave—situated on Union street. Apply to

PELEG MACY

RUSSIA DIAPER—Received by the Abel Hoyt a lot of superior Russia Diaper—and for sale by

J. LAWRENCE & CO

Estate of Ira Brown. NOTICE is hereby given, that under the provisions of the Statute of this Commonwealth, chapter 142 of the Acts of the Legislature, passed in 1828, the Hon Isaac Coffin Esq Judge of Probate for the county of Nantucket, has granted letters of administration to the undersigned, on the estate of

IRA BROWN,

seaman of ship Mount Vernon, deceased intestate, and without known heirs kindred in this Commonwealth; and bonds have been given as required by the Statute aforesaid. Wherefore all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, will please exhibit the same to the undersigned; and all persons having in possession property or funds belonging thereto, or who in anywise are indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to S. H. JENKS.

Public Administrator. Nantucket, Sep 14, 1829—61w

STEPHEN BATES, (of the late firm of Daniel Bates & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STOVES, IRON CASTINGS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

HASTAKEN CHAMBERS Nos. 14 & 15, Dock Square, BOSTON.

(Entrance opposite Faneuil Hall.) WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, OVEN AND BOILER DOORS, IRON CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS, AND TANTON HOLLOW WARE,

Which will be sold on the lowest and most favourable terms.

Being agent for the Tanton Iron Foundry, orders will be executed with dispatch, and the articles will be found to be of the best quality

sep 11—51w

R. POLLARD JR., AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in W. I. Goods and Provisions.

NO. 8 MAIN STREET, NANTUCKET.

Refers to Mr. Samuel B. Tuck } Nantucket.
Mr. William Mitchell }
Messrs. Wright, Priest, & Co. } Boston.
Mr. Henry D. Gray }

Particular attention paid to the disposal of consignments by public or private sale. sep 11

NOTICE. The connexion in business heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts will be settled by either partner, who is hereby duly authorized.

GORHAM MACY & SON. GEORGE C. MACY.

NEW MUSIC. Mr WILLIAMS respectfully informs the Ladies of Nantucket, that he has received from Boston a collection of new and beautiful Quick Steps, Marches, Waltzes, arranged for the Piano Forte. Also Strauss celebrated Waltzes, &c. &c. The above may be examined at the Store of T. French.

sep 11

FOR SALE A C spring CHAIRS, nearly new, apply to

D JONES JR

BOY WANTED A T Store No 6 Main street—an active Lad can have a good situation by applying to

R POLLARD JR

NEW BOOKS. Hyperion, a Romance by Prof Longfellow—Murray's Travels in N. America—Outline the Water spirit—History of the Sandwich Islands. Continuation of the Diary of the Times of Geo the Fourth—Scholar's Alge Researches—Thugs or Phansigars of India—Sketches by Box—Statesmen of the Times of George the Third (second series) by Lord Brougham—Last Days of the Saviour—

for sale by A M MACY

sep 11

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D JONES JR

BOY WANTED A T Store No 6 Main street—an active Lad can have a good situation by applying to

R POLLARD JR

sep 11

AUCTION SALES.

GUARDIANS' NOTICE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Probate Court on Tuesday the first day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the auction room of Gorham Macy & Son, in Nantucket the following real estate belonging to the children of George G. Mitchell, late of Nantucket, deceased—viz. one undivided third of a cooper's shop now occupied by Isaac Mitchell, with one third of the land on which it stands—one piece of Meadow Land, known by the name of the M. and L. lot. The right of Power in the above property will be sold at the same time and place.

P. M. MITCHELL, } Guardians.
GEO B UPTON, }

sep 12

GUARDIANS' NOTICE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of Probate Court on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Auction room of Gorham Macy & Son, in Nantucket, the following real estate belonging to Margaret C. Ewer, minor daughter of Peter F. Ewer, viz one acre of land in the burnt swamps, adjoining land belonging to the estate of John Cartwright, which derived to her by the will of her grandmother Mary Cartwright widow of Geo. C. PETER F. EWER, Guardian

Sept 14th

BY GEORGE G. FOLGER.

STOVES, GRATES, FIREFRAMES SATURDAY, Sep 14, at 10 o'clock in front of Store, a prime lot of Cooking stoves, Cast Iron Frames, &c. Persons having the above articles to dispose of, will please send them in previous to the day.

Will be sold on Saturday next at 3 o'clock, in front of Office, all the right, title and interest which Philip Fisher has in and to one third of a FACTORY. For further particulars apply to P. Fisher. sep 11

BY GORHAM MACY & SON.

Saturday, September 14th at 10 o'clock, in front of Store, that valuable and pleasant situated dwelling house, on house and about 20 acres of land on North Water street, property of S. H. Upton—having every convenience for a large family—now occupied by Francis F. Upton Esq. Can be seen any business day from 2 to 4 o'clock. Possession given on the first day of January 1840. sep 7

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