THE
VERMONT GAZETTE,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
HASWELL & BURNELL.
Terms....$2,00, in Advance.

Moat's Morison Pills.

THE GENUINE HYGENIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE—Accurately prepared by Dr. H. S. Moat, of New York, from the original recipe used for many years by his late father, Mr. Thomas Moat, Vice-President of the British College of Health.

Twenty years' successful administration of these celebrated medicines in Europe, and more than twelve years in the United States have established their high reputation. Thousands of both sexes, who have been restored to health—the numerous sufferers rescued from premature death—and volumes of certified cases of cure, embracing every disease in the long catalogue of human misery; must convince the most incredulous, of their superiority and the truth of the Hygenian theory, resulting from scientific research and experience, namely, that 'man is subject to only one real disease—impurity of the blood.'

The medicines being composed entirely of herbs or vegetable matter, purify the blood, and carry off the corrupt humors of the body in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure.

Man will be born to days of bliss, compared to what has hitherto been his lot, weighed down as he has been by disease, infirmities, and sufferings which no earthly power knew how to alleviate, until this discovery was presented to the world. The weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their operation, and the most obstinate complaints are removed by perseverance without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are *the best Medicines, ever invented for Families*, or to take to sea, preventing scarvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ The prepotency of these medicines, has induced many speculators to attempt imposition on the public, by forging the labels, or forcing their *Imitations* into notice through the medium of the Press. Some of them pretend to Hygenian principles, by stealing from the writings of the Hygeist, and copying whole pages into their fulsome advertisements.

But as they cannot copy the medicine, their specifics or their deleterious nostrums prove to be unavailing, their puffing and piracy become evident; disappointment to the afflicted is eventual, and with just obloquy the pretenders sink into oblivion.

The Hygenian medicines, first introduced into this country by H. S. Moat, in 1830, have for the last four years been prepared by him, and the increasing sale attests their intrinsic merit; they comprise two sorts of Pills, No. 1 and No. 2, in single boxes of each at 25 or 50 cents; and Packets containing both sorts, at $1, $2, or $3. The Vegetable Cleansing Powders, in large boxes, at $7 1-2 cents, with printed directions. Each packet has a fac-simile of the signature of H. Shepheard Moat, and to prevent counterfeiters, are signed with a pen by the district agent and sub-agent on a label of *yellow paper*.

None are genuine unless they have these signatures, and are obtained from sub-agents who can produce their written appointments from the district agent, and whose names are advertised in their respective districts.

H. SHEPHEARD MOAT,
Principal office, 50 Canal st.

The above medicine can be had of E. W. CLAPP, District Agent, at his residence, Jackson, Washington Co. N. Y. or of the following Sub-Agents, in Bennington Co.: N. L. Robinson, Bennington, C. E. & J. C. Houghton South Shaftsbury, Billings, & Co. East Arlington, Russel Tuttle, Sandgate, Lemuel Hawley, West Arlington, J. I. Hill, Sunderland, H. B. Straight, Manchester, Harrington & Co. Factory Point, Landon & Co. Dorset; W. E. Hawks, North Bennington, and in Rutland Co., of Henry H. Leonard, Wallingford, Rutland, W. E. C. Stoddard, West Rutland, Hitchcock & Morgan, Tinmouth. Noah W. Sawyer, Pawlet, Harrington, Landon & Co.

Bennington July, 1, 1843. 26

PREPARED BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
And sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the Drug Warehouse of
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

This preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

The proprietor has made it a point to ascertain the result of its use in such cases as came within his knowledge and observation—and he invariably found it to produce the most salutary effects—not unfrequently after nearly all the ordinary preparations recommended for worms had been previously resorted to without any permanent advantage. This fact is attested by the certificates and statements of hundreds of respectable persons in different parts of the country—and should induce families always to keep a vial of the preparation in their possession. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following Testimonk of its good effects is offered to the Public:—

Pittsburg, Jan. 1841.

I do hereby certify, that a child of mine aged between 2 and 3 years, after taking one vial of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged 23 worms, the greater part of which were 12 inches long; I had previously used various worm medicines without effect. WM. HALL.

Franklin, Westmoreland Co.

From the Pittsburgh Advocate, March 11, 1840.

FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.—We have made trial of this medicine in our family, and find it is very efficient for the purpose for which it is designed. The high character of the proprietors is a sufficient guaranty that it contains no hurtful ingredients.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge that has achieved such wonderful cures for Worms—for which be particular to ask and take no other. H. K. PARSONS, Agent,

By special appointment for Bennington Co.

A Card.

Dr. Wilcox returns his sincere thanks for the generous patronage he has received, in the line of his profession, from the inhabitants of Bennington and the towns adjacent., for the last seven years. He would further say to his friends and customers generally, that in consequence of the severe injury he has recently received in being thrown from his carriage, and his inability to attend to his customers' calls, he has procured the professional services of Dr. F. K. Robertson, formerly of Cambridge, and more recently of Troy, N. Y., well recommended for his skill and research in his profession. Dr. Wilcox will continue to examine and prescribe for patients at his house as heretofore. By this arrangement he not only hopes to preserve his former patrons from falling into the hands of the Regulars, but to continue his encroachments upon the school of 'learned ignorance' and their Materia Medica of 'poisons in the name of medicines.'

☞ Dr. Wilcox earnestly hopes that all those indebted for his professional services, will call and settle immediately, by note or otherwise. His liabilities and feeble health obliges him to say that he cannot allow of delay in this matter.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

VOL. LXIII.—NO. 4,115. BENNINGTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1843. NEW SERIES, VOL. 14, NO. 48.

LAWS OF VERMONT—1843.

No. 16.—An Act, in Additon to Chapter Eighteen of the Revised Statutes, relating to Common Schools.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the clerk of each school district, in making his returns to the town clerk, as required in section ten of said chapter, to annex to the names of the heads of families the names of the children, and also to certify the number of weeks a school shall have been taught by a male and by a female teacher, and the amount of wages to each, together with the number of scholars that have attended school, and the amount of public money received the preceding year, in the manner and form following as nearly as may be:

Heads of families.	Names of Children.	
A. B.	C. D., E. F.,	2
G. H.	I. J., K. L., M. N.,	3
	No. of scholars who have attended school,.....	
	No. of weeks taught by male at $ per month	$
	do. do. by female at $ per month.....	$
	Received and appropriated of public money.....	$

I certify the above to be the true returns of District No. , as required by law.
Attest, A. B., Clerk.

SEC. 2 It shall be the duty of the town clerk of each town in this state to transmit to the Governor, by some representative to the Legislature, the amount of information thus obtained, (except the names of the heads of families and the names of the children,) on or before the second Thursday of October, annually, as nearly as may be in the following form.

Districts.	Number of heads of families.	Number of childr'n between 4 & 18.	No. of children that have attended school.	Number of months taught by male.	Number of months taught by female.	Amount of wages p'd male.	Amount of wages p'd female.	Amount of public money received.
No. 1								
No. 2								
No. 3								

This certifies that the foregoing is a true statement of the statistics of the common schools in the town of , obtained by me from the returns of the districts clerks, make to me in the month of January last.

A. B., Town Clerk.

A. D.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Governor to report the same to the General Assembly. Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 17.—An Act, in addition to, and in Explanation of "An act relating to Banks," Approved October 28, 1840.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. The provisions of section seventeen of the act relating to banks, approved October 10, 1840, which prohibits any company or corporation from being indebted to any bank in this state, in a greater amount than ten per cent. of the capital paid in, shall not be construed to extend to deposits made by such bank in the banks in commercial cities where such bank keeps an account, for the purpose of deposit, collections and the ordinary business transactions with said bank.

SEC. 2 Section twenty-two of said act is so altered as to read, that no loan shall be made, or any note or bill discounted, exceeding fifty dollars, without the approval of a majority of the directors. Approved Oct. 31, 1843.

No. 18.—An Act, to Encourage and promote Agriculture.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. It shall be lawful for any number of persons, in any county in this state, to associate together and form a county society, to encourage and promote agriculture therein; and any such society, when organized according to the provisions of this act, shall have all the powers of a corporation or body politic, and may sue and be sued, implead or be impleaded, prosecute and defend to final judgment and execution, in any court of law or equity; and may purchase and hold all the real and personal estate which shall be necessary to best promote the object of such association, and which estate shall be exclusively devoted to such object.

SEC. 2. Such societies shall be formed by written articles of association, subscribed by the members thereof, specifying the objects of the society, and the conditions on which subscribers shall become members thereof; and the first meeting shall be notified and held in the manner prescribed in the articles of association. They may adopt a corporate name, either in the original articles of association, or by vote at the first meeting thereof, in which such society shall be organized, and may at any meeting adopt a corporate seal and alter the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. Such societies, not exceeding one in each county, shall be organized by appointing a president, two vice presidents, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem proper, to be chosen annually, and to hold their places until others are appointed.

SEC. 4. When any such societies are organized as aforesaid, they shall have power to adopt all such by-laws, rules, and regulations, as they shall judge necessary and expedient to promote the objects thereof, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary or clerk of every such society, to keep fair records of all the proceedings of the same, in a book provided for that purpose, and such records may be read in evidence in any court where the interest of such society is concerned.

SEC. 6. When it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Treasurer of this state, that any such society is duly organized in any county, according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer aforesaid, to pay, annually, to the treasurer of every such society so organized as aforesaid, on application made therefor, such sum out of the treasury of this state as will be in proportion to the population of the county where such society is organized, estimating two thousand dollars on the whole state, and taking the census of 1840 as the basis of calculation until the next census is made. Provided, nevertheless, that no such society shall draw any money out of the treasury of this state, as aforesaid, in any year, until it shall also be further made to appear to the satisfaction of the Treasurer thereof, that there shall have been subscribed and paid into the treasury of such society, for the sole use and benefit thereof, for the year in question, a sum, not less than the sum that said society shall be entitled to from the state, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. All monies, so subscribed, or received from the state as aforesaid, shall, after paying the necessary incidental expenses of such societies, respectively, be annually paid out for premiums, awarded by such societies, in such sums and in such way and manner as they, severally, under their by laws, rules and regulations, shall direct, on such live animals, articles of production and agricultural implements and tools, as are of the growth and manufacture of the county; and also on such experiments, discoveries, or attainments, in scientific or practical agriculture, as are made within the county where such societies are respectively organized.

SEC. 8. This act shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal, as future legislatures shall direct.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 19.—An Act, Relating to the Grand List.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the sixth excepted case of the tenth section of an act relating to the grand list, approved November 11, 1841, is so amended as to read as follows:

Personal estate of deceased persons in the hands of their executors or administrators, and not distributed, shall be assessed to the executors or administrators in the town, and, (for the purpose of school and highway taxes,) in the district where the deceased person last dwelt, until said estate has been distributed and paid to the parties interested therein.

Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 20.—An Act, in addition to "An act relating to Public Accounts," Approved November 12th, 1842.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont as follows:

SEC. 1. The Directors and Superintendent of the State Prison, the Bank Commissioner and Bank Committee, the Trustees and Superintendent of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, the Commissioner of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and the insane poor, and the Auditor in the Treasury, shall hereafter make their several reports to the Auditor of Accounts, by the twentieth day of September annually, instead of reporting to the Governor, as heretofore required.

SEC. 2. The Auditor of Accounts shall publish and append all such reports to his annual report for the use of the General Assembly.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this, are repealed.

Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 21. An Act, constructing the seventh section of the Act relating to Public Accounts, Approved November 12, 1842.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont as follows:

The seventh section of the act passed November 12, 1842, entitled "an act relating to public accounts," shall be so construed as to authorize the Auditor of Accounts to examine and allow all claims for services rendered during the existence of the act regulating the militia, approved November 1st, 1837. Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

Notice,

Is hereby given, that I have given to my son, DEAN W. REED, (a minor) his time until he shall arrive at the age of 21 years. He is permitted to buy and sell property the same as though he was of full lawful age. I shall claim none of his wages, neither will I be accountable for any debts of his contracting, after this date.

FRASIER REED.

Manchester, October 27, 1843. 46:3w

I. Newton's Panacea,

OR PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!

A Medicine highly recommended now by the Medical Faculty, for the cure of SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, TETTERS, ROUGH SKIN, &c.

For Sale by H. K, Parsons, Bennington, Dr. May, North Bennington, L. & M. Harrington, Manchester, and the principal Druggists throughout the State. 46:1w

Poetry.

The Homes of England.

BY JOHN HOWAD DURGIN.

'The merry homes of England!
Around their hearths by night,
What gladsome looks of household love,
Meet in the ruddy light!
There woman's voice flows forth in song,
Or childhoods tale is told,
Or lips move tunefully along
Some glorious page of old.'—MRS. HEMANS.

The *cheerless* homes of England!
Around their hearths at night,
What hapless looks of want and woe
Meet in the embers' light!
There mothers wail and fathers sigh,
And heart-wrung tears are shed,
And famished children join their cry,
The plaintive cry for *bread!*

,The *merry* homes of England!'
Ay, sing them as her fame
That's past and dead,—*wretched* homes
Are now her living shame:—
The pamper'd hound and petted steed,
With choicest food are fed,
While thousands of her children need,
And weep for lack of *bread!*

The *mirthless* homes of England!
Where want and misery reign:—
If *such* the children's heritage,
The fathers fought in vain!
Oh, righteous God! how long, how long,
Shall earth her riches spread
For ALL—and yet the FEW and STRONG,
Rob MILLIONS of their *bread!*

'The *merry* homes of England!'
Ay, true, *some* such are there—
Whose very *dogs* would spurn the food
Which makes the poor man's fare:—
There Rank abides:—right '*merry* homes!
Where Wealth and Power are wed,—
But see! behold yon living tombs,
Where hunger begs for *bread!*

Oh, mighty men of England!
The synonyme of power!
What boots thy 'glorious page of old,'
While *want's* thy children's dower?
That glorious page!—oh, boast it not,
Nor name thy noble dead,—
But boast of *this*—if boast of aught—
Thy children cry for bread!

Ah! '*merry, merry* England'!
Thy million's *hapless* homes,
Will give to the a *sadder* name
In History's future tomes:—
They're nursing now a host of men
Who'll break oppression's rod—
For never will *they* strike *in vain*,
Whose motto's '*Bread or Blood*!'

BOSTON, Sept. 1843.

Miscellaneous.

From Graham's Magazine for December.

Marriage A La Mort.

A PASSAGE FROM THE ANNALS OF THE

REIGN OF TERROR.

BY W. E. BURTON.

CHAPTER I.

THE RETREAT.

In the gray of the morning of Christmas Day, in the year 1793, a young man, in the ordinary costume of a French peasant, with a bright red hankerchief bound round his head, stepped cautiously from a bushy shelter on the summit of a precipitous cliff that banked the river Loire. His attention had been aroused by a slight splashing of the water below, and he vainly endeavored to distinguish in the rising mist the cause of his alarm. He poised a huge and rusty musket on his knee, drew his nail across the edge of the flint and loosened the caked powder that filled the pan. In a few moments, a man was seen swimming in the river's brink, and endeavoring to find a foothold among the rocks; he had scarcely effected his hazardous landing, ere the watcher, having descended the cliff, hailed him in the rude *patois* of Bretagne.

The swimmer paused gazed, anxiously around, and fell exhausted on the beach.

'Here, Jean Brive,' shouted the watcher, 'leave your hiding place in the bush—crawl down, and help me to assist a brother unfortunate.'

Another figure appeared descending the cliff: a frightful wound deformed his youthful face, and streaks of gore stained his dress.

The historical reader will at once perceive that our actors are fugitive Vendeans from from the fatal battle of Savenai.

'Peste,' exclaimed the swimmer, as he revived under the exertions of his comrades, 'Had the Loire been fifty yards wider I should by this time, have been feeding its fishes.—'Tis a perilous swim on a wintry day.

'But why cross the river at this point, so far from the field of battle? We must travel along the northern bank, on our road to Nantes, to avoid the numerous streamlets that intersect this shore.

'Why, then, are you here?' said Raoul Moyse, the new comer. 'How were you enabled to cross the Loire in the neighborhood of Savenai, when our whole force were not sufficient to command the pass?'

'We jumped into a ferry boat that was leaving the shore, during the thickest part of the pursuit. We thought we were unobserved, but the cowardly blue coats fired after us although the rest of the passengers were women and children. One of the hired slaves of the convention, a dragoon, dashed his horse into the river, and swam some distance after the boat. We could easily have stopped his progress, but the girls pressed round us, and held our arms. The ruffian fired into the group, and killed a lovely creature—one who had been most earnest to save his life. We fired in return, and the dragoon, and the nobler brute, the horse, both sunk beneath the stream.'

'You were right, Andre Bezas, in crossing the river at your earliest chance. The northern shore swarms with legions of the blues. I have been hunted by the demons during the entire night; and when the first glimpse of light exhibited a body of the enemy in advance on the east, I resolved to attempt the passage of the Loire, dangerous as it was rather than run the risk of falling into the hands of the butchers.'

A consultation was then held by the trio, respecting the method of proceedure, when it was resolved to throw away their muskets, to avoid the banks of the river, to make a tour to the southeast, till they struck upon the only great road in the Bocage,* leading from Rochelle to Nantes. A passage on this road, by unarmed peasants, would not be a suspicious event; but, in case the troops of the convention were likely to be troublesome, a knowledge of the by-ways of the Bocage would enable the Vendeans in a few days to strike the river to the east of the city of Nantes, when, descending the stream in a market boat, they could not be suspected of participation in a battle fought many miles to the west, should the authorities deem it necessary to interfere.

'I can promise you both shelter,' said Jean Brive, the man with the gash in his face, 'should we gain the city. My sister, Pernelle, inhabits a small house built on the ruins of the old ramparts. The remains of a covered way passed under the house to an unexplored extent; at all events, there is room for a couple of runaway Vendeans, and I'll be bound that Pernelle will not let us starve.'

'What reason can you assign for returning without your youngest sister, the pretty Benotte?'

'Pernelle knows why Benotte followed our people into the field. Patriotism is a pretty excuse for the love of a dashing young officer. Guilaume Roland has received a violent hurt—Benotte hastened to tend his wounds; and if he is captured by the enemy she will not hesitate to share his imprisonment.'

The hardy Vendeans proceeded to put their plan in execution. The wounds of Jean Brive were washed and bandaged—he had received the thrust of a pike in one of his cheeks, and a carbine bullet had gone through the flesh of his arm—yet he scorned to complain and cheerfully essayed the long and toilsome march. A rough cross was erected by the river side, prayers were addressed to the Savior, and the aid of the Virgin Mary claimed in their behalf. A scant breakfast was extracted from the knapsack of Andre Bezas, and the trio set forth with cheerful and resolved minds. Their muskets were detained until they neared the great road, when a farmer gladly filled their knapsacks with the best provisions in exchange for their arms.—In due time they reached the city of Nantes, and, with but little difficulty, gained the friendly roof of Pernelle Brive.

CHAYTER II.

THE PRO-CONSUL OF THE CONVENTION.

After the disastrous battles of La Mans and Savenai, which occurred within a few days of each other, the Vendean chiefs meditated a concentration at Nantes, and the discomfited royalists hastened to obey their leaders. The republican troops offered no opposition to the progress of the sons of the Bocage, and thousands of the fugitives gathered together in the capital of the old duchy of Bretagne. But the emissaries of the convention had possession of the plans of the royalists, and the Nantese authorities gave up the control of the city to a pro consul sent from Paris with power to punish and to slay. The Vendean fugitives were arrested, and the jails were crowded with their thousand victims.

'Jean Baptiste Carrier, the pro-consul, might,' to quote the language of Sir Walter Scott, 'have summoned hell to match his cruelty, without a demon venturing to answer his challenge.' He was originally a low, unprincipled attorney in one of the Auvernoise villages, and early distinguished himself by his ferocious conduct during the various movements of the Revolution. He joyfully accepted the mission to Nantes, and bade his colleages mark the energy of his acts. Informal trials gave his victims to the guillotine in daily crowds; the inhabitants wept at the unprecedented slaughter, but the insatiate Carrier grumbled at the inanity of his death dealings, and dispensing with all show of trial, doomed thousands to the grave.

Collot d' Herbois, Joseph Lebon, Maignet Robespierre—nay, the whole mass of the sanguinary ruffians of the Revolution were excelled in individual cruelty by this Carrier. Anecdotes of occasional mercy, of minute workings of human nature, of irresolution in the execution of their dreadful deeds, are related of many of the most conspicuous among the blood-stained crowd; but not a single point can be urged in Carrier's favor. He lavished death with a *gout* that characterized him alone; blood seemed necessary to relish his daily bread; and the workings of an active imagination were employed to vary the monotonous doings of the executioner—to excite and gratify the appetite that reveled with a fiend's delight in the annihilation of his fellow creatures.

The three Vendean soldiers were concealed in the covered way of the old ramparts by the girl, Pernelle Brive, at the hazard of her life. This heroic creature obtained a poor living by trimming the better kind of hats of Nantese manufacture, famous throughout the west of France. Her scanty means were unable to furnish the additional food required by the new comers; and she was ultimately compelled to state her impossibility of providing another meal. It was resolved that one of the party should venture from the place of concealment, and, in disguise perambulate the city, to obtain, if possible, the means of existence for his starving comrades.

The choice fell upon Andre Bezas, who returned empty handed from his day's stroll.—He had been unable to procure the requisite change of clothing to effect a perfect disguise; he was therefore fearful of venturing in the crowded avenues, lest he should be rerecognized by the busy foe. He was too proud to beg, and too honest to rob, even for the bread of life.

Jean Brive's wounded face was reckoned too remarkable to be trusted in the public streets. The third peasant, Raoul Moyse, unwillingly went forth, with many an oath, upon the necessary but fearful task. He returned with a basket of the choicest food—with a hamper of wine—with a purse of gold! He refused to explain to his comrades the cause of his success; and, despite their honest cautions, boldly ventured to walk the busiest streets at all hours of the day.

Pernelle Brive was a well-made buxom lass, and her cheerful looks and kind attentions made a powerful impression on the plastic mind of Andre Bezas. The horror of the times had driven the timid Cupid from the haunts of men; but in the damp recesses of the ancient war paths the little god found welcome. Andre told his amorous plaint in the secresy of his dark hiding place, and saw not the blush that irradiated Pernelle's brown cheek when she listened to his welcome tale of love. Her brother gave his sanction to Andre's claim, and the willing maiden consented to bestow her hand whenever her lover dared boldly to claim his prize.

Raoul Moyse had also beheld the ruddy beauties of Pernelle with an amorous eye, and scrupled not to prefer his claim. He offered her a variety of choicest trinkets—jewels that the richest of the Nantese ladies might have worn with pride—but the honest girl rejected his present and his vows. The fellow pointed to the tri-colored cockade, which he had been compelled to assume in his disguise, and, with a grin of peculiar malignity, went forth into the crowded square.

CHAPTER III.

THE CARNAGE.

Few persons in the Vendean army knew the particulars of Raoul's life. He claimed La Vendee as his birth place, and it was known that he had done good service to the cause. One of the small islands on the western coast was in fact his natal spot; and for many years he belonged to a gang of desperate wreckers that haunted the troubled shores of the Bay of Biscay. When the civil war first reared its head in La Vendee, he joined the banner of the royalists at the command of a *seigzeur*, to whom he had been obliged for protection in more than one of his suspicious deeds. The excitement of a soldier's life gratified his active disposition; and, as the peculiar mode of warfare adopted by the Vendeans permitted him to change his leader at his will, he rambled from post to post unquestioned, and at last achieved a character for patriotism and bravery.

On the day when he first quitted the vaults to seek for food, he encountered one of his brother islanders, who was then high in command in the army of the Convention, and deep in the confidence of Carrier, the proconsul of the doomed city. Raoul kept his own secret, and his friend made him an offer of service. Ere the day had passed, Raoul was an officer in Carrier's own corps—a corps composed of Parisian thieves, convicts released from jail, galley slaves, the refuse of the provincial cities, the scum of the Revolutionary army—the executioners of rapine and of murder!

It has been remarked among the peculiarities attending the doings of the Reign of Terror, that timid and tender-hearted men became, without any stage of intermission, the most blood-thirsty and ferocious in their acts, when possessed of power over their fellow creatures. A score of names may be cited as authorities. Raoul Moyse had never exhibited any powerful traits of a sanguinary nature during the exterminating contest in which he had been engaged; but, when appointed to a command among the ruffian corps, he emulated the bloody fame of Carrier himself.

On the morning of the twenty first of January, 1794, Carrier was standing in one of the public squares of Nantes, superintending the execution of nearly two hundred human beings of all ages. The condemned were placed in columns, to be mowed down by grape shot—in line, to be murdered by the musketry of his pets, as he denominated the assassins under his command. The word was given—the cannon roared—a band of music struck up a gay and martial air, to drown the victims' shrieks. The musketeers poured in their fire—the cavalry dashed in among the dying and the dead, and, with their sabres, cut the maimed sufferers to the earth. The servile wretches that composed the staff of Carrier turned pale with horror and affright. A smile of triumph lighted the eyes of the chief demon of the group, and his thin lips quivered with joy.

An old man, a decrepit, time-bowed wretch, with a seamed and wrinkled face, and long white hair, now dabbled with his blood, escaped the aim of the marksman with a flesh wound, and skilfully parried with his staff the sabre of the dragoon who tried to cut him down. He staggered to the feet of Carrier, and implored, not mercy, but time for one brief prayer to God!

'There is no God!' said the atheist, with a sneer. 'The Convention has decreed that there is no God!—prayer therefore would be a waste of time.'

Two of Carrier's ruffians drove their bayonets into the old man's body, as he knelt at Carrier's feet.

The old man started up, and his life-blood trickled unchecked from his gaping wounds. His piping treble seemed changed to the rich, full voice of his youth, as he said—

'I stand on the threshhold of eternity!—There *is* a God! He has summoned me to his presence, and I summon thee to meet me there ere another year be added to thy life!'*

For a moment the old man wavered as he stood. A smile enlivened his worn and pallid lineaments; the vividness of death passed away, and he dropped motionless at Carrier's feet.

The group stood aghast! The chief placed his foot upon the old man's corse, and, taking a pinch of snuff, quietly exclaimed—

'My pets must be looked to—they are becoming careless, or this poor wretch would not have escaped to trouble us with nonsense. Take care, gentlemen, or your feet will get

* Le Bocage, a little wood, or grove, is the name given to an extensive district comprising the chiefest portions of the departments of La Vendee, the Lower Loire, the Mayenne, and the Loire, and the Two Sevres. The whole of this country is woody, though there are not many large forests. The fields are small, enclosed with live hedges interspersed with large trees. There is but one great road in the Bocage, as above stated, but cross roads leading to the public road from Tours to Poictiers, are innumerable. A by-way, or cross road, which serves also for the bed of a brook, may be found at the end of every field. A traveller cannot fail being bewildered in this endless labyrinth of muddy ways.

* Carrier closed his infamous life upon the scaffold within a year from the date of the massacre at Nantes. Upward of thirty thousand persons perished during his proconsulship at Nantes.

Property of Bennington Museum

wet;' and he pointed to the creeping gore of the old man as it was winding its little stream among his murderers as they stood.

'The soldiers are too well paid,' said Raoul Moyse. 'We have difficulties innumerable in keeping them to their duties.—Women and wine will ruin them.'

'Ah, they must have wine—their business requires it. The women will but soften their hearts. Let every *fille de joie* in Nantes be arrested, and their gallants shall shoot them down here, in open day, in my presence.—This is not a time for love making.

The horrors of that day ended not with the slaughter of the people by the soldiery; the guillotine pursued its unceasing work upon the quay, and a stream of blood filled the kennels of the street. The assistant executioner refused to proceed; they were worn out with fatigue. The chief executioner, a man gray in the service of the law, once more ascended the scaffold. He was to slay a group of women and children! Babes at the breast were there—girls budding into womanhood, the teeming wife, the widow, and the matron, alike unconscious of a crime to either God or man.

The executioner refused to slay again.—His trade was death, but he was a father—a husband. He went home, and died that night from horrible agony of mind!

The city authorities remonstrated with the pro-consul, but he threatened them with the guillotine, and issued an edict forbidding, on pain of death, any interference on behalf of the accused.

The legion of ruffians that constituted the corps of military executioners, had been dispatched on errands of rapine and murder to several of the chateaux near Nantes. The regular troops refused to fire upon the untried victims, and rumors of dissatisfaction among the officers were currently afloat.—Colonel Legare, a man of influence with the Convention, was desired to have his men in parade order in the University Square early the next morning.

'Citizen Carrier,' was the reply, 'let me advise you to wait till your own hand-dogs are at leisure. My men are soldiers, not executioners; they have expressed a pretty bold opinion of passing events. I am under your command; my men are at the disposal of my will. If you desire it, I shall parade them in the morning; but if they are ordered to fire, I cannot be answerable for the destination of their bullets.'

It was at this moment, when the stream of blood seemed almost checked in its course, that Raoul Moyse stepped forward, and bound the pro-consul in the ties of service. He volunteered his aid in working the guillotine; he suggested other plans of extermination, and undertook the control of Carrier's proudest manœuvre, the establishment of the Noyades, a scheme that was to be attempted that evening for the first time.

(*To be Continued.*)

From Oregon.

We have had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. William Sutton, a resident of Oregon Territory, and who left the settlement at Wallamet Falls about the middle of May.—He was three months in reaching the settlements on the Missouri; and was the bearer of a petition to the American Government, (and other papers,) from the residents of Oregon Territory, asking the Government to extend the laws and jurisdiction of the republic over that interesting territory. These papers were committed to the charge of Senator Linn—whose recent death is so universally regretted by his countrymen.

Mr. Sutton met the caravan of emigrants on the route, which has before been noticed by us, as also two smaller parties bound for Oregon. He spoke of the settlement as prosperous, healthy—that the soil, although not equal in fertility to ours, yet produces sure crops of wheat, barley and oats. Emigrants with moderate expectations, industrious, frugal and moral, are likely to do well. No money in circulation, but trade is by barter—no law for the collection of debts, but debts always paid.

A town is growing up at the falls of Wallamet. Dr. McLaughlin, the British commander of Fort Vancouver, claims the site by right of discovery, or having established a post there some years since. He has laid out a town, and is now selling lots, giving deeds, &c. He warns American citizens not to interfere with his claims. The American settlers are very much perplexed by his interference on the south side of the river.

The Wallamet furnishes an immense water power suitable for machinery. Two grist and saw mills are by this time built at that place—one owned by Dr. McLaughlin, who, by means of his great wealth, is determined to break down the American owners of the mills. The settlers are patient, expecting the United States to protect the rights of her own citizens in her own territory.

Wheat, which is the principal crop raised for sale, is worth about 80 cents per bushel at Fort Vancouver. This price is not paid in money, but in goods, at a low rate. Money will not purchase goods as low by 20 per cent as wheat or beaver skins. Mr. Sutton is so well satisfied with the country that he designs to return and spend his days there.

If emigrants should continue to pass into Oregon for a few years, as rapidly as they have the present year, the people will soon be able to protect themselves from the rapacity of the British Hudson's Bay and North Western Fur Company. The settlement has now a military company, well commanded.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

How Slaves are Liberated.—The following is an extract from an article in the Sierra Leone Watchman, giving an account of matters and things in that African colony:

'The manner of recruiting for this regiment, the third West Indian, as it is called, is sometimes very summary. In July, 1842, there arrived in the harbor of Sierra Leone a vessel with 184 recaptives. They had been obtained, not from slave ships, but from slave factories on the land. They were much pleased, and exhibited enthusiastic joy when the ship came to anchor. They deemed their deliverance at hand. I visited them immediately as they anchored; this at 11 o'clock A. M. At 2 P. M. of the same day, the governor sent an officer on board, who selected 75 or 80 of the most portly and well conditioned, and had them landed and marched directly to the barracks, where they were enlisted in the regiment to be trained, and in due time will be sent to take their turn in the West Indies.'

There have been thirty one steamboats built at Cincinnati this year. Aggregate tonnage, 12,036; cost $705,000. About 800 workmen have been steadily employed upon them.

Foreign.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, arrived at her dock, East Boston Monday morning, at 10 minutes past 9 o'clock having left Liverpool on the 4th, making the passage in 15 1-2 days. She has 65 passengers—among them the celebrated violinist, M. Ole Bull.

The advices by this arrival are uninteresting, and furnish no news of importance.—Wilmer & Smith's European Times says that the recent accounts brought by the Great Western have had a tendency to deaden the Cotton market, as the belief is general that the new crop, if not an average one will be a fair crop, and that with the immense stock of the staple held in Europe, and especially in Liverpool, prices cannot rise beyond the point which they have touched during the last few weeks.

The political news is not important. All is quiet on the Continent. The election of a member of Parliament in the city of London resulted in the success of Mr. Pattison, the anti-corn law and free trade candidate, over Mr. Barring the Ministerial candidate. This event was altogether unexpected, and is claimed by the League as a great victory.

All is quiet in Ireland. The repeal movement is still going rapidly forward—and its coffers are swelled weekly by thousands of pounds. The country is extensively occupied by troops, ready to oppose any rebellious movement at the outset.

The trial of O'Connell and other repealers arrested was about to take place. Judge Burton had delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, the general tone of which is decidedly in favor of the charges which have been preferred by the government against Mr. O'Connell and the rest of the repealers, for 'conspiracy and other misdemeanors.' As the Judge is what is termed a 'constitutional lawyer,' the tone of his charge has somewhat alarmed the repeal party. The indictments, it is said, covered 37 pages of parchment—occupied 70 hours in reading. Daniel O'Connell was to defend his own case—and it was thought that Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and many other distinguished members of the Government, would be summoned as witnesses.

One of the most striking domestic events of late years is the result of the city of London election. It has astonished both parties. The commercial metropolis of the world has unequivocally declared her adhesion to those principles of free trade which have been recently promulgated with such energy by Messrs. Cobden, Bright and others. London is now the head quarters of the League.

Matters appear more peaceable in Wales, where a special commission has been opened for the trial of the parties connected with the late Rebecca riots. The proceedings occupied three days. One of the ring-leaders was found guilty, and sentenced to twenty-one years' transportation; the others to small terms of imprisonment. The punishments all have been mild, with the exception of the principal offender.

There was a severe storm in the Irish Channel, on the 29th ult., which proved destructive to the shipping. The barometer fell to 28 60. Several vessels which had left Liverpool, were obliged to return to the river.

Rev. Sidney Smith has been writing another tirade against 'American repudiation'—the object of which appears to be, to foster and increase the prejudice, already existing in the minds of his countrymen, against the United States.

FRANCE.

M. Emmanuel de Cessaiac, nephew of M. de Lamartine, has been appointed one of the Attaches of the Embassy to China.

The Moniteur publishes the official returns of the indirect taxes of France for the nine months of the current year ending on the 30th September. To an abstract of the returns the Times appends the following remark—'The total receipts amount to 557,093,000 francs, or nearly £22,284,000 sterling: and exhibit an increase, as compared with the receipts for the corresponding period of 1841, of 35,652,000f. and over those for 1842 of 10,280,000f. The augmentation in the last three months of 1843 was 7,267,000f over those of 1841, and 3,355,000f. over those of 1842.

GREECE.—King Otho, according to report, is incapable of comprehending his real position.

SPAIN.

The war in Catalonia is remarkable for a seige made on the garrison of Barcelona, by *seven thousand women!* who had received permission to enter with provisions and apparel. On the 20th ult. they made a very formidable attack upon the sentries, and a battalion or two of the *Patulea* were obliged to be called to the assistance of the usual pickets and guards. Some of the boldest of the ladies, despising the bayonet, rushed upon the soldiers, tore their hair, scratched their faces, disarmed them, and threw their firelocks into a ditch! Two or three pieces of canon were loaded and fired, and several volleys of musketry followed, which had the effect of putting this new array of 'Invincibles' to flight. The shots alluded to were of course fired over their heads.

ITALY.

More rumors imply something like a crisis in Italy; may it turn out to good account! The Paris Reforme has a letter from Trieste, of the 18th inst. which states that a strong body of Austrian troops actually had advanced to the Roman frontier; while a French fleet was looked for at Ancona, to balance the Austrian intervention. In the meantime the Papal Government is indiscreet enough to enforce oppressive financial measures; venturing on money-oppression, which makes politics intelligible to all classes.

The Morning Chronicle throws some light on the theory of these movements. Austria and France have been exhorting Rome to more moderation in the government of its subjects; but the Papal Court conceived nothing but offence in that very judicious advice, and rebuffed its counsellors, apparently with discourtesy. As a diversion, work is found for the meddlers in their own dominions; ecclesiastical turbulence is excited by Rome in Switzerland, to occupy Austria; and in France, Cardinal Bonold, Archbishop of Lyons, is instructed to pick a quarrel with the French University.

INDIA.

A mail has at length been received from Bombay. The intelligence is not of great moment. Advices from Scinde came down to the 19th of August, when that province was quite tranquil. The collection of the revenue had been begun, and it was thought that there would not be much difficulty in raising even a larger sum than was ever paid to the Ameers. The health of the troops had greatly improved; the country had been overflowed by the Indus, and the atmosphere was much cooler. The dispute between two of the Ameers is further explained. Ali Mohammed a young chief, related to Shere Mohammed, who had fled, tried to maintain the territory against the British; but Ali Mohammed's uncle, Murad Ali, who appears to have courted the British alliance for his own ends, assumed possession of the territory, and with the aid of a British detachment, under Col. Pauli, drove out Mohammed Ali. Shere Mohammed had made his way across the Indus near Schwan, and joined his family, who subsequently retired with him, and sought refuge among the Murree Hills.

There were abundant rumors respecting the state of Affghanistan. Dost Mohammed was said to be ruling with a rod of iron; and one of the victims to his austerity was Ameen Cola, a traitor to Shah Sujah and the British. Sufter Jung, the son of Sujah, was in prison at Candahar. There are reports of friendly negociations carried on with the Persians at Herat, and with the King of Bokhara; but they are very doubtful.

A most extraordinary conspiracy has been discovered at Bombay—'a joint stock company' for plundering boats and ships, and smuggling. It is said to have existed for 30 years and to have been accustomed to divide £60,000 or £80,000 a year in profits! An accomplice had turned traitor to the confederacy, and denounced it; but the information was still very imperfect; and the Police agents are suspected of having been bribed by the gang to impede further disclosures.

The Coon.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following article (says the Baltimore Argus) defensive of calling our opponents "coons," which takes the subject in its historical aspect, showing how that 'reptile of the forest' became the emblem of the party who enwrap themselves in its skin, like the 'baby hunting' of the nursery rhyme:

The Norfolk Herald seems horrified at the idea of employing the word 'Coons,' It is polite enough to say, 'We object not to the epithet when applied to the whigs by the riff-raff of the loco foco press. It only makes us smile as would the antics of a monkey or a jack-pudding; but we could shed tears to see the editor of the Enquirer, honored if not approved by our inward man, joining with the meanest, in the inglorious exhibition.'—But if the Norfolk Herald does not forfeit its own *dignity*, by calling us 'loco focos,' how do we sin by calling them 'coons'? Besides, is there any such great indignity in this nickname? Was it not Mr. Goggin, the orator of the whig Amherst dinner, who pronounced a brilliant panegyric on the raccoon, and proclaimed it to be the most fitting emblem of the whig party? Did not two of the gentlemen who gave toasts on that occasion, take pride in recognizing their party under that epithet? Are not the whigs, too, in the habit of calling nicknames? We are 'loco focos.' Mr. Clay is to be cried up as 'The Mill boy of the Slashes.' Some of their presses delight to throw up their caps on the intelligence of any great victory, and to claim it for 'that same Old Coon.' We confess, there is not much honor in the name of 'Coons;' but was ever a nickname more disgracefully earned by the whigs, than was this 'same old coon,' with all its accompanying mummeries of 1840? We had the air history of the invention, some months since, retailed to us by the lips of a repentant whig of that memorable era. He was freely avowing his contrition for the follies into which he was then betrayed. 'And pray, (we ask,) who has the honor of starting the coon?'—'Why, (says he with a smile,) I believe I may claim that honor.' He then stated, that he lived in one of the frontier counties of the Ohio, where General Harrison was very popular, and the raccoon was very abundant—that they (the then whigs) were determined to attend the great whig meeting in Columbus, and to appear in all the simplicity of the frontier life.

They procured for this purpose a large wagon—sawed its sides for a door and windows, so as to make some rude resemblance to a log cabin—covered its sides with muskrats, and mounted a live coon on the top of it—and, in this style, they appeared in the procession at Columbus. The brilliant idea took with the party—the coon was brought into use—and that contemptible animal became the glorious emblem of their party.

It is amusing to see the emblems which still ornament the papers of both parties.—When the democrats prevail, they throw the *coon* upon his back, and mount the crowing *cock* over him. When the whigs sway, they place the figure of the coon over the cock, and, for our parts, if we are to select our emblems, give us the gallant cock, the representative of liberty, during the French Revolution, rather than this sly, cunning, slouching reptile of the forests. But every man to his taste! Mr. Goggin prefers the coon, and coon let it be.

Riot and Murder.—We have to-day to record another melancholy death the result of a disgraceful riot between two fire companies—Nos. 11 and 27. About 7 o'clock last evening the members of these companies met in West Broadway between York and Canal streets, during which a young man named Daniel Stanley a member of No. 27, about 23 years of age, in the employ of Green & Co. No. 52 Duane street, was stabbed in the neck and arm by a volunteer of No. 11 named Peter Williams, about 18 or 19 years of age, a butcher.

Mr. Stanley was immediately taken to the City Hospital, but died on his way thither—the wound in the neck having proved fatal. The deceased, we are informed by one of his fellow workmen, was a very quiet and peaceable young man. There were some four or five others stabbed during the affray. Williams, covered with blood, went over to the keeper of a porter house, named Lownds, after Stanley was taken away, and brandishing a knife, told him that he 'would like to give him the length of that.' He then ran away, but was arrested at the Temperance House, No. 144 Laurens street, where No. 11's men generally congregated.

He seemed perfectly indifferent as to consequences—boasted that he had killed the deceased, and wished he had killed more of them. The coroner is holding an inquest on the body at the Hospital, and as there is a large number of witnesses to be examined it will probably take the whole of the day.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Copy of an advertisement in a neighboring post office:—Found strying on my premises a Read Horse with a star in his forad blind in one eye one Round Shoe his fore foot by proving propity and paying the Cost he shall be delivered up.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

Dinner to the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter.

The 29th September was the day selected by the Democrats of King William for the purpose of giving a Public Dinner to their late Representative, the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter. The defeat of no politician was ever so much lamented by the Democracy of the District, as Mr. Hunter's. The man is loved for himself, for his unassuming modesty and unpretending simplicity of manners, whilst he is greatly admired for his talents, and, above all, his integrity. With him, his party feel that their principles have been struck down, and, with him, there is a deep determination on their part, that they shall be lifted up. Hence the enthusiastic feeling of attachment of the people of this county towards him; and, had not sickness, with its leaden wings, overspread its borders, carrying with it despondency to all, and mourning to many, there would have been an almost universal gathering of our citizens to welcome him among us As it was, a very large and respectable company, under the circumstances, sat down to a bountiful, well cooked and well arranged dinner, on the beautiful green before the Court House. Gen. Aylett presided, assisted by Capt. Robert Campbell, James T. Shadwick, Esq., Col. B. F. Dabney, and Dr. Aylett Hawes, as Vice Presidents.

After the removal of the cloth, the President made a few preliminary remarks, and concluded by announcing the following

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Constitution of the United States—framed by the wise and patriotic Founders of our Freedom:—Let it not be desecrated or destroyed, by party violence for party purposes.

2. The Memory of George Washington. (Drank standing in silence.)

7. John Tyler, President of the United States: Shamefully persecuted and villified by the Whigs, because he has proven true and faithful to his pledges, his principles, and the Constitution. Virginia honors her son.

Martin Van Buren: There is not one dishonoring blot on his private or political escutcheon. From his Administration, Federalism has nothing to hope; Democracy nothing to fear.

13. The Fair: Their's is the only legitimate sovereignty above that of the people.

16. Hon. Wm. F. Gordon: His originating the Sub-Treasury, will hand down his name to posterity, enrolled with the mighty statesmen of the land.

Sent by Wm. F. Gordon:

John C. Calhoun. The patriot of exhaustless intellect and energy: A hero in the cause of Liberty, without fear, and above reproach.

17. Thomas Ritchie. As he has the address and wisdom, so may he live to see the years of Nestor.

Toast sent by T. R:

The Republican party, 'One and indivisible.' Rising like Antæus, from its fall in 1840—stronger, greater, and more indomitable than ever: A glorious victory awaits it in 1844.

20. Calhoun men, Van Buren men, Cass men, Johnson men—Democrats all—their union must be preserved.

The New Treasury Notes.—The N. York Courier and Enquirer gives a *fac simile* of the new Treasury Notes designed for circulation. The paper will doubtless be found convenient to a limited extent, for large remittances and to facilitate domestic exchange; but the notes are too bulky as well as too large in amount—none being for less than $50—to answer the purpose of ordinary currency. The tenor of the note is as follows:

'The United States promise to pay one year after date to —— ——, or order, Fifty Dollars with interest, at the rate of *one mill* per $100 per annum.

Washington, ——, 184-.'

This promise is signed by the Treasurer of the United States, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury department; and it is endorsed as follows:—'This note will be purchased at *par* for the amount of the principal and interest thereof on presentation at either of the depositories of the Treasury in the city of New York.' Though made payable to order, on the face, yet the payer can endorse it payable to bearer, on demand, and then it is fitted for currency.

Long Yarns.—Of late there seems an active competition among the young ladies, in the country, in the spinning line—each striving for the longest yarn. The efforts of several we have already published, all highly creditable; but a correspondent informs us that a young lady in Sweden, in this County, has borne off the palm, as yet having spun *one hundred and seventy-two knots* in one day, of woollen yarn. But this is not all the story. It seems the young woman's mother entered fully into the strife, and as a kind of make-head, sat and roped or spliced the rolls, thus giving her daughter the advantage of but one roll to spin from! Our informant remarks:—'I do not make this known, out of any bad motive, but for the good of community at large, that all may learn how to spin a *long* yarn.'—*Rochester Republican.*

Flour—The Season—The Trade of Albany.—Arrivals of flour from the west of Albany, on Monday and Tuesday, were very heavy—amounting in the aggregate to 25,634 barrels.

The canals are now in fine navigable order, and from present indications forwarders have the prospect of another week, before the close of navigation.

The trade and commerce of the city were never more active. The Pier, Quay-street and the wharves present an appearance of great bustle and animation. On Friday, there were upwards of 80 schooners and square-rigged vessels lying at the wharves and in the Basin, besides numerous sloops, tow-boats, canal boats, and other craft.—*Aargus.*

India Rubber.—At the factory on Mill river, near Springfield, Mass. mail bags for the Post Office Department, hammocks and buckets for the national ships, and cartridge cases for naval use, are manufactured out of India Rubber. One of these hammocks will contain a sailor's clothes, and in case of shipwreck, will serve as a 'life preserver' in water. The cartridge cases, when filled with powder, are air tight, and preserve the contents from accidental fire or sparks, and from water or dampness. Great quantities of these articles are making for the Government.—*Bay State Democrat.*

The elevation of the summits of the Peaks of Otter, in Va., is said by a writer in the Lynchburgh Virginian, to be 5307 feet above the sea. This makes Peaks the highest point in the Atlantic States south of New Hampshire.

Vermont Gazette.

Bennington, Tuesday, November 28, 1843.

Mississippi Election.

The Journal of Commerce of Thursday P. M., contains *Majorities* for Governor in 21 counties, which show the following result:

Brown, dem, 1299. Glayton, fed. 1306

Whig maj. thus far, 7. In 1841, 297.—Whig loss 290. the democratic Majority in the state in 1841 was 2,286. There can be no doubt that Albert G. Brown, dem., is elected Governor—probably by a majority of 2 or 3,000. The legislature will also be democratic. The regular democratic ticket, with probably one exception, is elected to Congress.

The Misssisippian, of Nov. 8, says:

'We feel no hesitation in announcing that victory still perches upon the banner of democracy in Mississippi. We furnish the returns of the election so far as they have reached us. We think the whole anti-bond democratic ticket has succeeded both for the state and congressional candidates.'

MASACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The vote for Governor in the "old Bay State," at the recent election resulted as follows: viz.

For Marcus Morton	54,419
Briggs, (federal)	58,003
Scattering,	9,133

Thus it appears by the above that Mr. Briggs lacked 5,550 votes of being elected Governor of Massachusetts, or had he received 5,550 more votes than were given for him he would have been elected by the clear majority of ONE!

☞ Congress will meet on Monday the 4th of December. The interior of the capitol has been cleansed and put in fine order, a new carpet has been laid, and the desks and chairs of the members have been newly varnished. Many of the members are now on their way to Washington.

As many are anxious to examine the next annual message of President Tyler, we shall endeavor to lay it before the readers of the Gazette, as soon as practicable after it is delivered.

FIRE AT RUTLAND.—A destructive fire originated at that place on the 18th inst., at Mill Village, about two miles from the village of Rutland. The paper mill, owned chiefly, and occupied by Messrs. H. Henderson & Co., the grist mill, owned by Dr. James Porter, a marble mill in the same building with the grist mill, and a small dwelling house were totally destroyed. The fire was first discovered about half past 10 o'clock P. M., in a building used as a size house adjoining the paper mill, and is supposed to have originated from some casks of lime stored there, and which had been exposed to the rain before being put in the building. The loss is estimated to exceed $15,000.

☞ The House of Assembly of New York stands 92 dem. to 36 fed. instead of 91 to 37, as stated in the last Gazette.

Judge McLean, Mr. Clay, and a Foreign Mission.—We are informed, and have no doubt of the truth of our information, that Mr. Hardin in his speech in Jacksonville on the 17th, ridiculed the idea that the States would ever be able to pay their debts, and that it was a disgrace to the nation. To prove his assertion he related the following fact. He said he was last week speaking with Judge McLean about *taking a foreign mission*, and the Judge replied that he would not take a foreign mission and live abroad, because, said he, *it is now a disgrace in any nation in Europe to be known as an American citizen.* This statement proves three things:

1st. That Mr. Clay thinks Judge McLean a dangerous rival, and therefore he must be bought off with the promise of some foreign mission, and who is a more fit instrument to negociate the trade than Mr. Hardin, an obscure individual in a remote corner of Illinois, and who is the relative and political partizan of Mr. Clay.

2d. It proves that the Judge will not bite at the gilded hook, but is determined to prosecute his claims for the Presidency.

3d. It discloses to the American people that Judge McLean and the present leaders of the whig party think themselves disgraced by being known as American citizens.—*Illinois State Register.*

THE MILITIA ACT, of last year, has been slightly modified, and we should think for the better. If we have a correct understanding of the matter, the burdens of the uniformed companies have been lightened. The provisions requiring them to furnish tents has been abolished; they are required to muster once in two years only, and are relieved from taxation by having $4 deducted from their list instead of $1. With respect to the enrolled militia, we do not learn that any additional burdens are imposed upon them, except that the officers and musicians are liable, at the discretion of the commander of the Regiment, to be annually called out to drill. Judges and Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs and their Deputies, Judges of Probate and Registers and some others, are required to pay $2 per annum instead of doing military duty. The mode of collecting fines is changed back to the old system—the commanding officer of company to amerce and appeal allowed to field officers, and this we think is perfectly right.—*Vt. Patriot.*

We caution the public to be on their guard against bills of the Blackstone Bank, at Uxbridge, Mass., altered from 3 to 50. One was passed in this city yesterday, and without doubt, many more will make their appearance within a day or two. Also 10's of the Stillwater Canal Bank, at Oronto, Me., E. P. Butler, Cashier, and A. G. Brown, President, altered to Newport Exchange bank, R. I.—*Boston Atlas.*

The population of France, as shown by the census taken a short time ago, amounts to 34,494,875. The last census, in 1836, 33,540,910. The department of the Seine contains upwards of 1,500,000. It would appear that in less than a century and a half the population of France has been nearly doubled, but this augmentation has been very slow indeed as compared with what takes place in Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, and even Russia.

Court Martials—Sentences.—On the 10th October, 1843, the sentence of the Marine General Court Martial, in the case of 1st Lt. Thomas T. Sloan, was commuted by order of the President of the United states, and he suspended for six months without pay, from 1st Sept. 1843.

Selected Items.

The Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette says that on a plantation in Georgetown, there now lives a negro woman whose age is 132 years.—She was brought to this country from Africa 90 years ago, and was then mother of a family in Africa.

The Boston Tremont Insurance Company have declared a semi annual dividend of 20 per cent. payable on demand.

Not Bad.—Joe Smith's Kirkland Bank notes have the appropriate vignette of a shepherd *shearing his flock.*

Manufactures at the South.—There are twenty five cotton factories in the State of North Carolina, with a capital of $1,050,000 invested, and giving employment to about twelve hundred operatives.

Mr. Miller, the expounder of propecy, has had his eye sight so much improved by his recent illness as to be able to use spectacles which he laid aside many years ago because they were too young! Perhaps this improvement in his sight will enable him to discover where the error lies in his calculation of the end of the world.

More Siamese Twins.—Two children have been born in Lexington, Indiana, with the breast bone united the whole length.

Guadaloupe.—The brig Lydia, Capt. Ilsley arrived at Savannah on the 12th from Guadaloupe, having sailed on the 1st. Great activity existed in rebuilding the town of Point Peter, the French government having appropriated 2,500,000 francs for that purpose, which is being very judiciously expended.—It was healthy when the Lydia left. Provisions were generally scarce, excepting in the article of fish. Eastern lumber from $20 to $22.

New York.—The financial resources of the State of New York are thus stated in round numbers. The net revenue of all her canals over the cost of maintainance and superintendance, is $1,500,000; her revenue from auction duties is $200,000; and her revenue from the salt duty is $100,000; in all $1,800,000—equal to a capital of $30,000,000. The total debt of the State is $23,500,000.

Shiners.—The Mobile Tribune of the 8th says:—'The ship Colon arrived very lately from New York with $45,000 in American gold.'

Honorable.—At a meeting of the Independent Cadets, on Thursday evening a vote was unanimously passed, that intoxicating drinks be hereafter dispensed with at all the meetings or entertainments of this company.

Occupation.—No one can be healthy and happy without occupation—some regular employment or profession. The life of an idler is always an unsatisfactory one and 'killing time' is the most laborious of all work.

The Texan and Mexican commissioners to adjust the boundary between the two republics, were at Matamoras on the 24th ult.

The live hog trade between the interior of Maryland and the seaboard is immense. 22 car loads, containing 1125 head, were brought to Baltimore from Cumberland on the railroad.

A Female to be Hanged.—Martha Brown has been found guilty, at Pickens, S. C. of the murder of her husband, William Brown, and sentenced to death in January next.

There is an American Aloe, or Century Plant now exhibiting in Richmond Va. The Compiler says the stalk, which is now about 15 feet high, is a little more than a month old, and has nearly a thousand buds and blossoms, each, as it fades, leaving a clear drop of honey, &.

Fire at Roxbury.—This morning, at 4 o'clock a large barn, occupied by Mr. Charles Vila, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with 18 cows, one bull, and a number of harnesses. Supposed work of an incendiary. Loss $2000—insured for $500.—*Boston Transcript of Friday.*

A young lady recently asserted that she had lived near a barn yard, and that it was impossible for her to sleep in the morning, on account of the outcry made by a *gentleman* hen.

The British Government pays Prince Albert 30,000 pounds (150,000) for his valuable services as husband to the Queen. A *dear* husband.

Luck.—A farmer purchased a mattrass at a broker's shop, in Exeter, England, took it home, and on trial neither he nor his wife liked it on account of there being several hard places in it. Next day he gave it to one of his laborers, who also found it uncomfortably hard, and on ripping it open found in it 20 guineas and 20 half guineas.

On the 20th Oct. 1843, the sentence of the Marine General Court Martial, in the case of Maj. and Brevt. Lt. Col. W. H. Freeman, was commuted by order of the President of the United States, and he suspended from rank and duty for the period of two years, without pay or allowance, from the 18th of July, 1843, and to be restricted to the State of Massachusetts during that time, in lieu of the sentence of the Court before wich he was tried.

Thomas K. Collins, of Hannibal, Missouri, recently brought his runaway slave back from Canada; the 'boy' having become tired of taking care of himself, wrote to his master to come and take him back. The slave says there are many runaways in Canada, who would be glad to return to their masters, if they could obtain a pardon for past offences.

A letter from Jacksonville, East Florida, says: 'The bears and wolves in the neighborhood of Black Creek, are excessively depredatory this year; they have destroyed 1 or 2000 cattle which were quartered in that region. Many panthers have also made their appearance in the neighborhood.'

A bill has been introduced into the Senate of Georgia to divide the State into Congressional districts.

Importance of One Vote.—The Democratic candidate for Sheriff is elected in Wyoming Co. N. Y. by a majority of one vote.

Beauties of the Bankrupt Law.—Some of the individuals in the State who rolled the Bankrupt act as a sweet morsel under the tongue, are beginning to feel its bitterness in the belly. Several indictments have already taken place for false swearing in giving in the inventory of the bankrupt; and it is said there are other candidates for the same distinction, and *some* not a thousand miles from Meredith Bridge?—*Belknap (N. H.) Gazette.*

Rev. Dr. Nott, of Franklin, Ct. brother of President Nott, Union College, is 90 years old. He was first settled where he now remains 60 years ago, and still performs all his public duties without assistance. Two entire generations have passed away in the town since his settlement.

The amount of taxes on forfeited lands in Hamilton county, Ohio, is $57,000!

Railroad Accident.—On the New York and Erie railroad three men were killed and three wounded, near Clarkstown, on the 15th by a wood car which got loose.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—The St. Louis Republican states that on Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, the large flouring mill of T. Harrison & Co., at Bellville, Ill., was discovered to be on fire, and from appearance it was believed that the whole building would be destroyed. The loss will not be short of $30,000 to $40,000.

Foul Murder.—The body of Peleg Noyes, landlord of the halfway house between Troy and Albany, has been found in the East River, New York, with the head shockingly mutilated. There is no longer a doubt that he was murdered. Mr. Noyes has left a wife and several children, who are by this foul murder bereft of a kind and affectionate parent.

Penitentiary Burnt.—The Georgia penitentiary, situate at Milledgeville, was destroyed by fire on the 8th inst. The only portion of the building saved was that containing the cells, in which there were 149 prisoners. The loss is estimased at from 20 to $50,000.

"Why, John," said a citizen yesterday on the Levee to an acquaintance of his, "why, John, the back of your coat is covered over with molasses." "Yes," said John, "I slipped on that infernal platform, fell on my back, and have spoiled my new black coat." "O, not at all!" said John's friend; "'tis only a specimen of the Fall fashions."—*N. O. Pic.*

Death of Mr. Hassler.—We notice the death of F. R. Hassler, esq., superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, at Sanderson's, Franklin House, Philadelphia, Monday evening last, after a short illness. Hr. Hassler was 74 years of age. He was one of the most scientific men in the country, and a man much and deservedly respected.

An act has passed the Canadian Parliament to render the Judges of the Courts of King's Bench in that part of the Province heretofore Lower Canada, Independant of the Crown. The Governor Generpl has given it his sanction.

At the instance of the General Post Office Department, on the application of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, separate letter bags are now made up at London and Liverpool for New York and places South and West, which are delivered at the Boston Post Office on the arrival of the steamer, and the Post Master at Boston has been authorised and instructed by the Post Master General to forward these letter bags at once to N. York, whenever there shall not be time to sample and rate the letters at Boston before the departure of the Railroad train for New York.

March of Intellect.—Is pumpkin pize pison, or am they holesum vittals? Decided in the negative.

Which is generally the easiest—to *file* a newspaper or a saw? Decided to be undecidedly, *any how.*

Which is the most proffitablest—to *heel a corn* or *toe a boot*? Answer—both.

If a man should see his father hanging himself and his mother a sticking of herself with a fork' which would he save first? Decided in the *affirmative,*' unanimously.

To stop horses when running at full speed, the French have contrived a spring connected with the reins, which closes the blinders upon the eyes, and shuts out the light. The remedy is said to be perfect; they will no more run than blind men.

To be wise—drink *sage* tea.
To be noble—drink pem-*royal tea.*
To be comforted—drink *balm* tea.
To be *mew*-sical—drink *cat*-nip tea.
To be warlike—drink *gunpowder* tea.
To have the consumption—drink *cough*-y.
To be impudent—drink *sassa*-fras.
To be a ladies' man—drink *beau*-hea.
To be a rowdy—drink *high*-son.

"*Harmony.*—A writer in the 'Petersburg Republican,' (Calhoun,) under the signature of Henry, is pouring a broadside into Mr. Van Buren, and the editor invites particular attention to the communication."—*Register.*

More Harmony.—The Richmond Whig pouring it into Mr. Webster, and the Courier and Enquirer denouncing the Whig, and pouring it into Mr. Clay; Judge McLean declaring that if he is nominated he *will* run, and Gen. Scott avowing his determination to say "*yes*" to any persons who may invite him to occupy the Presidential chair. To all this we 'invite particular attention.—*North Carolina Standard.*

Important from Buenos Ayres.

We copy the following important news from Buenos Ayres, from the N. Y. Herald of Sunday. 'We have received news from Buenos Ayres to the 15th of September. It is of an important character.

'Orders have been received by Com. Purvis of the English squadron, for his government not to interfere with the operations of the Buenos Ayrean squadron. In consequence of this Admiral Brown of the latter fleet, had given notice to the foreign authorities, of his intention to blockade the port of Montevideo immediately.

'It was reported on the 15th that the blockade was in force, excluding provisions of all kinds. The ship Herald, sailing under the American flag, and belonged to S. E. Burrows, of this city, was seized by Brown of Montevideo, and sent to Buenos Ayres, for condemnation, for not having the necessary papers to constitute her an American vessel.'

The Striped Pig caught in Vergennes.—The Vergennes Vermonter says, three individuals were summoned before the City Court of Vergennes for selling ardent spirits without licence. One was fined $213 44, another $120 75 and the other $44 55, *all well laid on.*

We should think the authoritias of Vergennes were making clean work in this business, and will eventually get the *Striped Pigs* all yoked if they keep on.—*Rutland Herald.*

The Hon. Daniel Webster addressed a mass meeting of whigs at Andover, Mass. on Thursday morning. Speaking of the duty of the General Government, as to the currency, he is reported to have said:—'I am now, as ever, ready to agree that the old U. S. Bank was perfectly constitutional, and that it was decided to be so by solemn decisions of the Courts, and the abundant precedent of the legislature, and an effort to re-establish it shall have my hearty support; believing it as I do, to be a powerful controller of circulation, and tending to prevent ruinous excesses.'—*N. Y. Sun.*

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

[Correspondence of the Albany Argus.]
Natchez, Nov. 11, 1843.

The election has resulted in the probable success of the entire dem. ticket. From the counties heard from the whigs have sustained a loss of 1200, and unless there is a material gain at the north from the vote of 1841, the entire democratic ticket is elected by from 3 to 5000 majority.

State indebtedness was not the only question agitated. The election of U. S. Senator, and legislation with regard to banks, had an important bearing.

Of the four members of Congress, three of the regularly nominated dem. nominees are elected. The other, Tucker, is opposed by Howard and Dunbar, volunteer democratic candidates, and the whigs having no candidate, is probably beaten.

The democratic majority in the legislature will be large.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

Reduction of the aggregate vote since 1842, 43,054. Democratic majority in 1842, 21,981. In 1843, 21,459. Abolition vote in 1842, 7,263. In 1843, 15,572. Increase, 8,309.

Voice of Tennessee.

The democrats of Tennessee are moving in earnest, and we expect to find that State arrayed in strong opposition against the 'great embodiment' in the next Presidential campaign. At a meeting in Giles County, the following resolution was adopted by acclamation:

'*Resolved*, That we declare eternal hostility to the election of Henry Clay. (the most prominent man spoken of as the Whig candidate.) or any other candidate that may be started on the Whig ticket. Henry Clay is the man who said he would rather see war, and famine pass over the land, than see a military chieftain President, (alluding to Gen. Jackson.) He is the man—the iron-hearted man—that called the hardy yeomanry of the frontiers, and settlers on public lands, *squatters; land-pirates;* and that they had as well *seize upon the public Treasury,* &c, He is for a stock bank, chartered by Congress, and to control the moneys of the Government. He is for a high protective tariff; and his governmental principles and doctrines, generally, (as far as we know,) are anti-republican. Furthermore, he is the man that recommends a part of the Constitution—that great chart of American liberty—to be torn away, obliterated, dissolved. Should it be, we tremble for the result.'—*Globe.*

A New Theory of Storms.'

When they shall again, in a Virginia election, want a temporary and especially a local inclemency of the weather, we recommend to their attention the following expedient, related in a northern paper as now practiced among those excellent politicians, the hackmen of the city of New York:

The way they do it.—A peculiar faculty, which is called 'smartness,' is possessed by the hack and cabmen of New York to perfection. One evening last week a gentleman and lady, coming out of the Chatham theatre at the close of the performances, were astonished to find the flags before the house wet, indicating a carious change in the weather: curious change, as but an hour before, the stars twinkled with unusual brilliancy, and the heavens were calm and serene as the countenance of a sleeping infant or a slumbering young wife.

'Cab, sir?' shouted a score of drivers.

'Yes,' answered the gentleman, alarmed for the safety of the lady's silks and satins, which had arrived from the mantau maker's shop only a week previous, handling into the first cab he encountered. Upon alighting opposite his own door, he noticed the dry and dusty state of the pavements, and felt more puzzled than ever.

'Why it could not have rained much,' said he, handing the driver of the vehicle his fare.

'Han't rained at all, to night, said John.

'No?' said the gentleman interogatively.

'No,' responded the driver.

'How came the walks wet, then?' inquired our anixous seeker after the truth.

'You won't blow, sir?'

'Blow!' mused the gentleman, not exactly comprehending the meaning of the verb as used by his interlocutor.

'Yes sir, expose me.'

'No; certainly not.'

'Well, sir, we got a watering pot and sprinkled the walk.'

Exquisite Irony.

Poverty.—As poverty is the lowest, so it is the most impudent of the whole family of vices. Pride is a gentlemanly failing, and sins sweetly and respectably. It smells of civet, and turning its varnished cheek to the sun, walks abroad in purple and fine linen. Nay, it rides in a coach and four: and in hours of penitential castigation, bolts itself in a pew of best upholstery, and in a fit of humility, lasting at least a couple of hours, calls itself a miserable sinner. Hence, pride at it worst has its good graces. At all events, it never offends that extraordinary abstraction public decency; for though we hear much about it, it is, nevertheless, sometimes as difficult to discover as a city policeman. No; pride, being a vice that is well to do in the world, may be called respectable. Pride keeps a barouche! Drunkenness may, or may not be respectable, according to its education. When we say education, we mean the peculiar bottle it studies. For the drunkenness that ponders over champaigne, is a very different vice to the drunkenness that takes libations from the pewter quarterns. Arrogance is also a vice that may have its laudation. It rarely consorts with beggars; but it is at least among that suspicious class, the respectable. Covetousness and avarice are are called vices; for our part, we have ever thought them the noblest of virtues. And so indeed in their heart of hearts, do nine men out of ten think them. And this is what they do; they give them hard names, and then, to make amends for their seeming harshness, take them to their bosoms; in the same way that a foolish mother, when she sees her baby doing all sorts of household misdemeanors, cries, 'you little wretch,' and then catches the child in her arms and covers it with kisses. They are a few other vices that may all of them turned into passable virtues, if found in good company. Lust, cruelty, selfishness, each and all of these may have a pretty alias—another thrilling, musical name for the long ears of biped thistle-eaters. But there is one vice—and that vice is poverty—which all men declare to be infamous, incorrigible, incapable of amendment; a reper—a wretch—a monster—to be confined in cabins and cellars, or sent like a scapegoat into the howling wilderness.—*London Punch.*

LAWS OF VERMONT—1843.

No 22.—An Act, To provide for the disposal of unclaimed Property, stored with Wharfingers and other Store-House Keepers.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont as follows:

SEC. 1. If any articles of personal property which are, or may hereafter be stored with any wharfinger or public store-house keeper in this state, without any special contract for the keeping thereof, shall not be claimed by the owner or consignee, within one year from the time such articles were stored, and the legal charges thereon for freight and storage remaining unpaid, the person having the same in store, may cause such property, or any portion thereof, to be sold by the sheriff of the county where the same may be stored.

SEC. 2. Such sheriff shall sell all such property at public auction, and shall give notice of such sale, by publication in some newspaper printed in the town or county where such property is stored, three weeks successively, the last of which shall be not less than four weeks before said sale; and if there be no newspaper printed in such county, then such notice shall be inserted in the newspaper printed nearest thereto, in this state.—Said advertisement shall state the time and place of sale, the description of the property, quantity, quality and marks of the articles to be sold, the time when stored, and the names of the owners, or their agents or consignees, when known.

SEC. 3. If the owner or consignee shall not claim said property and pay all legal charges thereon, and for advertising the same, before the day of sale, the sheriff shall proceed to sell said property and make a return of the same to the treasurer of the county where such property is stored, with his affidavit of the truth of such return. And after deducting the customary charges and expenses of the sale, said sheriff shall pay, to the person so having said propeety in store, all legal charges thereon, and the balance, if any, he shall pay to the treasurer of said county. The money, so paid to the treasurer of such county, shall be kept for the benefit of the owner of the property so sold, and be paid to him on producing satisfactory evidence of his right.

Approved Oct. 31, 1843.

No 23.—An act, in relation to the granting of Licenses to retail Spirituous Liquors.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that sections six, twelve and thirteen, of chapter eighty-three of the Revised Statutes, are repealed.

Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 24.—An act, in addition to chapter sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'of the maintenance of illegitimate children.'

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. Any single woman who has been or shall hereafter be, delivered of a bastard child, and shall neglect or refuse to charge any person with being the father of such child, within thirty days after such child is born, according to the provisions of the first section of chapter sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes, to which this is an addition, then the overseer of the poor of the town which is charged, or likely to be charged, with the support of such child, may make a written complaint against such single woman, to some justice of the county, setting forth such facts, and thereupon the justice shall issue his warrant against such single woman, to bring her before him to be examined upon oath.

SEC. 2. The justice when such single woman is brought before him, shall examine her upon oath and take her examination in writing, and thereupon issue his warrant, and cause the person, by her charged with being the father of said bastard child, to be brought before him, and the same proceedings thereon had, as are provided in the act to which this is an addition, as though such single woman had made a complaint in writing under oath, as therein provided, against the person charged by her with being the father of said child.

SEC. 3. The answer or testimony of such single woman, upon the examination aforesaid, shall not subject said single woman to a prosecution or conviction under chapter ninety-nine, section two, of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 4. The proceedings against the person charged with being the father of said child, shall be in the name of the overseer of the poor of the town, prosecuting such complaint.

SEC. 5. No compromise made with, or discharge given to, such person so charged, or payment made to such woman, without the consent of the overseer of the poor, shall be good and valid, as against him, or if made or given after such overseer shall have commenced a prosecution, or taken upon himself the control or management of any prosecution by such woman, commenced as provided in the act to which this is an addition.

SEC. 6. If such woman or other person shall at any time give sufficient security for the support of such child, and pay the costs and expenses for the support of such child, the proceedings in the case shall be discontinued and the powers granted to the overseer shall cease.

SEC. 7. Section fourteen, of chapter sixty-seven of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

No. 25.—An act, relating to associations, in addition to chapter eighty-one of the Revised Statutes.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

Any number of persons may associate together and have the powers of a corporation, under the regulations and provisions of chapter eighty-one of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Of Societies for the support of the gospel and literary and other associations,' for the following additional purpose:

To establish and maintain fire companies, and to purchase and hold real estate sufficient for engine houses, for one or more engines, hose, hook-ladders and buckets, and such other property as may be necessary for a fire company.

Approved Oct. 31, 1843.

How we need a High Tariff.—The Boston Post states that all the cotton factory stocks and especially those of Lowell, have advanced full 50 per cent within a few months, and are still rising. The *price of labor* in the meantime has *gone down.* That is the mode in which a High Tariff benefits the poor.—*Balt. Rep.*

A journeyman printer lately set out on foot for the interior of Ohio, a distance of six hundred miles, with an old brass rule and three dollars in cash in his pocket. He soon found himself in Pennsylvania, and being weary, called at the inn of a Dutchman whom he found quietly smoking his pipe, when the following dialogue ensued.

'Vell, Mishter Valking Stekich, vat you vant?'

'Refreshment and repose.'

'*Supper and Lodgings*, I reckon?'

'Yes, sir, supper and lodgings.'

'Pe you a Yankee pedlar, mit chewelry in your pack to cheat the gals?'

'No, sir, no Yankee pedlar.'

'A sining teacher, to lazy to work?'

'No, sir.'

'A chenteel shoemaker, vot stchays till Saturday night, and, laysh drunk in de porch ofer Sunday?'

'No, sir, or I should have mended my boots before this. But I am not disposed longer to submit to this outlandish inquisition. Can you give me supper and lodgings?

"Torkley! But vot be you? A book achent takin honest people's money for a little larnin' that only makes em lazy?'

'Try again, your worship.'

'A dentist, breaking te people's chaws, at a tollar a schnag, and runing off mit old Shamlock's daughter?'

No, sir; no tooth puller.'

'A kernelofus, den, feeling te young folks' heds, like so many cabbitch, and charging 25 cents for telling their fortunes, like a blam'd Yankee.'

'No, no phrenologist, neither your Excellency.'

Vell, den, vot de tyfle are you.'—Choost tell, and you shall have some of de best sassage for supper, and stchay all night, free gratis, mitout charging you a cent; mit a chill of wiskey to sthart on pefore prekfast.'

'Very well, your honor. To terminate the colloquy without further circumlocution; I am an humple disciple of Faust—a professor of the art preservative of all arts—a typographer, at your service!'

'Votsch dat?'

'A printer, sir, a man that prints books and newspapers.'

'A man vot prints newspapers? Oh! yaw! yaw! By Choopiter—aye, aye! Datsch it! a man vot prints nooshepapers—yaw! yaw! Valk up, valk up, Mishter Brinter! Cheems, take de chentleman's pack off. Chohn, pring some junks to the fire. A man vot prints nooshpapers. *I vish I may be shot if I didn't think you vos a tailor.*'

Robbers have also commenced depredations in Hudson. In one night, recently, the stores of A. McArthur, C. Mitchell, and T. I. Best were entered, and property stolen. We understand Mr. McArthur was the greatest loser, having had stolen a gold watch, an amount of silver change, and other articles.—*Troy Budget.*

Robbery.—On Sunday night the dwelling of Doctor Sylvester Willard was entered by a person or persons, and robbed of plate and clothing to the value of about $200. The whole country seems to be infested with pilferers.—*Auburn Journal.*

The Western Railroad Directors have voted to raise the price of fare to $5 to Albany, after the 1st of December, and the price of freight about 25 per centum, to take effect after the close of navigation.—*Boston Post.*

Bloody Affair.—A letter from Milledgeville, Ga., to the Augusta Chronicle, dated the 14th instant, says:

'A gentleman from Hancock county has just apprised me of a most bloody tragedy which was enacted there last night. Owing to some family difficulty, two men named Culver and Jackson, went to the house of a Mr. Lawson to inflict on him personal chastisement. Lawson seized his gun and fled under cover of the darkness, but finding himself hotly pursued, turned and fired, and strange, to say, killed both his adversaries at one shot. My informant is a man of character and veracity, otherwise I should almost regard the story as fabulous.'

From the New England Farmer.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Nov. 29, 1843

At Market 3000 Cattle, (about 1900 of which were beef cattle and 1100 stores,) 5200 Sheep, and 1420 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote a very small number extra $1.25, a 1.50, first quality, $1.00 a $1.25, second quality, $3.50, a $3.75, third quality, $2.50 a $2.25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess, $3.12 1-2. No. 1, $2 62 1-2. No. 2, $2.

Stores.—Two year old $8 a $12. Three year old $11 a $17.

Sheep.—'Doll.' Small lots 60c. 75c, 92c., $1, 33 $1.50. Wethers, from $1.25, to $2.00.

Swine.—Good lots to peddle 4 for sows, and 5 for barrows. Ohio shoats, 3 1-4 a 3 1-2 for sows and 4 1-4 a 4 1-2 for barrows. Old Hogs 3 to 4. At retail, from 4 1-2 to 6.

DIED,

In Manchester, on the 20th inst., JANE AUGUSTA, daughter of Joseph and Amy Purkhurst, aged 21 months.

Bennington County Supreme Court,
December Term, A. D. 1844.

Lovina Howe,
vs.
Joseph N. Howe.

WHEREAS Lovina Howe of Bennington, in the county of Bennington, has exhibited to me a libel for a divorce from her husband Joseph N. Howe, setting forth that she was married to the said Joseph, at Bennington aforesaid, on the 14th day of September A. D. 1834, that she continued to live with the said Joseph, in the due observance of the marriage contract, until the 10th day of December, A. D. 1839, at which time the said Joseph deserted the said Lovina, and has ever since refused to live with her as her husband; and further, that while she lived with the said Joseph as his wife, he repeatedly treated her with intolerable severity, and that he has since been guilty of the crime of adultery.

And it being made to appear that the said Joseph N. Howe now resides without this State—it is therefore ordered that public notice be given to the said Joseph, by publishing the substance of said Lovina Howe's petition three weeks successively in the Vermont Gazette, a public newspaper, printed at Bennington, in said county of Bennington, the last of which publications shall be at least six weeks previous to the session of the Supreme Court in said county of Bennington, to be holden at said Bennington on the second Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of January next, at which term of said court, and at the time and place aforesaid, the said Joseph N. Howe is required to appear, or the said Lovina will be allowed to proceed ex parte.

Given under my hand at Rutland, in the county of Rutland, this 21st day of November, A. D. 1843. CHARLES K. WILLIAMS.
Chief Justice Supreme Court.

HALL & LYMAN, Attorneys.

Notice,

This certifies that I have this day given, my son, ELIJAHNAH HOWE, his time to do and act for himself until he shall arrive at the age of 21 years. I shall therefore claim no part of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting, after this date. JOEL HOWE

Manchester, November 9th, 1843 48:3w

Joseph Myers' Estate.

State of Vermont,
Bennington Probate District ss.

WHEREAS an instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Joseph Myers, late of Pownal, in said district, deceased, hath been exhibited in the Probate Court for Probate.

Notice therefore is hereby given, to all persons interested in the Estate of said deceased, to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at the Court House in Bennington in said district, on the third Wednesday of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to contest the probate and allowance of said Will, if they see cause.

Dated at Bennington aforesaid, this 25th day of November A. D. 1843.

By order of Court,
WM. HASWELL, *Register.*

Buffalo Robes,

For sale, very low, by H. K. PARSONS.

NOTICE.

The Board of Appeal appointed for the 2nd Regiment of Vermont Militia; will hold their annual session at the Inn of Geo. Jenks, Rupert Corners, commencing on the first Tuesday of December next.

ROYAL SARGEANT,
ISAAC McDANIELS,
E. D. BARNUM, } Board of Appeal.
East Rupert, Nov. 12, 1843.

Just Received,

Plain, Striped, Watered, and Changeable Alpaccas, Silk Warp Indianas, Mouselaine De Laines, Crape De Laines, Chusans, Teisans, Figured Eolcans, Lunettas, Figured and Striped Velvets, French and English Merinos, Gimps and Fringes, Cords and Tassels, Ladies' Worsted Caps, Bonnet Silks and Velvets, Ribbons to match, Ladies' Cravats, French, English, American and Balgarine Prints, &c. &c.

For Sale by H. K. PARSONS.
Bennington, Nov. 20, 1843. 47:tf

NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, &c. which he offers for sale at a small advance from New York prices.

The public are solicited to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Produce received at its value in exchange for Goods. H. K. PARSONS.

Bennington, Nov. 20, 1843.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I have given to my son JAMES GOULD, his time until he shall arrive at the age of 21 years,—I shall therefore claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

SAMUEL GOULD.

North Adams, Ms., October 20, 1843.

Real Estate at Auction.

By virtue of a license of sale granted by the Hon. the Probate Court, for the District of Bennington, I shall offer for sale at public auction, on the 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling house lately occupied by Philip Green, in Shaftsbury, a certain piece or parcel of land lying in said Shaftsbury, containing about nineteen acres, lying on the West side of the highway leading from Otis Hayward's to Eliphalet Buck's, bounded by Reuben Clark's land on the North, by the highway on the East, and by Cyrus Lane's land on the South and West.

HIRAM HULING,
Guardian of Asa Green.

Shaftsbury, Nov. 20, 1843.

Consumption & Liver Complaint.

Dr. Taylor's

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,

From 375 Bowery New York, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, Asthma, Soreness of the chest, Pain in the side and breast, raisings of blood, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, and all those affections of the throat and lungs, which are a source of so much suffering, and, unarrested, so often terminate in Consumption—this remedy is highly and justly distinguished. It is purely vegetable, mild and gentle in its effects upon the system, and can be taken in the most delicate cases with safety as well as utility. Physicians aware of its medicinal properties and witnessing its effects even in extremes, and in some instances, apparently almost hopeless cases, often prescribe it in their practice, both as a palliative and a remedy, and with the Medical Faculty generally it has met with great approbation.

CONSUMPTION.—The following remarks were taken from a late number of the Medical Magazine. The surprising effect produced by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made at 375 Bowery, in Consumption cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the world. We have so long believed this disease (Consumption) incurable, that it is difficult to credit our senses when we see persons evidently consumptive, restored to health. Yet it is a fact of daily occurrence.

CONSUMPTION AND RAISING OF BLOOD CURED.

I hereby certify that last August, I was attaked with a violent and profuse hemorrhage from the lungs, severe cough, with the expectoration of much mucus, pain in the head, soreness in the chest, and other distressing symptoms. I bought a bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery, which, under the blessing of Providence, gave me immediate relief. Its effect has been such in my case that I cannot praise it too highly.

CHARLES L. SMITH.
150 Tillery Street, Brooklyn.

April 8th, 1843.

For a common cold and cough this is one of the very best remedies ever discovered.

N. B.—The genuine is a spurious and counterfeit article afloat and lately introduced into all parts of the country. Therefore be careful to get the genuine, which is from 375 Bowery N. Y., of the following agents, viz: M. K. & S. N. Scott, Bennington, John A. Moore, Pownal, Dutton & Clark, Brattleboro', J. A. Hodge, Dorset, Vt.

, Beware of Counterfeits, the genuine has a new Steel Plate Engraved Wrapper, on each bottle. 23:1y

NEW GOODS.

N. L. ROBINSON, has just received a few pieces of goods from New York, which he will sell for cash, at the small profit of one penny per yard, when the cash is paid down. All new Goods, such as White, Brown and Dark Drillings, English and American Shirtings and Sheetings, French, English and Domestic Printed Goods, Ticking, &c., Mouslin de Lain and Challys, Brown, Drab and Light Lawns for dresses and hats, Jackonet Mulls, Gro de Swiss, Gro de Rhine, and Gro de Napp Silks for dresses, Silk vestings, Ribbons and most kinds of Dry Goods found in a Country Store.

Also a general assortment of Dry Groceries Crockery, &c. Most kinds of country produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

Bennington, June 13, 1843.

Shoes! Shoes!!

Ladies' Slips, Ladies' Buskins, Childreas' Shoes, Ladies' and Gentlemens' India Rubbers,

For Sale by H. K. PARSONS.
Nov. 20, 1843. 47

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I have given to my son ALBERT M. HEALY, his time until he shall arrive at the age of 21 years,—I shall therefore claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

DAVID HEALY.

North Bennington, Nov. 21, 1843.

David Brown's Estate.

We the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Bennington, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the Estate of David Brown, late of Readsboro', in said district, deceased, represented insolvent; and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 8th day of November, A. D. 1843, being allowed by said Court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our appointment, at the late residence of the deceased, on the last Wednesdays of December, February and April next, from one until four o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

WILLARD M. STAFFORD, } Commissioners.
CALVIN HICKS.

Commission Store.

The subscriber has just received from Boston a general assortment of Family Groceries, which are of the first quality, and are offered for sale for Cash, or most kinds of Country produce on reasonable terms. Also, Flour, of the Western assorted Brands, warranted good, or no sale.

N. L. ROBINSON

Bennington, Oct. 3rd., 1843.

James Carpenter's Estate.

We the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Bennington, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the Estate of James Carpenter, late of Readsborough, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto and six months from the 28th day of October A. D. 1843, being allowed by said Court for that purpose, we do therefore, hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our appointment, at the late residence of the deceased, on the third Wednesdays of December, February and April next, from one until six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JAMES WHITE,
CALEB BAILEY,
WILLIAM SANFORD, } Commissioners.

Surplus Fund.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who are indebted for portions of the Surplus Fund, loaned to them by the Trustees appointed by the Town of Bennington, that at the annual Town Meeting held on the 29th day of March last, it was

"*Voted*, To authorize the Selectmen to borrow of the Trustees of the Surplus Fund 25 per cent. of said Fund."

In pursuance of said vote, we hereby give notice, that we shall meet at the Inn of James Hicks, in said Bennington on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving Twelve and a half per cent. of said Fund. The notes of all delinquents will be lodged with an attorney on the 10th day of January, for the purpose of collecting the whole amount due.

ELIJAH D. HUBBELL,
WILLIAM J. WATSON, } Trustees.
Bennington, November 13, 1843.

Ormond Noble's Estate.

We the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Bennington, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the Estate of Ormond Noble, late of Pownal, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 1st day of November A. D. 1843, being allowed by said Court for that purpose, we do therefore, hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our appointment, at the inn of William Reynolds, in Pownal, on the last Wednesdays of December, February and April next, from one until four o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

ELIJAH BARBER,
MOSES WHIPPLE,
WILLIAM R. BLANCHARD, } Commissioners.

David Brown's Estate.

State of Vermont,
Bennington Probate District, ss.

WHEREAS, an instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of David Brown, late of Readsboro', in said district, deceased, hath been exhibited in the Probate Court.

Notice therefore is hereby given, to all persons interested in the Estate of said deceased, to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at the Court House, in Bennington, in said district, on the second Wednesday of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to contest the probate and allowance of said Will, if they see cause.

Dated at Bennington aforesaid, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1843.

By order of Court,
WM. HASWELL, *Register.*

$30,000!

Alexandria Lottery, Class 57 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, December 2d, 1843. 75 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

30,000d! 10,000d! 6,000d! 5,000d

$1,960 2,500d 2,000d 1,747.50d 25 prizes of 1,000d each! 25 of 500d! 28 of 300d! 200 of 200d! 62 of 100d &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Ticket will be sent for $130—Shares in proportion.

$50,000!

Alexandria Lottery Class 58 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, 9th December, 1843. 78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND CAPITALS.

50,000 Dol. 20,000 Dol. 10,000 D.

$7,000, 5,000d, 3 65d, 50 of 1,000d 50 of 500d, 50 of 400d, 65 of 300d, 65 of 150d, &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 26 Tickets will be sent for $140—Shares in proportion.

$30,000!

Alexandria Lottery Class 59 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1843. 75 Numbers—12 Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

30,000d! 12,000d! 6,000d! 3,500d.

$3,227.50, 3,000d, 2 500d, 40 prizes of 1,000d each! 50 of 500d, 60 of 400d, 63 of 200d 63 of 150d, &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130d. Shares in proportion.

$25,000!

Delaware State Lottery, Class 68 for 1843, to be drawn at Wilmington [Del.] on Thursday, Dec. 21st, 1843—78 Numbers, 15 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

25,000 Dol. 7,500 dol. 4,000 dol.,

$2,960, 1,478.80d, 10 prizes of 1,500d, 10 prizes of $1,000 each! 10 of 400d! 20 of 300d, 30 of 200d, 370 of 120d, 63 of 100d, &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 26 Tickets will be sent for 100d—Shares in proportion.

Alexandria Lottery Class 60, for 1843 to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, the 23d of Dec., 1843. 66 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND CAPITALS.

25,000dollars! 10,000dol! 5,000dol!

$2,000! 1,750d, 1,500d 10 prizes of $1,000 each, 10 of 500d! 20 of 250d, 25 of 200d, 30 of 150d 150 of 100d, &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 22 Tickets will be sent for 100d—Shares in proportion.

Poetry.

Vermont.

From the Vermont Chronicle we copy the following letter from Montpelier, October 21, 1843:—

The Vermont Historical and Antiquarian Society held their anniversary in the Brick Church, in Montpelier, on Friday evening, the 20th inst.—The meeting was called to order by Henry Stevens, esq., the President of the Society, and opened with prayer by Rev. T. A. Merritt; after which, the evening was occupied by an address from the President, giving a history—chiefly from original documents—of the part which the New Hampshire Grants, now the State of Vermont, took in the Revolutionary War. During the evening, he exhibited a number of the identical petitions against the claims of New York, with the very autographs of the signers which were prepared to be sent to the King, dated "New England, November, 1776, in the seventh year of His Majesty's reign." These papers have about 1000 names, that were probably transcribed with others to one paper, before they were presented to "His Majesty.,, They were found among the manuscripts of W. S. Johnson, who went to England as attorney or agent of the petitioners.

After the exercises, I noticed among the signatures of one paper, a memorandum, which I copy with great exactness, capitals and all. "The following is a List of the Inhabitants of Pownal, who are all on the Spot." Then follows a list of sixty-eight names—a turn-out which shows the spirit of the times. At the close was sung a Vermont patriotic song of 1779, which I send you.

The Song of the Vermonters.* 1779.

Ho—all to the borders! Vermonters come down,
With your breeches of deer skin, and jackets of brown;
With your red woollen caps, and your moccasins, come
To the gathering summons of trumpet and drum.

Come down with your rifles!—let grey wolf and fox
Howl on in the shade of their primitive rocks;
Let the bear feed securely from pig pen and stall;
Here's a two-legged game for your powder and ball.

On our South come the Dutchmen, enveloped in grease;
And, arming for battle, while canting of peace;
On our East, crafty Meshech† has gathered his band,
To hang up our leaders, and eat out our land.

Ho all to the rescue! For Satan shall work
No gain for legions of Hampshire and York!
They claim our possessions,—the pitiful knaves—
The tribute we pay, shall be prisons and graves!

Let Clinton and Ten Broeck‡ with bribes in their hands,
Still seek to divide us, and parcel our land;
We've coats for our traitors, whoever they are;
The warp is of feathers—the filling of tar.§

Does the "old Bay State" threaten? Does Congress complain?
Swarms Hampshire in arms on our borders again?
Bark the war dogs of Britain aloud on the lake?
Let them come; what they can, they are welcome to take.

What seek they among us? The pride of our wealth
Is comfort, contentment, and labor and health,
And lands which, as Freemen, we only have trod,
Independent of all save the mercies of God.

Yet we own no allegiance; we bow to no throne;
Our ruler is law, and the law is our own;
Our leaders themselves are our own fellow-men;
Who can handle the sword, or the scythe, or the pen.

Our wives are all true, and our daughters are fair,
With their blue eyes of smiles, and their light flowing hair;
All brisk at their wheels till the dark even-fall,
Then blithe at the sleigh ride, the husking, and ball!

We've sheep on the hill sides; we've cows on the plain;
And gay tassel'd corn fields and rank growing grain;
There are deer on the mountains; and wood-pigeons fly
From the crack of our muskets, like clouds on the sky.

And there's fish in our streamlets and rivers which take
Their course from the hills to our broad-bosomed lake;
Through rock-arched Winooski the salmon leaps free,
And the portly shad follows all, fresh from the sea.

Like a sun beam the pickerel glides through his pool;
And the spotted trout sleeps where the water is cool;
Or darts from his shelter of rock and of root
At the beaver's quick plunge, or the angler's pursuit.

And ours are the mountains, which awfully rise
Till they rest their green heads on the blue of the skies;
And ours are the forests unwasted, unshorn,
Save where the wild path of the tempest is torn.

And though savage and wild be this climate of ours,
And brief be our season of fruits and of flowers,
Far dearer the blast round our mountains which raves,
Than the sweet summer zephyr, which breathes over slaves.

Hurra for VERMONT! for the land which we till
Must have sons to defend her from valley and hill!
Leave the harvest to rot on the field where it grows,
And the reaping of wheat for the reaping of foes.

From far Michiscoui's wild valley, to where
Poosoomsuck steals down from his wood circled lair,
From Shoctieook river to Lutterock town—
Ho—all to the rescue! Vermonters, come down!

Come York or come Hampshire,—come traitor and knave;
If you rule o'er our land, ye shall rule o'er our graves!
Our vow is recorded—our banner unfurled;
In the name of Vermont we defy all the world!**

*The political history of Vermont is full of interest. In 1762, New York, by reason of an extraordinary grant of Charles II, to the Duke of York, claimed a jurisdiction over about sixty townships of which grants had been given by the Governor of New Hampshire, declaring those grants illegal. An attempt was made to dispossess the settlers, but it was promptly resisted. In 1774, New York passed a most despotic law against the resisting Vermonters, and the Governor offered a large reward for the apprehension of the celebrated *Ethan Allen* and seven of his associates. The proscribed persons in turn threatened to "*kill* and *destroy* any person or persons whomsoever, that should be accessory, aiding or assisting in taking any of them."—*Allen's Vindication*, p. 45. Blood was shed at Westminster Court House, in 1775.—*Vide R. Jones's Narrative*. In 1777, Vermont declared its independence. New York still urged her claims, and attempted to enforce them with her militia. In 1779, New Hampshire also laid claim to the whole State of Vermont. Massachusetts speedily followed, by putting in *her* claim to about two-thirds of it. Congress, powerless under the old confederation, endeavored to keep on good terms with all the parties, but ardently favored New York. Vermont remonstrated warmly. Congress threatened. Vermont published 'an appeal to the candid and impartial world'—denounced Congress, and asserted its own absolute independence. Notwithstanding the threats offered on all sides, the contest terminated without much bloodshed, and Vermont was admitted into the Union in 1791, after existing as an independent sovereignty for nearly fifteen years.—[William's History of Vermont, &c.]

†Hon. Meshech Weare, Gov. of N. Hampshire.

‡Gov. Clinton, of New York, and Hon. A. Ten Broeck, President of the N. Y. Convention.

§The New York sheriffs and those who submitted to the authority of New York were often roughly handled by the Green Mountain Boys.—The following is from the journal of the proceedings of the Vermont Council of public safety:—*Council of Safety*, 3d Sept. 1776:—"———— is permitted to return home, and remain on his father's farm (and if found off, to expect thirty-nine lashes of the *beach seal*) until further orders from this Council." The instrument of punishment was termed the 'beach seal' in allusion to the great seal of New Hampshire affixed to the grants, of which the beach rod well laid upon the naked backs of the 'Yorkers' and their adherents was considered a confirmation.

** "Rather than fail, I will retire with my hardy Green mountain Boys to the desolate caverns of the mountains, *and wage war with human nature at large*." [Ethan Allen's Letter to Congress, March 9, 1781.

Female Society.—The mind of women is a lute ever attuned to our own. We cannot sound a note of thought but it is swelled into beauty and power by an answering chord.—Her mind contains all that is wanting in our own. It is not another mind, it is an essential faculty, without which ours is incomplete. We reason by it; we soar upon it. It is a key which unlocks many an unknown possession of the heart. Rather it is a summer breeze unfolding upon the steppe long-buried flowers. When we meet her, life commences. We cast from us the toils of our mortality. We feel the presence of her sweet spirit stiring within us. The fountains of thought, of feeling, or fancy, are unsealed together; they gush forth in unison, not always in words, but ever in delight. Sometimes words are an impertinence; sometimes silence is the most eloquent of music. The presence of our own sex ever causes dissonance. It is not the winding of the breeze through the labyrinths of the shell; but the harsh clash of the cymbal, or the stroke of the hammer on the anvil. True there are some with which such strife is glorious. But how few are they. How many males do we meet with in our passage thro' life whom we would condescend to admit to a mental tournament? How many do we find who, to the gift of speech, add the delicacy of tact necessary to a listener? One is all matter of fact, another all fancy, a third all memory. The first proses you in a lethargy. The second, as you are about to cleave him to the chine, melts into thin air. The third appeals to fact upon fact: you doubt the accuracy of each, but are a thousand miles from any public library. But with woman we have no reserve. We fear not to be taxed with display in revealing our strength, we have no shame in acknowledging our weakness. She is never a rival, but a sister. Our thoughts, inspired by her presence, have ever some kindred with her own. The difference is not discordant. It tends to variety, not confusion; to the brilliance of the electric spark without its shock.—*Abbott's Journey to Khiva*.

Political.

From the Globe.

The next Presidency.—By a Democrat. No. II.

Having concluded, in our first number, what we had to say in regard to Mr. Calhoun's principles and character, we propose in the present, to add, in further connection with the ground of fitness for the nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, a few remarks as to his capabilities. If his principles are unexceptionable to the party, his honesty above suspicion, and his steadiness of purpose worthy of all reliance, the only remaining consideration is his capacity for giving to those principles a practical application.

No statesman in America (except, perhaps, Mr. Webster) has his position as to pure intellect, so universally conceded, as Mr. Calhoun. He is not merely a man of talents and ability, but he is emphatically a man of genius—one who originates, and who must, more or less, leave his impress on the age in which he lives. He is not to be considered merely, or even mainly, in so far as he immediately influences others. Each speech of his inspires, suggests, or gives material for hundreds of other speeches; some of which, for general effect may be superior to the original. Trace to their source all the new ideas and new arguments which have been advanced for the last sixteen years, elucidating the principles of free trade, the currency, or the peculiar relations of our State and Federal Governments, and, still more, the grand fundamental principles of all governments,—and the portion assignable either directly or indirectly to Mr. Calhoun, would be a matter of curiosity and astonishment. How often do we find in his speeches an important truth contained in some single pithy sentence, passing unnoticed at the time, which, by the progress of events, in years long after, is brought prominently forth, and made the turning point of controversy! It is only a succeding generation that can do full justice to his efforts.

We are very far from contending that genius is a necessary requisite in fulfilling well the duties of the chief executive office of the United States. Genius, indeed, is so frequently merely speculative, that unless it has been tested, and, by actual experiment, found to be connected with practical ability, we could scarce venture to urge it as even a recommendation. That it may, however, be so connected, no one who reads history can doubt. Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, the Czar Peter, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon, were as unquestionably men of genius as Homer, Plato, or Aristotle, Newton, Bacon, or Milton.

Mr Calhoun has been called 'visionary,' 'metaphysical,' and 'abstract;' by which it is meant that he is deficient in good sense, sound judgment, and executive ability. Wherein, we would ask, has this deficiency shown itself? When, at the age of fourteen, his education—then, indeed, but just begun—was interrupted, he is found sedulously and cheerfully devoting himself to the business of his father's farm, relieving his labors, with the appropriate rural recreations of hunting and fishing. After four years contentedly passed, it was urged upon him to choose one of the learned professions; to which he consented, only on condition that his little property could be so managed as to allow him to pursue a preparatory course of seven years study. The arrangement was made, and his resolution rigidly adhered to. He succeeded well in college, as he had before done on his farm. He succeeded well in the practice of law, as long as he continued in that profession. How well he succeeded in Congress, it is unnecessary to speak; and this not only as a debater, but upon the important Committees on which he served. He has, throughout a political career of now thirty-two years, maintained, without a moment's diminution, the confidence of his native State. During a long life he has been invariably esteemed and beloved, in proportion as he has been known. And absorbed, as it would appear he must have been, in public duties, his very moderate private property has been preserved undiminished and unembarrassed. Call you this 'visionary,' and impracticable?

But, fortunately, we are not left to conjecture, inference, or analogy, in judging of the administrative talent of Mr. Calhoun as a statesman. His administration of the War Department afforded ample demonstration. It is true that he introduced there changes, which the routine-men of that day pronounced visionary, wild, and impracticable. His system of bureaus was thus denounced, and it was with difficulty that he overcame this opposition. This wild and visionary measure, however, has stood the test of twenty-five years experience, and remains through all the vicissitudes of party, to this day unchanged, and an admitted improvement.—When he took charge of the department, it was literally without any organization, and every thing appertaining to it in apparently inextricable confusion. In a very few months a complete organization was established, regulated by an entire new code of rules, and the working in perfect harmony. And for the seven years of his administration of it, it continued as completely arranged and efficient a military establishment as any of its size in the world.

He found the unsettled accounts of the Department running back (many of them) almost to the origin of the Government, amounting to upwards of $40,000,000. These he reduced to less than $3,000,000. Of $4,571,961 drawn in 1822 by the Department, which passed through 291 disbursing officers, not one cent was lost to the Government—not one defalcation occurred. He found the army proper costing $451 per man, and he left the cost per man $287. The gross annual saving, during his administration of the Department, out of an expenditure of $4,000,000, was about $1,300,000. And yet, with the army, and all connected with the Department, Mr. Calhoun maintained an unexampled popularity throughout his reforms.

And this is the man whom it is attempted to represent as a mere dealer in abstractions—a skilful skirmisher in scholastic subtleties. Very different was Gen. Bernard's estimate of Mr. Calhoun. This favorite aid-de-camp of the French Emperor, who, as chief of the U. States Engineer Department, had the means of knowing Mr. Calhoun intimately, often declared that his extraordinary administrative talent constantly reminded him of his beloved chief—the great Napoleon.

The truth is, that to pronounce Mr. Calhoun deficient in practical ability, is to oppose mere gratuitous assertion to an unbroken series of facts, spread throughout a long life; which, at each step we take, stamps the assumption with impudence and falsehood.

We cannot think that we are doing injustice to the other very able and distinguished Democrats whose names have been presented, with Mr. Calhoun's, in connexion with the Presidency, when we declare that, in point of personal fitness for the office, Mr. Calhoun has something the advantage of any other individual. Great as are the acknowledged abilities of the other gentlemen named, something more in the way of retrenchment, reform, and improved organization of the various departments of Government, might be expected from Mr. Calhoun than from any one else. In our view, he is pre-eminently the man for the crisis.

New Volume OF

THE LADIES' COMPANION AND LITERARY EXPOSITOR,

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

COMMENCES WITH THE NOVEMBER NUMBER, 1843.

EDITORS:

MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY. MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY. WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN.

**At the urgent solicitation of thousands of subscribers and readers, the "Ladies Companion," in future, wil be printed upon a LARGER TYPE.

The general complaint has been, that the size of the type upon which the work has been printed since its commencement, was *too small*. To obviate such complaints, a splendid fount of NEW BOURGEOIS TYPE, (which is a size larger than that formerly used,) has been purchased from the foundry of *George Bruce & Co.* of this city—upon which the LADIES' COMPANION and LITERARY EXPOSITOR" will hereafter be printed, commencing with the November number, 1843.

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Among the number of the contributors to the "Ladies' Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of this country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it; and among them, there will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived, are of the most varied character. By this, it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the Magazine.

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EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the most important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found—embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the *Ladies' Companion* and *Literary Expositor*' pre-eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary articles—the quality and value of its music—and the splendor of its pictorial embellishments.

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The *Ladies' Companion* and *Literary Expositor* is published in the city of New York, at THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in advance or *four dollars* at the expiration of the year.—Two copies or two years for *five* dollars—if current funds, in advance—*post paid*. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with the *May* and *November* numbers,

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BROWNSON HARMON.

North Bennington, May 29, 1843.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are condensed, to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number. The first four weeks of a session usually furnish matter enough for one number a week; and the balance of the session enough for two or three numbers a week. The approaching session of Congress will be a long one, and will furnish matter enough, we suppose, for fifty or sixty numbers.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.—There are not so many numbers published the first weeks of a session, as there are numbers of the Congressional Globe; because the members are slow in writing out their speeches. But towards the close of a session the numbers are published more frequently than the Congressional Globe.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, was suspended in the year 1837, and has not since been resumed. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editors. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the Members themselves, and are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers.

Both Houses of Congress take the Congressional Globe and Appendix for their committee rooms, and for the libraries of Congress. So confident are we that all who subscribe for these works will be pleased with them, that we hereby pledge ourselves to take them back and refund the money to all who may be dissatisfied.

The approach of a congress which will discuss for the American people all the most important questions ever entertained by the National Councils, and new and extraordinary measures never before fully ventured upon, has induced the publishers of the Globe to make greater and better preparation than heretofore for reporting and publishing the speeches and proceedings of the next session. A stronger corps of reporters, new type, and finer paper, will be provided, to present, in the best manner, the debates and doings of the representation of the Union, which assembles under exciting circumstances, very widely differing from the state of things encountered by any previous Congress. The executive power is at war with both the great parties that compose the Congress; and one of these will have the ascendency in the Senate, while the other holds the power in the recently-chosen popular branch. In this attitude congress will meet, to deal with the most interesting topics which have ever invoked its wisdom. It will find the whole revenues of the country in the hands of irresponsible functionaries, in whom no party confides. It will find an oppressive tariff robbing the great mass of the people and the Government. It will find a monstrous moneyed and speculating interest struggling to build up another independent taxing power in an incorporated establishment—giving, as a vested right, to certain classes, authority to counterfeit for the nation a currency forbidden by the Constitution. It will find political agitors in Congress at work for presidential aspirants, urging the distribution of the national domain, and the assumption of State debts, as a means of enlisting in their political designs all the classes who look to distribution as perpetuating an excessive tariff, to assumption as appreciating their stocks and creating a national debt—opening a new field of speculation, of which a national bank is considered necessary, as the grand stimulator. With all these vast issues will be involved the question of the next Presidency, on which it is supposed every result will depend.

In such a crisis, it is proper that the people of every district in the Union should be well informed of the course pursued by its particular representative, and of the bearing of all the discussions in Congress, and of all its proceedings. The important topics opened up in Congress will, we have no doubt, greatly protract the session, and consequently increase the volume of our reports. The Congressional Globe of the last long session (made up of the proceedings, including the votes and a synopsis of the discussion) extended to almost a thousand quarto pages, small print. The Appendix of speeches, revised or written out by the speakers, consisted also of about one thousand quarto pages. These volumes were furnished for $1 each. The same amount of matter reported and printed at the usual prices, could not be afforded for less than $10 per volume. The matter being prepared for our newspaper, we were enabled to transfer it and convert it into the book form, and sell it at the reduced subscription price. But the volume of the reports, increased by the long session of Congress, made the cost of the paper alone nearly equal to the price at which the volume was sold. The publishers made nothing on their work. Anticipating that the approaching session will not be shorter than the long one of the 27th Congress, we had determined to raise the price of the Congressional Globe and Appendix to $2 each; and, to justify this enhanced price, incurred new expenses to add to the value of the work. But, being impressed with the importance of spreading information among the people, on the eve of an election fraught with such consequences to the country as that of the next Presidency, we have resolved to adhere to the old price of $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix of speeches, to all subscribrs up to the 1st of January next. After that day, the price will be $2 for each.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which *we speak* to members of Congress and their constituents, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at $10; a semi-weekly paper at $5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at $2 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, $1 per copy.
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Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

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EDWARD BRINSLEY.

To the American Public.

Improvement in whatever regards the happiness and welfare of our race is constantly on the march to perfection, and with each succeeding day some new problem is solved, or some profound secret is revealed, having an important and direct bearing over man's highest destinies. If we take a retrospective view over the past twenty years, how is the mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! particularly in that which relates to the knowledge of the human system in health and disease. How valuable and indispensable are the curative means recently discovered through the aid of chemistry! How does the imagination kindle and our admiration glow at the ingenuity, the near approach to the standard of perfection, of the present time! Through the elaborate investigation of Physiology, or the science of LIFE, and the Pathology of prevalent diseases, much valuable practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence of becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements of the various tissues and structures of the system, remedies have been sought after and discovered exactly adapted to combine with, neutralize and and expel morbific matter, the cause of disease, and substitute healthy action in its place. The beautiful simplicity of this mode of treatment is not only suggested by the pathology of diseases, not only grateful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the operations of Nature, and satisfactory to the views and reasonings of every intelligent, reflecting mind. It is thus that SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, a scientific combination of essential principles of the most valuable substances, operates upon the system. The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing maladies has given it an exalted character, furnishing as it does evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine to obtain a remedy similar to this—one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and potency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors hereavail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are the means of relieving such an amount of suffering.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13, 1842.

Messrs. Sands: Gent.—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most loathsome diseases that nature is capable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflamation of the eyes, in the year 1836, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the developement of a scrofulous affection on my left arm near the elbow.

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for two years my sufferings were beyond description. I tried various remedies and consulted different Physicians in New York, and amongst them the late Dr. Bushe, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflamation of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumors formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running ulcers at one time, some above and some below the elbow, and the discharge was so offensive that no person could bear to be in the room where I was.—I then applied to another distinguished Physician who told me that amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreadful a disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it he recommended to me to use Swaim's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrofula now made its appearance on my head destroying the bone in different places causing extensive ulcerations, and I feared that it might reach and destroy the brain—the head swelled very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended but they did no good. About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless, the Doctor advised me to go to the hospital, for he did not understand my case; for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain on both sides, at times so hard I could scarcely get my breath. A hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such, gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my life when I commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla, but as my case was considered hopeless, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable, I felt but little encouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced me to try your medicine, which in a few days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confidence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength returned, food relished, the ulcers healed, new flesh formed, and I once more felt within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about two months, and am like a different being. The arm that *was to be amputated*, has entirely healed, a thing that seemed to be impossible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

Health! what magic in the word! how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and sunny climes, and have sought in vain! Yet it came to me when I had been given up to die, and as I feel the pulsations of health coursing thro' my veins, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervent gratitude to the Author of all our sure mercies, that he has been graciously pleased to bless the means made use of. Truly have you proved yourself the Good Samaritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is indebted to you, (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, money cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I could recover. And now, gentlemen, suffer me to add another proof, certified too by my friends and guardians, as a just acknowledgment of the virtues of your health-restoring S rsaparilla. That the afflicted may also use it, and enjoy the benefits it alone can confer, is the heartfelt, fervent prayer of their and your friend.

MARTHA CONLIN.

I know Martha Conlin, and believe what she states to be perfectly true.

JOHN POWER,
VICAR GENERAL OF NEW-YORK,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

Given at New-York, this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Conlin, and have known of her suffering illness.

JOHN DUBOIS,
Bishop of New York.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her the past twenty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to those who may wish further information.

Sr. ELIZABETH,
Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum,
Prince street, New-York. Dec. 14, 1842.

I have full confidence in the representations made by Martha Conlin, and have full knowledge of her case.

ELIJAH F. PURDY.
Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New York.
Dec. 14, 1842.

Martha Conlin has lived in my family for the last 13 years, and I hereby certify that the foregoing statement made by her is correct.

Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD.
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Sand's Sarsaparilla will also remove and permanently cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and depraved condition of the general *constitution*, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil in its various forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous eruptions, blotches, biles, pimples, or pustules on the face, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or tetter, scald head, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, stubborn ulcers, symphilitic symptoms, diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, female derangements and other similar complaints.

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The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sand's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sand's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

H. K. PARSONS, AGENT,

By special appointment, for the Proprietors, for Bennington County. 23:1y

Notice.

A few Barrels of APPLE-SAUCE wanted in Exchange for Goods, by N L. ROBINSON.

Bennington, October 24th, 1843.

Important Remedy.

Dr. Elderkin's

EGYPTIAN BALSAM,

Is warranted to cure the most severe cases of Burns, also Piles and Fistula in a few hours.—The proprietor returns his thanks to the Gentleman from whom he received a letter, stating he had had the Piles for sixteen years. In order to save expense in advertising certificates, the price is made near cost, which is only 25 cents for small, and 50 cents for large bottles. So all can use this very valuable discovery almost without cost. For worms, either in grown persons or children, its effects are certain; for sprains or weakness in the back or limbs, and Rheumatism, it is guarantied to cure, and supersede entirely the unpleasant use of all kinds of strengthening plasters, opodeldocs, liniments, &c. It gives strength to the muscles and tone to the nerves. It is a pleasant diffusable stimulant, whether used internally or externally. One case of most excruciating and painful Rheumatism was cured in three days. For caked or swollen breasts it never has failed immediately *to relieve*, and is now for the first time at the *request of others, put up in this* popular form, so that all may *have the benefit* of it. It is no nostrum. It can be had only of Dr. Leeds, Wholesale Druggist, 128 Maiden Lane New Yok, or of M. K. & S. S. Scott, Bennington, and John A. Moore, Pownal Vt., Agents for the above places. 23:1y

NEW GOODS!

M. K. & S. S. SCOTT are now receiving a full and general assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery, Drugs & Medicines, Oils, Varnishes, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Paper Hangings, Hats, Caps, Ladie's Shoes, &c. &c.

Among their Dress Goods they have the most fashionable patterns of *Printed Velvets, Mouseline de Laines, Crape de Laines, Cashmere de Laines. Shusans, Parasans, Angolias, Black, Blue Black, & Colored, Plain & Sat. in Strip'd Alapaccas, Bl'k and Col'd French and English Merinoes,*

French, English and American Prints and Ginghams, with a full assortment of Gimps and Fringes for trimmings, Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets and Ribbons, Laces and Edgings, Gloves and Mits, of every description; Fancy, Chamelian, Brocade and Satin Points and Dress H'k'fs; Alapacca, Mouseline de Laine. Honey Comb, and Silk Shawls; a full assortment of Broad, and Beaver Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Wool Shirts and Drawers, with every article of Dry Goods to make their assortment full and complete.

Their Stock of Groceries have been purchased at the lowest New York Cash Prices, and will be sold at a small advance.

Their Drugs and Medicines have been selected with great care, and their Compounds and Tinctures made according to the U. S. Dispensatory Their stock of Hardware and Crockery is full and complete, together with every article usually kept in their line of business.

Their Stock of Goods have been selected with Care, and will be offered at low prices; those wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Bennington Center Village, Oct. 28, 1843.

PRICES REDUCED ON THE Resurrection or Persian Pills.

They are therefore, now the cheapest as well as the best Pills now in use. They are unequled, for cleansing the system and purifying the blood of all diseases. They are purely vegetable, being composed of the Persian and Indian extracts, and it is a settled point with all that have used them, that they are decidedly the best Pills in use Try them once—give them a fair trial, and you will not have any other.

No family should be without them. Large Boxes containing 73 pills, 50 cts—Small Boxes, 25 pills, 25 cts.

For list of Agents see advertisement of Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, in this paper.

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster.

The very best remedy ever discovered for the effectual cure of all kinds of pain and weakness, such as Rheumatism, Gout, nervous toothache, headache, pains in the side hips, breast, back and limbs, scrofulous humors, knots veins, white swelling, hard tumors, stiff joints, ague in the breast, weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affection of the spine, female weaknesses, &c. No person subject to pain or weakness in the back or side should be without it. A Plaster laid between the shoulders will remove a cough, cold &c. and materially relieve the lungs.

Price 50 cts. per box, containing sufficient to spread 6 or 8 plasters.

For Sale by John C. Haswell, Bennington; L. Harmon, North Bennington; G. B. & A. E. Ba[illegible] con, Sunderland; D. Andrews, Manchester; Hal[illegible] rington & Co. Factory Point; J. A. Hodge, Dorset; Dutton & Clark, Brattleboro; Dunklee & Clark, West Brattleboro; Jesse Cone, Marlboro, F. Childs Wilmington; K. Prescott, East Rupert, Wheelow & Swallow, Pawlet.

Fresh Tamarinds!

For Sale by H. K. PARSONS

Bennington Nov. 1, 1843.

Property of Bennington Museum