father. That, in consequence, he was miserable; that his heart was sick, and he intended to die. He requested Lincecum to attend to his affairs when he should be no more—to pay his debts, &c.; and for that purpose he gave him authority over his effects. He then took leave of him, returned home, and shot himself.

Another, in the Augusta district, had a reservation of land—it was an old homestead. He had been repeatedly applied to by white men, but would not sell. His claim, by some oversight, was not marked on the maps in the land office, or if marked, had been erased. This homestead was entered by a speculator. A short time back the man who entered it went to the place, and told the Indian the land was entered and he must leave it.—After the man had retired, the Indian called his wife, and told her of another instance of the white man's oppression — He told them that he was too old to hunt for their support—too old to go west; that they had better die. It was agreed to.—He arranged his wife and three children in a row, and called in his brother-in-law, (a white man,) and told him his designs, and wished him to witness the execution, and to tell, afterward, what he had witnessed, and the cause that led to it. He then, with a tomahawk, split the heads, successively, of his wife and children, and stabbed himself. These are facts.—'The poor [fellows] have been much wronged; not by the government, but by speculators. They have dared to violate every principle of humanity and honest dealing, and have made large fortunes. Will the Great Spirit suffer it to benefit them? A rascal ventured to hint to me how advantageous it might be to me if I would aid and abet him in his fraudulent schemes."

Here is another "inkling" of the tender mercies which the red man has to be thankful for, at the hands of his white brother.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS.—The Galena Advertiser states that these Indians are assembling in great numbers at Fort Winnebago, to receive their annuities. Their condition, according to the description given, is miserable in the extreme. They are almost in a state of actual starvation. The worst of it is, that out of the mite they do receive from the United States government, they will be almost immediately gulled by the rascally traders who follow them like sharks.

MEXICO.—The editor of the New Orleans Bee has been favored with the sight of a letter from the interior of Mexico, in which it is said that a project is on foot to unite the northern states of the republic of Mexico with the republic of Texas under one independent government. The letter is dated Zacatecas, July 28th, 1836, and states that the disaffection through the northern provinces of Mexico is great and still increasing, and speaks of the advantages of an independent state like that of Texas. The states said to "appear" to be in favor of an alliance with Texas, are Tamaulipas, San Luis, Zacatecas, a part of Jaslisco, Nuevo Lion, Coahuila, Durango, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Sonora, the territory of California and New Mexico.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The Wheeling Gazette of Wednesday, the 14th inst. gives the details of another steamboat explosion and loss of life, the consequence of a race with a rival boat, which occurred on the 8th inst. on board the steamboat Commerce, on her upward passage from Louisville, Ky. It appears that the Commerce had been running a race with the Paul Jones, from the same port, and having to land a lady about 16 miles from Louisville, sent her ashore in the yawl, while the boat, for fear of falling behind, proceeded on her journey. She had not gone much farther before another passenger had to be landed; but as they now had no yawl, they were compelled to run the boat to land. While lying there instead of letting off steam, they continued to increase it, and just as the boat put off from the shore one of the boilers bursted. In a moment after the explosion took place, many voices were heard from the river, crying for help; but owing to the confusion on the boat, the darkness of the night, and the absence of the yawl, no assistance could be rendered to the sufferers. The result of this "accident," according to the Cincinnati Post, is the loss of *three* human lives. The accident is also admitted to have been produced as above mentioned, by engaging in a race with another boat. Is it not high time that the arm of the law was interposed to prevent such criminal conduct?

CHOLERA AT CHARLESTON.—We regret to find, from the Charleston papers, which came to hand at a late hour Saturday morning, that the cholera is on the increase in that city. There were 30 new cases on the 10th. The authorities are taking vigorous measures for the removal of every thing that can add virulence to the disease, or add to the liability of contracting it.

The intendant has issued a proclamation, earnestly calling upon the citizens to pay every attention to the cleanliness of the streets and their houses, and committees of the board of health have been appointed to visit each lot in the city, for the purpose of seeing that the yards, cellars, &c. are thoroughly purified, and that all cause of complaint is removed. The board has also published directions for the regulation of diet, &c. and such medical suggestions as may be of value at the first moment of attack, before the assistance of a physician could be obtained.—*N. Y. Spec.*

CONSUMPTION OF WOOD.—It has been calculated that every ship of the line requires all the good wood which can be found on fifty acres of good woodland, and the ship decays long before the forest can grow again.

GREAT STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—Thirty-nine thousand dollars in gold, on its way from the Mechanic's bank of New-York to the Fulton bank of this city, was stolen on Monday night from the steamboat Rhode Island, Capt. Thayer. The robbery was discovered Tuesday morning, on separating, as the boat approached Providence, the baggage for Boston. It was then found that the bottom of the keg which had contained the gold and which was in the captain's office, had been taken out, the money stolen, and the keg replaced as before. The boat was hauled off into the stream and two hours were occupied in search, but without success. Six or eight persons landed at Newport; of whom probably one was the thief—with confederates. The money was insured in Boston—$30,000 at the Commonwealth and $9,000 at the Ocean.

[We presume some one connected with the boat knows where the money is.]

[*N. E. Spectator.*

FRENCH METHOD OF FISHING ON THE GRAND BANKS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND.—French vessels, it appears, mostly anchor in lat. 50, 0n. and lon. 40, 20w. in about 45 fathoms water, veer 90 to 100 fathoms of cable, and prepare to catch codfish, with two 3-4 inch lines, 3000 fathoms long each. On these a small cork is placed, at every twelve feet, and white metal hooks baited with part of a small fish, (by us called kiplings) are alternately fastened by snoods of three feet long, six feet apart, and the whole neatly coiled in half bushel baskets clear for running out. Half the number of baskets are then placed in a large strong built lug-sail boat on each side, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon both make sail together at right angles from the vessel, and when lines are all run out straight, sink them to within 5 feet of the bottom. The crew having rested all night boats proceed again the next morning, at day break, to trip the sinker, and while hauling in lines, unhooking fish, &c., the men left on board, heave in the other end with a yawn. When in that manner 400 codfish are caught in a night, some are then employed line clearing, fish heading, splitting, salting, and stowing them away in layers across each other below; livers and refuse boiled to oil, and put in large casks on deck. Three months seems to be the average time so employed, arriving early in July, and departing again in October.

As British fishermen are said to be continually holding lines in a perpendicular position over the sides in all sorts of weather for the same purpose, owners of vessels—we conceive—should give the above method some consideration—*Hal. Rec.*

A REQUEST TO EDITORS.—All editors of newspapers and other public journals throughout the United States are requested to mention, "that the Pennsylvania Lyceum is prepared to deliver, *gratuitously*, an elementary set of specimens in Geology and Mineralogy, to any and every County Lyceum, which is or may be formed in the Union. If any such Lyceum, or a few individuals, with a view of forming one in any one of the eleven hundred counties in the United States, will request some merchant or other person who may visit Philadelphia the present season, to call upon John Simmons, corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania Lyceum, or upon Dillwyn Parish, corner of Arch and Eighth streets, they can procure a set of specimens representing the elements of rocks and mountains, the different strata, or kinds of rocks, the ores of the most useful metals and a few other minerals, also a few specimens of improvements in schools and lyceums, such as geometrical, and perhaps architectural and other respective drawings, foliums, impressions of leaves, and possibly a few specimens of needle-work.

Editors of this and other countries, are also requested to mention in their columns that the next National Convention of American Lyceums, will be held in Philadelphia, commencing on the first Tuesday of May next, and that any person or persons from either continent, who may bring or send to that meeting specimens of plants, minerals, shells, insects, or other productions of nature or art, may exchange them for others, deposit them for the use of the National Cabinet, or appropriate them in some way for the diffusion of knowledge, and for instructing a scientific, and, it is hoped, a Christian intercourse among the nations of the earth.

It is expected that delegates from state and county lyceums in America, and from similar societies in other countries will be provided with accommodations by the hospitalities of the citizens."

GIRARD ESTATE.—It is rumored that the foreign heirs of Stephen Girard filed a bill last week, in the Circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, praying to have the devise in the will of Girard for the endowment and erection of a college, set aside, and the property which is the subject of it, divided amongst his natural heirs and next akin.

TEXAS.—Colonel Wilson, with a large portion of his soldier-emigrants, has returned from Texas. That country no longer has a demand for the nerve and valor of Kentucky's chivalrous sons. Immediate danger from Mexico not being apprehended, they have time and leisure for intestinal commotions, and they so abuse the respite, which should be improved in strengthening their weakness, rather than diminish their strength.

The lands which were promised to the gallant emigrants, have been refused by the government of Texas, the law allowing bounty lands, (it is said) having expired on the 1st July. Texas is said, by the Government, not to want troops, and no fighting is expected.—*Louisville Gazette.*

DOGS.—Up to yesterday 5000 dogs had been killed in this city, since 23d July, and paid for by the city inspector at 50cts a head.—*N. Y. Spec.*

ROBINSON.—At the court of Sessions on Saturday, while addressing the prisoner Gray, one of the companions of Robinson, previous to passing sentence upon him for grand larceny, the Recorder stated, that the tailor who had made the cloak that was found in the yard, in the rear of the bloody house in Thomas st. had come and identified it as one he had made for Robinson, and had sent it home to him at his boarding house in Dey street, with the number of the house on paper, upon it, when so sent. This was said in justice to Gray, who denied the ownership of the cloak, and fills up another link in the chain of testimony proving Robinson's guilt that had not been supplied before. The Recorder remarked, that all he had to say of Robinson was, that he hoped he would never pollute the streets of our city with his presence.—*Advocate of Moral Reform.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is stated in the New York Express, that the vigilance and number of the British Naval force has become too formidable for the Spanish Slavers at the Cape de Verds. It has been their custom to go there, and by changing their flags and other deceitful means, they have accomplished their objects. From fifty to sixty slave ships had been captured. The people on and around the island had risen *en masse* against the traffic.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The Fredonia Censor, of the 14th inst., states that a very rich mine, yielding alum in the proportion of two thirds, and coperas in the proportion of one third, has been discovered in the town of Sheridan, Chaut. Co. on the farm of Mr. Joseph S. Loomis. From present appearances, it seems to be very extensive, if not inexhaustible, and Mr. Loomis is making arrangements for having it worked.

CORN.—The warm weather last week was very favorable for corn, and as it hereabouts has thus far but slightly injured by frost, our farmers entertain cheering hopes that something of a crop will yet be realized.—*Greenfield Gazette.*

The Council of the Cherokee Nation commenced its session at New Echota on the 12th September, for the purpose of explaining the Cherokee treaty to the people, and to settle the affairs of the nation preparatory to their emigration to their new country east of the Mississippi.

The Thames tunnel is slowly progressing. The shield has 36 boxes and advances only 9 inches an hour, the greatest precaution being necessary, as it has now reached 620 feet, and is in the loose sand directly under the bed of the river. The other 12 feet being in solid earth will be easier digging.

NOVEL READING.—"Will no person of suitable talents and piety (inquires a valued friend in Virginia) write us a tract on the evil of novel reading, and consequently the awful responsibility of members of the church being engaged for gain in vending or circulating fiction? Does not the vender of novels stand in the same relation to the evil resulting from reading them, as the vender of ardent spirit does to the consequences following his sales?"—*Tract Mag.*

ANECDOTE.—"*Whatever is just is honorable.*" Manual labor is esteemed at the South disgraceful. An anecdote showing to what an extent this sentiment prevails with slaveholders, was related at the late anti-slavery meeting at Danvers. A student from one of the Southern States, in the theological seminary at Andover, had purchased some wood, and was exceedingly embarrassed at being unable readily to obtain some one to saw it for him. He went to Professor Stuart to inquire what he should do in so unfortunate a predicament. The learned professor replied that he he was in want of a job himself, and he would saw it for him.—*Landmark.*

TIGHT SLEEVES AND LONG WAISTS.—The balloon sleeves are about to be blown up;—the tight sleeves and long waists have been adopted by some of our ladies of ton. They made their "first appearance" at the gay assemblage collected to witness the exhibition of archery on Wednesday, and attracted much notice. An unmarried gentleman who is himself an artist and whose taste in all matters relating to the fine arts is well known, speaks in glowing and impassioned terms of the beauty of the long slender waists, the delicate and well turned arms, and the heightened beauty of those who appeared in this new-fashioned, or rather OLD fashioned dress.—*Phila. Paper.*

Six incorporated companies in the United States are engaged in the manufacture of various articles from gum elastic. The united capitals amount to $1,000,000, and they employ from 900 to 1000 men, women and children.

Thirteen short horned cattle of the famous Durham breed, purchased by the Ohio Co. at an average of $350 each, in England, have reached Buffalo on their way to Chilicothe. Their beauty and size, and fine muscular proportions, attract general admiration.

WALTON'S DAILY JOURNAL.—E. P. Walton and Son propose to publish, during the ensuing session of the Legislature a DAILY PAPER, embracing in full the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature; half sheet, small imperial, four pages, or double the size of the last year's daily; price $1. The Watchman and State Gazette will be furnished through the session at 25 cents; per year, including the daily, $2,50.

INDECENCY.—Madame Celeste has been engaged for three nights at one thousand dollars, to repeat her feats of dancing, which, we have been told, are so immodest that no decent person can witness them without blushing. Yet such is the theatrical taste in this city, that she will have crowded houses, and be greatly applauded. She will do more mischief in three nights to public morals, than three ministers of the gospel can remedy in a year.—*Journal of Public Morals.*

Temperance and the pocket.—A landlord recently called out to a temperance man at Blackburn, "Why ——, you are looking yellow with your abstinence," "Yes," said the man, putting his hand into his pocket and pulling out some sovereigns, "and my pocket is getting yellow too."

The Boston Sentinel and Gazette contains a statement of the mean heat of August from 1816 to 1836, by which it appears that the memorable season of 1816 was warmer than 1836, the average of August 1816 being 75.31, and that of 1836 only 68.05

THE QUEBEC FIRE.—The number of buildings destroyed by the fire on Saturday last was ten dwelling houses and six warehouses or stores. The total loss is estimated at from $260,000 to $300,000 on which there was an insurance of about one half of the amount destroyed.

The New York Commercial of Tuesday, notices a rumor of several cases of Asiatic Cholera in that city, one of them in the Penitentiary.—*Bos Adv.*

Intelligence is received from Pictou, N. S. that the Albion mines are again on fire, and that two of the workmen had lost their lives, and nine others were wounded.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

CONGREGATIONAL STATE CONVENTION.—The general Convention of Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers in Vermont, met at Castleton on Tuesday 13th inst. and adjourned on Thursday following. Charles Walker in the chair, L. L. Tilden Scribe. A communication on the subject of slavery from the Congregational Union of Scotland was read, which drew out a report bordering, in our view, on the indifferent. This report was ordered to be published in the Vermont Chronicle and to be sent to the Clerk of the Union in Scotland. Resolutions were passed in favor of the American Seaman's Friend Society, Missions, Peace, Common Schools, and calling for efforts to establish a Congregational theological institution in Vermant.

WHAT WILL EDUCATE THESE CHILDREN?

Mothers, your example will educate them—your conversation with your friends—the business they see you transact—the likings and dislikings you express—these will educate them; the society you live in, will educate them—your domestics will educate them; and whatever be your rank or situation in life, your home, your table, and your behavior there—these will educate them.—To withdraw them from the unceasing and potent influence of these things is impossible; except you were to withdraw yourself from them also. Some parents talk of beginning the education of their children; the moment they were capable of forming an idea, their education was already begun—the education of circumstances, insensible education, which, like insensible perspiration is of more constant and powerful effect, and of far more consequence to the habit, than that which is direct and apparent. This education goes on at every instant of time; it goes on like time—you can neither stop nor turn its course. Whatever these, then, have a tendency to make your children, that, in a great degree, you at least should be persuaded they will be.

You may engage teachers as numerous as you please, to instruct your children in things useful and praiseworthy, in their own place, but you must, by the order of nature, educate them yourselves. True indeed, you send your children to another school, and this is the best in the whole neighborhood, and the character of the teacher is not only unexceptionable, but praiseworthy.

When your children come home, too, you put a book of your own selection into their hands, or even many such books, they read them with pleasure and personal advantage. Still, after all this, never one day forget that the first book they read, nay, that which they continue to read, and by far the most influential, is that of their parent's example and daily deportment. If this should be disregarded by you or even forgotten, then be not at all surprised when you find at another day, to your sorrow and vexation, and the interruption of your business, and even the loss of your domestic peace and harmony, that your children only know the right way, but still follow the wrong.

BIGOTRY.—The Rev. T. M. Hopkins, of Canton, Ohio, publishes in the Ohio Observer a minute statement of the outrageous conduct of a Catholic priest, the substance of which is as follows: A child having died, the mother of which was a Catholic and the father a Protestant, the clergyman above named attended the funeral, not expecting to officiate, but as one of the audience. The Catholic priest, however, unexpectedly, not being present, the father requested Mr. Hopkins to officiate. This was immediately made known to the Catholic priest, who ordered the grave to be filled up, and on the arrival of the procession at the grave-yard they were refused an entrance, and by no entreaties could the priest be prevailed upon to suffer the grave to be re-opened, notwithstanding other members of the same family were laid in that ground, and all this outrage upon the feelings of the bereaved parents at a time of all others rendered the most acute, because a Protestant had in the estimation of this bigot desecrated the deceased child by making a prayer at its funeral. After sufficient delay for the purpose, the deceased was buried in a Protestant burying ground. Such an act requires no comment. The feelings and views it calls up in every breast will be sufficient.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY—We learn by Br. Smitzer that the Holland Purchase Association raised by subscription the sum of one thousand dollars for this object. The progress of this society is still prospering, not only in this State, but in various parts of the Union.—In Virginia a good deal of noble feeling is manifested in behalf of the unadulterated translation.—*N. Y. Baptist Register.*

SUMMARY.

Nathan M. Rotchchild, the celebrated London banker, died July 28, at the age of 59 years, leaving a fortune estimated at four millions sterling.

The Cholera is abating in Germany.

The New-York alms-House contains, at present, 1880 paupers, a large proportion of whom are foreigners.

It is estimated that 80 millions of pounds of beet sugar are manufactured annually in France.

It is stated in Zion's Herald that a Methodist college is about to be erected in Auburn, and that the inhabitants of that place have already subscribed $35,000 towards its endowment.

Hezekiah Niles, who has edited and published the Weekly Register twenty-five years, in Baltimore, now retires, giving place to his son Wm. Ogden Niles.

George Goodwin, spoken of in an article lately taken from the New-York Weekly Messenger as the oldest practical printer in the country, having set type for the Connecticut Courant upwards of 70 years, has retired.

It is stated that the temperance press now at Albany is to be removed to Philadelphia, and to be managed in future under the direction of the Temperance Union.

When will men learn to be careful? In excavating for the Hudson and Berkshire rail road, four men were recently buried alive by the caving of the earth. Three of them were rescued, severely injured—the fourth crushed to death. This is the third instance of the kind that has occurred within a few weeks.

The New-Jersey Legislature is to be petitioned for the incorporation of a Beet Sugar Manufacturing Company, with banking powers, capital $500,000.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

Abel Randall	$1,63	Samuel Shedd	4,00
Johnson Fuller	,75	Wm. B. Durkee	,66
Abiel Richardson	1.50	Joel White	2,00
Harmon Gile	,75	Askley Arnold	2,00
Eliza Field	,75	Humphrey Taylor	,50
John Thurston	,75	Godfrey Cornell	,50
Thomas Hoar	1,50	H Goodman	2,00
Almon Atwood	2.00	S. C. Stanton	2,00
W. Durfee	1,50	E. Burdick	2,00
Charles Dean	1,00	Samuel Shedd	2.00
J. Ten Broeck	1.50	Alvah Bronson	2,00
Solomon Drake	3.50	Harvey Beecher	3,00
Calvin Hyde	1,00	Calvin Smith	,46

MARRIED,

In Sudbury, Sept. 26, by Mr Witherell of Brandon, Mr WILLIAM FLAGG, to Miss LUCINA MILLER.

In Shoreham, 11th inst., Mr Gasca Rich, to Miss Charlotte Bascomb.

In Orwell, Sept. 19, by L. Huntley, Mr—— Carpenter, of Shoreham, to Miss Julia Ann Lincoln.

In Middlebury, 18th inst. Mr Isaac T. Drake, of Bennington, to Miss Mary Durer.

In Middlebury, 13th inst. Mr Jonathan Howe to Miss Abigail Daniels.'

DIED,

In Rochester, on the 17th inst., Benjamin Woodbury, aged 13. The circumstances of his death were peculiarly distressing. Whilst engaged in play with his associates, a musket ball, discharged for the purpose of killing a sheep, accidentally glanced and striking the breast of the lad lodged itself just under the skin in his back. He fell, declaring that he was killed, and lived but half an hour. The scene, as the inhabitants of our peaceful village, together with the distressed parents, gathered around the dying youth, can better be imagined than described. Many will mourn his fate, for he was a lad of much promise. Editors in this state are requested, &c —— [Com.

In Ticonderoga, N Y. Sept. 14, Fanny Young, relic of Samuel Young, formerly of Weathersfield, Vt., aged 61 years. For the comfort of her friends who may see this notice, we can say that the last days of her pilgrimage were spent in the re-examination of a hope which she had long secretly indulged, but which to her regret, she had not dared to act upon while in health. Her last end however was peaceful, and her hope proved to be truly "an anchor to her soul." In one of her last addresses to her family, she made the following remark, "make my home your closet and religion your portion for this will prove better to you than mountains of gold." E.

NOTICES.

☞ We offer the present volume to a few individuals who have not taken the past. As many of such as choose not to take this are requested to write their names and post office direction on the present number and returned it, without delay.

☞ Cyrus B. Whitford is authorized to act as agent for the Telegraph in Addison.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATIONS IN VERMONT.—*Time and Place of Meeting.* The Danville and Shaftsbury Associations held their anniversaries in June. The others are to be held as follows:

Onion river,	at Johnson,	1st Wed.	in Sept.
Fairfield,	" Georgia,	3d "	"
Barre,	" Bethel,	" "	"
Addison,	" Bristol,	3d "	"
Windham,	" Wardsboro'	3d "	"
Woodstock,	" N. Springfield,	4th "	"
Vermont,	" Poultney,	1st Wed.	in Oct

BAPTIST CONVENTION OF VERMONT.

The next annual session of this body will be held at the Baptist meeting-house in Windsor, commencing on the 3d Wednesday in October at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Board of the Convention will meet at 6 o'clock the preceding evening at the house of Br. J. P. Skinner.

Missionaries of the Board, and churches to which appropriations have been voted, and which wish to receive them, are by standing rules of the Board, required to make their Reports to the Corresponding Secretary, at least two weeks previous to the meeting of the Board. This is made necessary to their receiving an order on the Treasury. It is hoped all will comply with this regulation.

WILLARD KIMBALL, *Cor. Sec.*
Brandon, Sept. 21st 1836.

VT. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this Society will be holden at Montpelier, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October next, commencing at one o'clock, P. M. in the Free Church and continuing, by adjournment, through the evening of that day.

Addresses may be expected from one or more of the Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and others, of both sexes, are cordially invited to attend.

By vote of the Executive Committee.

C. L. KNAPP, *Rec. Secretary.*

Montpelier, Sept. 17, 1836.

☞ The Secretaries of the several town anti-slavery societies in this State are specially requested to forward to the subscriber by their Representatives the names of the officers and the number of members in their Societies, respectively.

C. L. KNAPP.

LEFT HANDED NOTICE.

WHEN merchants advertise goods for sale, or mechanics notify the public of their intention of carrying on business, they generally give people to understand that they shall trade very *low*, and perhaps go a "*peg lower*" than their neighbors. Now, as I am left handed, I shall go the other way, considering the rise in stock, and most kinds of produce, I feel it my duty to go a "*shade higher*" than formerly, on many articles of work, and think it fair play to notify my customers accordingly. To shoe a horse round with new, heavy shoes, then wait a year and take one bushel of corn to cancel the charge, don't "*talk turkey*" to me. 2240 lbs. of hay costs about twice the amount now that it did five or six years ago, and many other articles bear a price nearly or quite in that proportion. Believing it also to be an incorrect principle to shoe all horses at the same price, I shall, from and after the first day of October next, vary the prices as near as may be, according to the cost of shoeing. My cash prices will be for shoeing a horse round with new shoes, from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents, and my charging prices from one dollar and twenty-five to one dollar and fifty cents. As most kinds of produce may be readily turned to cash, I would say to those who have light work done and make prompt pay in produce, that the above alteration will not materially affect them. I would say also to my "*long tailed*" customers who pay at all, that it will be for their interest to "*toe up*" in season.

When stock and produce comes down, my prices for ready pay shall come down too. Gentlemen may decide whether the above is a correct principle to act upon, and I will abide the decision.

J. HOLCOMB, *Blacksmith.*
Brandon, Sept. 24, 1836. 1

TO PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS.

THE subscribers have completed their new specimen book of light faced book and job printing types, flowers and ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; pearl, Nos. 1 and 2; agate, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; agate on nonpariel body; nonpariel, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; minionette, Nos. 1 and 2; minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; minion on brevier body; brevier on minion body; brevier, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; brevier on bourgeois body; brevier on long primer body; bourgeois on brevier body; bourgeois, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; bourgeois on long primer body; long primer Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; long primer on small pica body; small pica Nos. 1 and 2; pica on small pica body; pica Nos. 1, 2 and 3; pica on English body; English Nos. 1 and 2; great primer; paragon; double English; double paragon; cannon; five lines pica to twenty; eight lines pica Gothic condensed, to twenty; five, seven, and ten lines pica ornamental; six, seven, nine, twelve and fifteen lines pica shaded; eight, ten, twelve and sixteen lines antique shaded.

Also, a large and beautiful collection of flowers from pearl to seven lines pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two thousand metal ornaments, brass rule; leads of various thickness; astronomical, mathematical and physical signs; metal braces and hashes from three to thirty ems long; great primer and double pica scrips on inclined body; diamond and nonpariel music of various kinds; antiques; light and heavy face two line letter; full face Roman and Italic nonpariel, minion, brevier, long primer, and small pica; minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonpariel, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portugese accents furnished to order, together with every other article made use of in the printing business at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE
Corner of Nassau and Ann sts. N. Y.

N. B. Proprietors of newspapers printed within any part of the United States or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisment three times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our foundry, provided they take twice the amount of their bill in type. 1:3w.

AN APPRENTICE

Wanted at the Printing Business.

A YOUNG man from 15 to 18 years of age, of good intelligence and morals, and of industrious habits, will find encouragement by applying at the Telegraph office immediately.