we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject, which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intellgence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all, who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year '50 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy.

That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of men, who knew what independence cost,—who had put all at stake upon the issue of the revolutionary struggle,—disposed of the subject to which I refer, in the only way consistent with the union of those States, and with the march of power and prosperity which has made us what we are. It is a singular fact, that from the adoption of the constitution until the officers and soldiers of the revolution had passed to their graves or, through the infirmities of age and wounds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescense in, but a prompt vindication of, the constitutional rights of the States. The reserved powers were scrupulously respected.

The gallant men of the south and the north that could stand together during the struggle of the Revolution, could stand together in the more trying period which succeeded the clangor of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions, which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it well behoves us to expand our vision over the vast prospective.

It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled often upon the same field, during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil, will never permit alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, or internal dissensions to paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self-government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light, which the experience of the past casts upon the future.

The successive decennial returns of the Census since the adoption of the Constitution, have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated in general terms, as a duplication every quarter of a century. Carried forward, from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us almost to incredible results.

A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth, which has been thus revealed in our past progress.

To the influence of these causes may be added the influx of laboring masses from eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so vast, powerful, and prosperous a confederation of self-governing republics, and will seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy bosom, transferring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of a virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast-growing and fast-spreading millions of our race.

These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption, that the law of population above stated will continue to act with undiminished effect, through at least the next half century; and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American union. It is not merely as an interesting topic of speculation that I present these views for your consideration. They have important practical bearings upon all the political duties we are called upon to perform. Heretofore, our system of government has worked on what may be termed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development, which it must thus assume, within a future so near at hand, as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation.

It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habits and in interests, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited extension of that benign system of federative self-government, of which it is our glorious, and, I trust, immortal charter. Let us, then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temptation, of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent temporary expediency.

The minimum of federal government, compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of every State, rather than a disposition to subordinate the States into a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterize all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of our constituents.

In like manner, as a manifest and indispensable condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the several States, to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate spirit, language and conduct, in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions and habits of sentiment and opinion which may respectively characterize them. Mutual forbearance, respect and noninterference in our personal actions as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of comity in the public dealings of State with State, whether in legislation or in the execution of laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity, the decay of which a mere political union, on so vast a scale, could not long survive.

In still another point of view, is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions, to which our political system, with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of public frugality and purity. Public affairs ought to be so conducted that a settled conviction pervade the entire Union, that nothing short of the highest tone and standard of public morality marks every part of the administration and legislation of the general government. Thus will the federal system, whatever expansion time and progress may give, continue more and more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the people.

That wise economy, which is as far removed from parsimony as from corrupt and corrupting extravagance,—that single regard for the public good, which will frown upon all attempts to approach the treasury with insidious projects of private interest, cloaked under public pretexts—that sound fiscal administration, which, in the legislative department, guards against the dangerous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, and, in the executive, maintains an unsleeping watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance—while they are admitted elementary political duties, may, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is directly suggested by the considerations now presented.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President of the United States has passed from the scenes of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied, almost continuously, for more than thirty years, a seat in one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, and having, by his singular purity and wisdom, secured unbounded confidence and universal respect, his failing health was watched by the nation with painful solicitude. His loss to the country, under all the circumstances, has been justly regarded as irreparable.

In compliance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1855, the oath of office was administered to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadne estate, near Matanzas, in the island of Cuba; but his strength gradually declined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to return to his home in Alabama, where, on the eighteenth day of April, in the most calm and peaceful way, his long and eminently useful career was terminated.

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of any country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of the government. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1853.

The Register.

MIDDLEBURY, DEC. 14, 1853.

Closing Events of the Session.

The session came to its end at half past two o'clock on Wednesday morning last. The last night has less of hasty legislation to answer for than many others. Few bills were passed after nine o'clock except those which had already received consideration. This improved state of things may be attributed chiefly to the firmness of the Senate, in refusing to suspend the rules so as to receive bills from the other house at an hour too late for deliberate action.

Most of the evening was spent by the House in discussing the Railroad Consolidation bill, which was finally defeated by a large majority. The vote, however, was not a full one, and the circumstances under which it was taken were unfavorable to its passage. The patience of the members had become exhausted by a long discussion. Many were becoming anxious as the evening wore away, to reach other measures in which they were particularly interested, and which were placed in jeopardy. The House was much more nearly equally divided on the question than would appear from the vote on the third reading. It had previously passed the Senate, after able and ample discussion on both sides, by a vote of 18 to 10.

One most important event of Tuesday was the adoption—after a long and determined warfare against it by the ultra opponents of the liquor law—of the Senate amendments to the House bill repealing the law. These amendments (which we shall take the earliest opportunity to publish) changed the character of the House bill entirely—substituting for repeal certain judicious modifications, approved by the friends of the law, as in no way impairing its efficiency, and obviating the most serious objections urged against it by its opponents. The House, on motion of Mr. Miner, added to the Senate amendments still another (and we think *unnecessary*) concession, which was the striking out of sections twenty-three and twenty-five (prescribing penalties against state's attornies and other officers for neglect or refusal to execute the provisions of the law.) This amendment was deemed, by the friends of the law generally, too unimportant to prevent their giving the bill a ready support.—The bill, thus amended, passed the House (notwithstanding the zealous opposition of Barber, Field, and the Locofoco leaders, who dreaded the result of removing all grounds for "agitation") by a vote of 116 to 80—a majority of 36! The Senate concurred, 23 to 4!

So the matter is disposed of, in a manner satisfactory to a large majority of both Houses. We trust the law, as amended, will be approved by a proportionately large majority of the people. So mote it be.

The House, after 34 profitless ballotings for United States Senator, at last concurred with the Senate in postponing the election until next session. It having been fully shown that it was impossible for the House to elect, we presume no one will be disposed to charge the responsibility elsewhere.

We are obliged to leave unsaid, at this time, much that we have to say regarding this most expensive and unprofitable session. The long message of President Pierce compels us to wait for another opportunity.

The President's Message.

The style of the President appears to have improved a trifle, since the writing of his inaugural. His message, nevertheless, has the essential characteristics of the earlier document. Instead of the concise, direct and vigorous manner of his predecessor, he shows a vain fondness for high-sounding phrases, and betrays too much the tone and temper of the forum and the stump.

His views on the subject of internal improvements generally, and on the Pacific Railroad in particular, can be distilled out, with due pains, from the oily circumlocutions with which he has mingled and disguised them. He is opposed to both. The tariff he thinks must be reduced. Holding it to be wrong to apply the federal revenue to works of improvement intended to benefit the whole country, and finding an increasing surplus in the treasury under the present tariff system, the reduction follows to his mind, as a necessary inference. His overwhelming sense of the responsibility devolved upon him seems to arise from a greatly exaggerated conception of the powers and duties of the Presidential office. His reiteration of strict construction doctrines, and his appeal to the principles of 1798 as undoubted authority, are in keeping with the rest, and mark very plainly the political "platform" of its author—a system which, we believe, a majority of the people of the Union can never sincerely approve.

Congress.

The first session of the thirty third Congress commenced on Monday of last week. Nothing of importance has been done, aside from the organization of the House. Linn Boyd was re-elected Speaker, and John W. Forney Clerk, by large majorities. The President's Message was sent in on Tuesday. The Committees were to be appointed early this week. We shall endeavor to give pretty full accounts of proceedings at Washington hereafter.

BANKS.—New banks were chartered, and old banks rechartered, at the late session, as follows:

Chartered—Northfield, capital $100,000; Bradford, 100,000; West River (at Jamaica) 100,000; Royalton, 100,000; Waterbury, 100,000; and Springfield, 50,000.

Rechartered—St. Albans, old capital $50,000—increased to $150,000; Vergennes, 100,000—increased to 150,000; Rutland, 150,000—increased to 300,000; and Montpelier, no increase of capital.

The capital of the Brandon Bank was increased from $50,000 to 75,000.

☞ Want of room compels us to defer, for a week, the Yeas and Nays on the several votes on the liquor law.—They furnish an important record which all will be curious to see. The overwhelming defeat of the ultra opponents of the law on the last vote, especially, shows the progress of a healthful public sentiment on this question, even at Montpelier, and brands as powerless and odious the factious opposition of the "leading men" who were sent there by the power of Rum to secure the repeal of the law. A majority of *thirty-six* against them, in the *House*, under the circumstances, was remarkable, and the record deserves attention.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The House of Representatives has again been disgraced, by the refusal of a majority of its members either to modify the present school law, or to elect a State Superintendent, according to the Statute. *Three thousand dollars* in commemoration of a battle, but not one cent for the supervision of our common schools! Such is the decree of the Vermont House of Representatives, for the year 1853.

BARBER'S LIQUOR BILL.—The precious bantling of Mr. Barber, to which we paid our respects two or three weeks ago, was a still-born affair. Though eagerly and anxiously cared for by its doting parent, it never *peeped* after it left the shell.

VERMONT REPORTS.—The 24th volume of Vermont Reports (1st Deane) may be obtained at this office, at the usual price. Call soon.

☞ The December term of the County Court, at this place, commenced yesterday.

For the Register.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed by your paper of last week, that the Hon. HORATIO NEEDHAM, of our place, voted for the repeal of the Maine Law in Vermont, with Mr. Barber and others.

Allow me to state a matter of fact with reference to this vote, that our fellow citizens and friends of temperance in Bristol, and elsewhere, may know in what light to view this act, and what we may expect in future from the same source.

Last year, Mr. NEEDHAM gave a positive pledge to vote for the Maine Law in all its essential characteristics. We learn he did so. This year, there was a doubt as to his fidelity to the principle of the Law, and certain friends exacted a pledge again. He frankly and fully pledged himself to approve and vote for the Law; and made, if his friends understood his frankest avowals, no essential reservation in his promises.

I am a Freesoiler, and never had any other political affinities. I have always associated the principle of Liberty with Temperance—and have usually found them conjoined all over the land. And I do not now believe in any enduring fraternization between Anti-Maine Law principles, and genuine reformative Freesoilism. How Mr. N. will reconcile his action in the appointment of the Maine Law Committee, and his vote for its repeal in the House, remains for his constituents to find out. Ingenuity may help the apology with some, but the stubborn facts must be met otherwise.

I hope friend SAMPSON, of the Burlington Courier, will set this matter in its true light before his readers.

If we are mistaken, let us know it; and if our confidence is abused, we wish to realize it.

A CITIZEN OF BRISTOL.

Bristol, Dec. 12.

For the Register.

Sabbath School Exhibition.

The exhibition of the Methodist Sabbath School occurred on Thanksgiving evening. The house, in the galleries and below, was well filled, and the children spoke finely. It would be useless to attempt to assign to any one the best position as to speaking, for there were gathered together on the platform nearly every member of the school, and each excelled in his own particular line. The young gentlemen spoke well—the young ladies spoke well—the girls spoke well, and the boys spoke well. Aye, and even the babies were well represented, for we noticed one little fellow, hardly big enough to walk alone, not old enough to speak plainly, who stepped on to the stage as proud as a major, and acquitted himself with great *eclat*. The great number of the pieces spoken, made it next to impossible to keep any account of them, but everything, as it came on, was well received by the audience, which is the best evidence of its being good.—The vast variety of age among the speakers gave rise to a difference of style and material, which was very pleasant, and gave a lively aspect to the whole. The Salutatory was very well spoken, and was *apropos* to the occasion. The Dialogues with which the exercises were interspersed, were very good, and spoken with effect. The Valedictory was finely delivered, and served well as a pleasant closing to the whole scene. Although some of the selections were calculated to create a smile, yet we saw nothing but that in itself carried with it a moral tendency.

We were pleased to notice the entire self possession of the speakers, especially as most of them were so young, for facing an audience is the strongest trial of the juvenile orator. Among the female portion, we expected to find much embarrassment, but were happily disappointed. Their portion of the duty was well performed—their appearance good, and their articulation, for the most part, clear and distinct.

The whole affair showed plainly that the managers, in the short time allowed them for its preparation, spared no pains to make it interesting. And their labor was not in vain, for as we watched the crowds that poured from the doors, at the close of the entertainment, we saw many people, and they all wore happy faces. ONE WHO SAW IT.

For the Middlebury Register.

Small Pox.

To the people of Middlebury and vicinity:

When a disease, dreadful and contagious, like the small pox, makes its appearance in a community, it is right to be sufficiently alarmed to take all necessary and proper precautions that it may not extend. But when all has been done, and especially, after the progress of the scourge is stayed, excessive fright is then even less wise, if possible, than for children to cry because they are afraid of *the dark!*

There is now, *absolutely no danger* of any farther extension of the Small Pox, from the case we have had in our midst.

That all may know what and how much alarm there ought to be in such cases, I make the following statements in regard to the disease. I challenge any physician in Addison County, any quack, any layman, to dispute or disprove a single point. If any one undertakes, let him understand that no "*ipse dixit*" will be received. I demand facts, as clear and undeniable as those required by our Court now in session.

I. Small pox is, perhaps, the most contagious and infectious disease which afflicts the human race. It may be communicated thro' the air alone, from the breath of the sick man, or from the effluvia from his body. The distance within which the disease may be given, in this manner, is variously estimated by those most conversant with the subject, at *from six to twelve feet*. It, of course, varies with the intensity of the disease; the care paid to ventilation and cleanliness; the season; and the epidemic constitution of the year. It is then perfectly safe to say, that, under no circumstances, can the disease be taken at a distance of fifty feet from the sick person. Many will recollect that, some years ago, a child in the full bloom of the eruption of small pox, was brought into town on a Commencement day, and remained for hours during the sultry heat of the day, exposed to the gaze of hundreds, yet no one took the disease. The poisonous effluvium is very volatile and readily diffusible, so that when in the open air it speedily becomes so much diluted to communicate the disease.

II. The infectious matter conveyed by the air cannot pass through the partition walls of a house. Hence, a person may sleep with impunity in a room adjoining the one occupied by a person sick with the small pox; provided there be no *direct* communication between the rooms—as by means of a door opening from one to the other.

III. Small pox may be taken by actual contact during any stage of the disease, from the commencement of the fever to the falling off of the last scab. The period, however, when the contagion is most active is during the bloom of the eruption, just previous to the maturation of the pustules.

IV. Small pox may be taken by handling the clothes from the sick person, even if those clothes may have been carried thousands of miles, if closely packed, after weeks, months, or perhaps years have elapsed. But if the clothes have been thoroughly washed and cleansed—or if they have been exposed to extremes of heat or cold, the contagion is destroyed.

V. Possibly the disease may be conveyed by the clothes of nurses and attendants who are for a *long time* in the room of the sick person, especially if their clothes are of coarse, loose texture, or with long nape or fur. But no instance can be proved where a physician, who stays but a few minutes in the room, and passes into the open air, has ever transferred the disease from one patient to another. If a physician is slovenly enough not to wash his hands after examining a small pox patient he may transfer it to the next.

VI. All the stories about the disease having been communicated by letter from well persons in a house where one is sick with small pox: by meeting or shaking hands with persons who have been in the house but not in the sick room: or by the thousand other means of which we hear: are sheer nonsense, *simple humbug*.

VII. One affected by variolold, even in so mild a degree that, not knowing where he took it, he may be unaware of the nature of his disease, and is able to be about his business, may communicate true small pox to the unprotected. But, in this case, it requires more immediate contact, or long close intimacy, as by sleeping together, or by sitting during a long journey on the same seat in the cars or stage. Often, no doubt, the disease is contracted at Hotels and on Steamboats, by sleeping between sheets which have only been folded and pressed, but not washed or ironed, after some one with a mild attack of small pox or variolold has previously occupied them.

VIII. Vaccination affords a safe, easy, cheap, and *perfect* protection against small pox in any shape. Those vaccinated in childhood should be re-vaccinated after puberty; and any one ought to be re-vaccinated after any great change in habits, mode of life, climate, &c.; also after any general disease, like fever, measles and the like. Several years after vaccination the system seems to be susceptible to a certain amount of the small pox poison, and the person may have an attack of the variolold, more or less severe depending upon his constitution, natural susceptibility to take diseases, and upon the length of time since he was vaccinated. In such cases re vaccination will destroy the remaining susceptibility to the small pox poison, and render the person perfectly incapable of taking the disease in any shape.

In regard to the case we have had in this place I will say a few words.—WALLACE FRANCIS was a particular favorite of mine. I loved him dearly. Often have I had occasion to render him professional service. Often have I, when he was in ordinary health, had occasion to check him for over assiduity to his studies, to the injury of his health. He had long been suffering from a wasting malady, yet was struggling to obtain a liberal education. I saw him gradually failing, losing strength and health by diligence in his college duties, and I insisted upon relaxation and a change of air and scene, to recruit his waning strength. In accordance with my advice, he spent a few weeks in New York visiting the Crystal Palace and other places of interest. He went into no place of known danger: visited no hospitals, or quarantine ground or vessels—and returned home, perfectly unconscious of having been exposed to so loathsome a disease. When he was taken sick, I had no reason to suspect, and did not suspect the nature of the disease until it was fully developed. Should I then desert him? No. I would not even if I had known that by so doing I could only save myself from the same frightful disease. I watched over him night and day, I did tenfold more for him than I should have done if he had had any other disease.

But in my regard for him, did I neglect aught for the safety of the public? By no means. I immediately put into active and extensive operation every means necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. None but those who took care of him and had previously had the small pox were allowed to enter the house, every part of which was thoroughly saturated with the most powerful disinfecting agents known to science. I never entered or left the house without washing with the disinfectant and changing my clothes in the barn. I sent, by telegraph to Boston for vaccine virus, which I distributed freely to my medical brethren. I vaccinated every one who had been in any way exposed. After his death, I saw him enshrouded in superfluous material, and buried at midnight, alone. I saw the bed, bedclothes and other articles likely to be infected, which could not easily be cleansed by washing, carried out at midnight, to the forward of the village and burned. I have seen that the whole house has been thoroughly cleansed; and it is now as safe to enter it as to enter any house in town.

The result has shown, if not the wisdom, at least the sufficiency of these measures. None but his father, who was over him a great part of the time, up to his last breath, with only the security of having been vaccinated when a lad, forty years ago; myself, vaccinated eight years ago; and Mr. Robbins, who is studying with me, vaccinated twelve years ago, have been affected by the disease. We have, each of us, had a mild attack of variolold. We have neither of us been very sick; and are all of us now as well as usual. I have taken care that neither of us should expose any one else to the disease. Time alone must show whether these precautions also have been sufficient. I am not alone in thinking they have been. Nor am I alone in believing that not another case will occur in town from this source. C. L. ALLEN, M. D.

Middlebury, Dec. 14, 1853.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The extensive book establishment of Harper & Brothers, New York, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last. Several other buildings in the vicinity were consumed. The loss to the Messrs. Harpers is estimated at $750,000, part of which is covered by insurance.

☞ Rev N. S. S. BEMAN, D. D., of Troy, gives a second lecture before our Lyceum this (Wednesday) evening, at Union Hall. Do not fail to hear him.

POISONING.

Thousands of Parents who use Vermifuge compposed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundation for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hohensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their Children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hohensack's Liver Pills.

☞ BE NOT DECEIVED, but ask for Hohensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature, J. N. HOHENSACK, as none else are genuine.

52:1y.

Married,

In Goshen, Dec. 7th, by Rev. S. S. Ford, Mr. F. A. CROSS, of New Hampshire, to Miss ANTOINETTE A. BROWN, of Goshen.

Died,

In this village, on Saturday, Nov. 30, WILLIE B. SHAW, aged 5 years, 11 months, and 14 days. The Methodist Sabbath School to which he belonged has lost one of its brightest and most attentive scholars. Whatever might be the lesson assigned him by his teacher, was accomplished with promptness and alacrity. COM.

In Cornwall, Nov. 25th, DORCAS PARKHILL, wife of David Parkhill, in the 91st year of her age. "I would not live always."

In Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28, Mr. Jeremiah Foster, of Tunbridge, Vt., aged about 45.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED!

A General Assortment, adapted to the

WINTER TRADE!

Bought Low, and will be sold Cheap,

Nov. 29. by Z. BECKWITH.

HATS.—Winter fashions, at
Dec. 1. BECKWITH'S.

FARWELL'S SHOES, for sale at
Dec. 1. BECKWITH'S.

VICTORINES and WRISTLETS, at
Dec. 1. BECKWITH'S.

LADIES' Cloth, De Laines, Lyonese and Merinos, a good assortment at
December 1. BECKWITH'S.

REMOVAL.

H. WILCOX,

HAS Removed his BOOT AND SHOE STORE from his old stand on the Bridge, to one door east of

J. DAVENPORT'S IRON STORE,

where he will be happy to see old customers and new ones. He intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of all kinds of work in his line of business.

P. S.—All persons having unsettled accounts at this establishment, are earnestly desired to call and settle the same IMMEDIATELY. H. WILCOX.

Nov. 29, 1853. 32 3w.

CHRISTMAS

PRESENTS.

A LARGE assortment of FANCY BASKETS, of all sizes and patterns. Also—various other articles suitable for presents for sale by

C. G. WAINWRIGHT.

December 13, 1853.

BARGAINS IN

PLUSH CAPS.

PLUSH CAPS selling at lower prices than any store in the county.
at WAINWRIGHT'S

LADIES'

NEW YORK SHOES.

5 DOZEN GAITERS & BUSKINS made expressly for me, of the best materials, and warranted.

LADIES' GENTS & MISSES RUBBERS of all kinds for sale by

Oct 25, 1853. C. G. WAINWRIGHT.

Ladies,

If you wish Muslin and Cambric Collars, Flouncings Edgings & Insertings, French Working Cotton, Colored Crochet Cotton, &c., &c., you will find a fine assortment at WAINWRIGHT'S.

ST. STEPHEN'S

Parochial School.

THE commencement of the next term is deferred until MONDAY, the 12th inst on account of the sickness of the teacher.

JAS. MULCHAREY, *Rector.*

Middlebury, Dec. 5, 1853.

$15 ONLY

FOR A HOMESTEAD.

400 FARMS and 2000 BUILDING LOTS, to be distributed among 800 Subscribers. Over 500 of these are already engaged. Many of the Lots near these have been sold for from [illegible] to $50 per cent. advances over the price for which these Lots are now sold, showing that the purchase will be a good investment.

So great was the call for shares in the Lakeland Building Lots and farms, I have been induced to lay out another plot adjoining the last, on the Long Island Railroad.—Sand plot will be divided into 600 Shares at $15 each and consist of 500 Building Lots, one hundred feet square; one Farms of twenty acres; one of ten acres, one of five acres, one of four acres, and 90 of two acres each, to be distributed on the evening of the 28th of November, 1853.

Each subscriber is entitled to 4 lots, 25 by 100 feet, lying together, or a FARM of from 2 to 20 acres. The shares are limited at $15 payable, $5 when subscribed for, $5 on or before the day of distribution, and the balance in monthly instalments of $2.50.

The Village of Lakeland where these lots are located is only a short distance South of the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, the beauty and romantic appearance of which are praised by all who visit it. Here may already be seen the best evidence that can be desired that Lakeland, Hermanville will shortly become choice places on Long Island, long known as the "Garden Spot" of America. From the published statistical accounts of the late census taken by the United States it is shown that Long Island is the most healthy location within its borders—fewer deaths according to its population than in any other place. About 350 farms have been sold within a short time—fields have been cleared and cultivated and crops now growing that will compare favorably with those in any part of the country; several houses have been built and others are now being erected by their enterprising purchasers. Mechanics are selecting sites for their business here, which from its nearness to New York, they can carry on with equal profit having their families with them, secure against the vices and temptations of a crowded city, and enormous rents. A building is now being erected by a gentleman for the purpose of keeping all such articles for sale as are necessary for a country village store. The fertility of the soil, and its adaptiveness for the profitable cultivation of every article of produce raised in a similar latitude has already been satisfactorily demonstrated; and the farms which I am now selling at from $25 to $35 dollars per acre are of the same general character as to soil with those now under cultivation, which cannot be purchased for $100 per acre, and land on the North and South of this, with no better soil naturally sells from $200 to $300 per acre.

These lands will produce as much per acre, with the same cultivation, as any land within 60 miles of the city of New York.

Several gentlemen of the first respectability who have visited Lakeland and examined the crops then growing there, declare that the wheat, rye, corn, potatoes and garden vegetables, are equal to any they have seen in any part of the country, proving conclusively that the soil is capable of producing, and that in the highest perfection, all that the agriculturist can wish or desire.

I add the following letter from Mr L'Hommedieu who resides at Lakeland.

LAKELAND HOTEL, Nov 18, 1853.

Dear Sir.—Having personal knowledge of the soil, it gives me pleasure to answer your inquiry about productions here, by stating that during the past season there have been raised 150 bushels of the best corn and potatoes to the acre, besides excellent yields of garden vegetables, as peas, beans, onions, squashes, pumpkins, beets, tomatoes, egg plants, &c.

IRA L'HOMMEDIEU, Deputy Postmaster.

Also one from Mr. J. C. Beckel.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1853.

Dear Sir.—I bought last year a farm of forty acres in the middle of the new village of Hermanville, and I would not sell more for $200 an acre.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
JOHN C. BECKEL.

Charles Wood, Esq. 99 Essex st., N. Y.

When a man is industrious and attentive to his business, he seldom becomes indebted. Mr. John J. Stoutenoff, of Jamaica, received, in the year 1847, from about 30 acres of land cultivated in peaches, pears, potatoes, and asparagus about $3,000. He sold all his produce to market with teams, a distance of more than 12 miles.

Mr. Van Siclen, of Jamaica, cultivates 60 acres of land at a cost of about $1,100 in labor and manure, and receives about $3,000 per year. (See American Agriculturist, Feb. No., 1848, and also the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society.) These important facts show what industry and prudence can do on Long Island land. The land of Messrs Stoutenoff and Van Siclen is very much inferior land as this now offered for sale, being in the same range of the island and in no way superior to these new lands.

Wheat of the rare quality which grows here "Mediterranean," was raised by Mr. Samuel Thompson of Setauket, at a season when it cost $4 a bushel, and yielded for the product a little more than two crops $400.

CHARLES WOOD

31 tf.

NEW GOODS

NOV. 2, 1853.

200 BARRELS FRESH GROUND FLOUR!

Superfine, Extra and Super Extra, just received by N. WOOD.

Middlebury, Nov. 8, 1853.

Dry Groceries.

Best Java Coffee, Roasted do., Loaf and Brown Sugars, Box and Cask Raisins, Nutmegs, Spices of all kinds, Citrons, Bristol Brick, Pure Saleratus, Cream Tartar, and Soda, best Virginia Chewing Tobbacco, Smoking and Fine Cut do., Cod Fish, Salmon and Mackerel, just received by N. WOOD.

Purchasers for *CASH* will find it for their interest to call, as no one in this village shall under sell. Farmers wishing to exchange Produce for the above Goods, will do well to call, as liberal price will be allowed. Short approved credit will be given. N. WOOD.

CASH PAID

For Wheat, Green Hides, Good Spruce Plank and Shipping Furs. N. WOOD.

Cut and Wrot Nails, Saw Mill and X cut Saws, Wood Saws, and Frame Saw Mill and others, Files, Halter Chains, Skates, Window Glass and Putty, Gun Caps, Powder, and Shot Hunts, Green, Collins, and Brooks & Brothers Axes, just received by N. WOOD.

1000 lbs. New Buck Wheat Flour, just received by. N. WOOD.

10 Bales of Buffalo Robes, just opened by N. WOOD.

20 Chests Fresh Teas, just received by N. WOOD.

10 Bbls. N. York Syrup, a very good article, it will save your butter on buck wheat and hot cakes, just received by N. WOOD.

Boots and Shoes, Gent's and Ladies' Rubbers, just received by N. WOOD.

10 bbls. Quinces, just received by N. WOOD.

500 bbl. T. I Salt, just received by N. WOOD.

500 lbs Carpet Warp and Yarn, just received by N. WOOD.

500 lbs Cotton Batting and Wicking, just received by N. WOOD.

Cotton and Woollen Flannels, Bed Ticking and Drillings, and Horse Blankets, just received by N. WOOD.

Lamp Oil, Rosin Oil and Burning Fluid, just received by N. WOOD.

Brittania and Glass Lamps, for Oil and Fluid, just received by N. WOOD.

NOTICE.

The notes and accounts due the late firm of N. Wood & Co., are in the hands of Messrs. Barber & Bushnell, for collection. By attending to them forthwith all cost will be prevented. N. WOOD.

Oct 25, 1853. 27 8w.

SANKEES'

HAIR RESTORATIVE:

A VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

For Restoring, Beautifying, and Cleansing,

THE HAIR.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I have come again with my Hair Restorative now more generally used than any other article for dressing the Hair. The large and unprecedented sale of Two Thousand Bottles of the Restorative in the vicinity of Burlington and Winooski Falls, within the short space of eight or months, is a sufficient evidence of the entire satisfaction which it has given to the large number who have used it, and a guaranty to the most incredulous that its efficacy and good qualities are in fact what they are represented and warranted to be.

Mr. S may be found during Court at the Barber's Shop in the basement of the Addison House, where he will be ready to illustrate the great benefit to be derived from the practical use of his celebrated Hair Restorative. He will call at any lady's or gentleman's residence if desired.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

A handsome assortment of desirable

WINTER GOODS,

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 21st. E. VALLETTE.

Plain Wool DeLaines.

Just received by express and for sale by

Nov. 11, 1853. E. VALLETTE.

Ladies' French Cloths,

A handsome assortment of colors for Cloaks, Capes, &c. for sale by E. VALLETTE.

Flour and Buckwheat

FLOUR.—270 Barrels choice brands.

FAMILY FLOUR.

1100 lbs. Buckwheat Flour, received by

Nov. 23 E. VALLETTE.

Stuart's Golden

SYRUP, for sale by E. VALLETTE.

Nov 23

Wo llen Yarn.

60 lbs White & Colr'd Woollen Yarn, of Superior quality, received by

E. VALLETTE.

Tripe.

A CHOICE article in store and for sale by E. VALLETTE.

December 13-h.

Dress Goods

In great variety received and for sale by

E. VALLETTE.

Table & Piano Covers

For sale by E. VALLETTE.

Heinisch's Shears.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements with Rogers Heinisch, to keep a better Stock of his Shears and Scissors than has hitherto been kept in Boston, and which he will continue to sell at the reduced prices.

He will also have, as heretofore, all kinds of LEONARD & WOOD'S Scythes, constituting a full assortment from the two best makers in the market of

PATENT TAILORS' SHEARS,

Tailors' Trimmers and Pearls, and Ladies', Bankers, Paper Hangers, and Bonnet Scissors.

Every Pair being FULLY WARRANTED and sold at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the Lowest Prices.

Walcott's Gredenking Button Hole Cutters.

Also—An assortment of Tailors' Measures, Pressing Irons, Seaming Rollers, Squares, and a large variety of English Scissors and Shears, Needles and all kinds of Cutlery and Hardware. FOR SALE BY

MARTIN L. BRADFORD,

Importer of Cutlery, Hardware, and Fishing Tackle, 142 Washington Street, nearly opposite School Street, BOSTON.

N. B.—Cutlery Sharpened and Repaired in the best manner.

Nov. 21, 1853. 32 4w

NEVER FAILING REMEDY!!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 29th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins, of Saltney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A most Extraordinary cure of a Dreadful skin disease when all Medical aid had failed.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper of Keighley, near Greenhow, dated March 1st 1852.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR—Some time since one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I truly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved