

intoxicating drinks." Opposed by Messrs Spencer and Green—motion lost.

The resolution was supported in a long and interesting argument by Messrs. Hough, Brown, Dana and others, and upon the question, "Shall the resolution be adopted?"

Mr DENNING, arose and said:

Mr. President—Every thing that has one side, has two sides. And in every case where an effort is made and power put forth, it is clearly implied, and always understood that there is an opposing power—something to be resisted. This principle holds good in the subject under consideration. Some, very officious in the temperance reform, as they term it, have drawn the line of demarcation, and, without ceremony, have classed all the inhabitants of the land—high and low, great and small, rich and poor, bond and free—placing one here and another there. This done, they have held them up to public view, calling upon us, with emphasis deepened as a thunder, to look at them. Thus marshalled in hostile array, they are gazed on to the eastward; and can any one doubt there is earnestness and determination on the part of those who shall come off victorious, and raise the shout of triumph and exultation? We have heard much and today of the impious claim which one party sets upon our consideration and support. Shall nothing be said on the other side of the question? Shall no representative from the great body of those who oppose temperance measures, and temperance societies, appear to expose their cause; to wipe off the foul stain that pollutes them? Shall all hang their heads in confusion and shame, when their principles and practices are assailed, and their cause stigmatized? Why, sir, have they not truth and right on their side? Will a man—will a company—will a large majority of intelligent, thinking men, from day to day—from year to year—from age to age, allow themselves habitually and constantly to indulge in that which is wrong—continuously wrong? If it is our nature, corrupt and fallen, if you please, to link hands with vice and immorality—hang round and delusion in our bosoms, and, as if by common consent, drink in iniquity like a flood? Can it be? Who says it?

I do not stand, sir, as a delegate, or chosen representative from an Anti-temperance Society, but I beg the privilege, in this place, of saying a word—of presenting the honorable, long acknowledged, honorable calling of those honorable and respectable men, who traffic in the good thing that sweetens the bitter cup of life, banishes sorrow from the dejected and wretched—cash, credit in the pockets of the poor—strength Hercules to the feeble and tottering, and the sweet oblivion of every care, and, sir, I have often wished that I had the lungs of a Steator—the impetuous, soul-stirring eloquence of a Clay, or a Webster, that justice might be done the subject. But as I feel constrained to speak—for better or for ill, my words, any more than the unbroken silence of the grave!

In those days of wonder, the use of, and the traffic in ardent spirits is denounced as immoral, wrong, Sir, can that be wrong which our admirable and perfect laws sanction and allow? Shall we in our degeneracy sign our names to the doings of our corrupt fathers, and sage Legislators, who taxed their wisdom and spent their strength in systematizing and protecting this lucrative and honorable trade—kindly, tenderly sheltering it under the broad wings of the law? Are not the men, whom we shun as from our midst, to watch over and defend the interests of our nation, all honorable men—men in all their bearings on the moral, social and political interests of our country? If we are not safe in their hands, why intrust ourselves and dearest interests to their guardianship? They allow the traffic in ardent spirits to be honorable and lawful!

But, I wish to discuss this subject with candor and fairness. A long trade of iniquity has been thrown out from every quarter of this house against the evil—the alleged evils arising from the use of ardent spirits. We are told of the immense draught it is making upon the resources of our country! We are told that it is an evil unparalleled—a hideous monster smothering from the pit of vice—blighting and destroying all within its reach, fruitful source of rot and discord, the nemesis to revenge, the poison and bane of every life! But they overlook the positive and baneful of good that it does, and the blessings it brings with it. Why, sir, look at the \$120,000,000 yearly put in circulation in consequence of the traffic in this article. Should we not see hard times, if it was out of use? Look at the thousands and tens of thousands of honorable and respectable men, who gain an honest, good livelihood by the means! Now, who would be so hard-hearted and unfeeling as to turn these honorable and respectable men out of employment—throw their families upon the cold charities of a heartless world? Oh! sir, who can take the gauge and dimensions of the woe and wretchedness—the groans and tears that would abound in our land, if it should cease to be used! How many Doctors would fare as hard as their horse—actually have to die, were it not for the prolific source of riches and sustenance! How many hard working children would be taxed and burdened with superintending and despoiled parents, if caught but the slow process of years hastened their removal! How many who stand with aching hearts over the ruins of their fortune and character—scathed by the blasts of adversity—bowed down with affliction and anguish of soul—would go mourning all their days, were it not for the drink of life, which transforms chase and run into life and order! How many who in an evil hour have put forth a lawful hand upon the widow's heritage and the orphan's all—pocketing the gain of unrighteousness—grinding the face of the poor, and washing their hands in the tears of the distressed and broken-hearted—how many who have stung every eye that looks upon them to red-hot, from all restraints of parental, moral and social obligation, and have seized the assassin's dagger, or hurled the incendiary torch, would be driven to utter madness by the goadings of remorse, were it not for this salve for a clamorous conscience!

Sir, is not independence of spirit to be admired? Is not humanity and lowliness of mind classed with the virtues—beautifully blending with all the graces that go to form the character of men? Where now we find these more perfectly delineated than in the being who walks erect sometimes—manly and gallant in his bearing! Behold the man! onward though he be—weak and effeminate as a very girl; let his eye be fixed upon the delicate dream, when it moveth itself right—what a lightning of joy! He drinks—what a change! Is strength required? The world in arms were a feeble and contemptible foe—mountains torn from their sockets by airy playthings! He cries, "attention the world! Kingdoms advance!" To right and left, "die off!" He bids defiance to the lords of earth, and even dares the Almighty! Independent spirit! His tattered garments flitted by every breeze, are soft as the furs of Greenland—and his pocket, though empty as a Cuckoo's nest in March, are always full;—"as a man thinks, so is he!"—rich as Croesus—bank stock and lands by the wholesale and retail! Now, what Vandal spirit shall put forth a ruthless hand to ruin this man's happiness and enjoyment!

We are told that man breeds feuds and quarrels in society! Sir, look at the truth. Have you not seen two men at first, with bosoms torn with rage, faces besmeared with blood, fighting with all the ferocity of tigers—no matter what the exciting cause—stop suddenly, (as perchance some lucky thought passed upon their mind) and repair to the nearest grog shop tavern bar, and over the re-occurring of all differences, shake hands—drink—and love like brothers—content even to lie down at each other's feet—the same or, dog-hill or ditch good enough for both. What humanity, lowliness of mind—low as the dust—the very soul that wallows in the mire is not despoiled, but accounted as an equal or even superior—for he can get out!

Is rum then the bane, the deadly mummy that is transferred through society—poisoning and putting all the foundations and streams of social happiness? Sir, rum purifies society! Works off the filth and scum that floats upon its surface! Can I do it? What my argument hold? It shortens human life some fifteen or twenty years, frees the community of thousands of wretches, worthless members—lumbering them as masses into the grave!

The question again recurring, shall the resolution pass, was carried scem. con.

The following resolutions were severally called up and passed.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention it is deeply to be lamented that any who pro-

ceed to be the followers of the Lamb of God should refuse to give their influence to the temperance cause.

Resolved, That a committee of three be raised to draw up a memorial to the Legislature and that it be recommended to the several town and district temperance societies to take measures for procuring a general subscription to such memorial before the next session of our Legislature.

Resolved, That the entire relinquishment of all intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, must be the voluntary act of our fellow citizens, and must be brought about under God chiefly by the exhibition of truth and the influence of example.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns it adjourn to meet at Wallingford on Wednesday the 16th instant at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of forming a County Temperance Society on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That the doing of this Convention be published in the several papers of this county and in the Vermont Chronicle.

Messrs. Mitchell, Spencer and Flegg were appointed a committee to report a constitution for a County Society at the adjourned meeting.

Messrs. Childs, Brown and Hough were appointed a Committee under the 8th resolution.

Messrs. Kittredge, Hall and Green were reappointed the County Committee.

Mr Adams of Castleton was reappointed the County Agent for procuring Temperance publications.

Resolved, That the money now remaining in the hands of the Agent amounting to \$26.00—be allowed him as a compensation for his services for the two past years.

Mr Spencer moved that the several editors in this county be requested to publish the letters of Dr. Edwards on the License Laws, and that the Secretaries transmit the request to them, Concurred in.

The Committee reported the following resolution: Whereas the Females in our land are deeply interested in the success of the Temperance reformation and share most largely in its happy effect; Therefore,

Resolved, That this convention deeply lament the apparent apathy manifested by this portion of the community in lending their active influence on the side of temperance.

Mr Brown moved that the resolution be adopted and printed in the Vermont Telegraph. Adopted without debate.

Mr Davenport of Brandon here rose and said, that perhaps the resolution just passed might be deemed, by some reflective upon the females of that place, and that if he was in order he would address, in justice to them, the series of meetings now holding there, as a reason for their absence from this convention. It was not through apathy, as far as they were concerned.

The chair remarked that he was disappointed in the result of the gentleman's observations. He was in expectation that the gentlemen were about to move a vote of thanks to those who did attend.—That would have been more in order.

The convention was closed with prayer by Prof. Hough. Adjourned.

JAMES D. BUTLER, President. NATHAN T. SPRAGUE, Vice President. HADLEY PROCTOR, Secretary. DANIEL ROBERTS, Secretary. F. W. HOPKINS, Secretary.

THE RUTLAND HERALD. TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1836. NATIONAL TICKET.

For President, WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio. For Vice President, FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York.

VAN BUREN AN ANTIMON! Of all the laughable humbugs we have noticed since the commencement of this humbug administration, we believe it will be admitted on all hands that the effort of Barber, Eaton, Hallet & Co. to demonstrate that Martin Van Buren always was and is now a true blue antimonian; cape the climax; at least, one step further, that Andrew Jackson, Grand Master of the Royal Arch Chapter of the U. S. is also a good anti—and it would be complete. Perhaps some of our readers will hardly credit this alleged manifest absurdity—but they have only to look into the Free Press for a few weeks past and they will be convinced. Our sagacious Middlebury editorial conjurer will yet become as famous for political miraculous operations and discoveries, as the late Prophet Matthias for his wonder-working in the MORAL AND RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MONSIEUR THOMSON AGAIN! For one or two weeks, our valiant little Niddy, of the Free Press, was quite mute and civil, and we had reason to suppose that our advice and chidings had the desired effect. But the ugly, obstinate young stripling has brushed up and come out again as "full of sound and fury signifying nothing," as ever! He insists upon it that he is the purest antimonian in the whole State and Nation, Hallett and Eaton not excepted—and all who will not follow him in his excursion to the Dutch are nothing but old "Federal Whigs!" at least, such is the drift of his logic. On the whole, this Niddy Barber is a most wonderful fellow! He ought to be called the mercurius of Vermont! And instead of claiming some kindred with us, it is suggested for consideration, whether he had not better declare himself the legitimate offspring of Natty Melly, with "mark off!" Why not, neighbor Niddy, in future, adopt yourself the grand son of Melly, and let us off!

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. We have to omit a variety of articles intended for this sheet, to give room for the highly interesting proceedings of the late Temperance Convention at Brandon.

Our temperance friends will notice by the proceedings that the Convention adjourned to meet at Wallingford on Wednesday next.

French Relations.—The Globe of Saturday published the annexed paragraph:

We have announced among our items of foreign news, the fact that the King of France has appointed a minister to supply the place of M. Serrurier. As the French Government withdrew their minister under a false impression in regard to the President's feelings and intentions, the early appointment of a successor to M. Serrurier evinces a just sense of what is proper on the part of that great and powerful nation in restoring amicable relations between it and the U. S. This advance

of the French Government will, we have no doubt be promptly and cordially met by the American Executive, and every trace of the late dissension will soon be obliterated, except as a matter of history.

The Antimasonic Convention.—Barber, in a labored article of three or four columns in length, attempts to show that the recent Antimasonic Convention was not an Antimasonic body, and that whig influence was instrumental in obtaining the nominations made by that Convention. Barber's schemes and expectations have been so triumphantly defeated, he would now conceal his mortification by misrepresentation. This course may blind a few abroad, but he cannot putty the eyes of Vermonters, admitting the correctness of Barber's account of that meeting, he either proves the members of that Convention stupid fools, or engaged in schemes like unto his own. By his statements and conclusions it appears that there was six in that meeting which he has set down as Whigs. These six men contrived the doings of that meeting and defeated the wishes and designs of the whole antimasonic delegation! What a slimsy peg E. D. Barber hangs upon!—Vergennes Palladium.

A bill having been introduced into the Senate of Ohio, proscribing and severely punishing the circulation of U. S. Bank notes within that State.—Mr. Penrose has introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania a bill imposing corresponding pains and penalties on the circulation of Ohio notes within the Key-Stone State. If the Ohio bill shall chance to pass, it can hardly be doubted that this will also become a law.—We must consider it a miserable business, all around.—New Yorker.

Fire at Windsor. About 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, last, a fire broke out in the second story of Pettes' Coffee House, occupied by Mr. SAMUEL EMMONS, in this Village, and before it could be subdued, laid that edifice, and the sheds, kc. which were attached to it, in ashes. The furniture was mostly saved from the devouring element, but it doubtless sustained much injury in its hurried removal. The large brick building immediately south of the Hotel belonging to Mr. FREDERICK PETTES, and the brick store on the North, belonging to Emerson Hatch & Dudley, were with much difficulty preserved. Much credit is due to our people, and those of the neighboring towns, who rushed to the rescue, for their prompt and efficient exertions in removing property and in preventing the flames from spreading. Whilst we are bestowing encomiums upon the people at large, we should be unjust if we did not particularize the conduct of the LADIES of our village. Hundreds of our village belles repaired early to the scene of danger, and rendered very important service in removing furniture from the tavern and the adjacent structures.—Such a spirit is certainly commendable; and will of course, reflect much credit upon the fair sex. An insurance was had upon most of the property destroyed, at the Mutual Office.—Statesman.

THE OHIO CONVENTION. Extract of a letter to the Wheeling Gazette, dated Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 23.

There were several incidents attending the convention worthy of notice and among them is the introduction of the preamble and resolutions by J. H. Wood, an original Jackson man, on behalf of himself and 200 other men, delegates in attendance at the convention—they were received by the vast multitude with cordiality and applause that surpasses any thing of the kind I ever witnessed.

Another is, the editor of a German paper, of extensive circulation among that valuable portion of our citizens, a decided supporter of Van Buren, came to the convention here, struck with the character and numbers of those who had come to the convention, went to a meeting of delegates from his county, and requested that his name might be enrolled among them, stating at the same time, that he saw, "the people were going en masse for Harrison—that it was in vain to resist their will—that from that time he should espouse the cause of Harrison."

And last, though not least, is the fact that at a party in the evening, after the adjournment of the convention, Gov. Lucas, in a speech of some length in answer to a sentiment complimentary to him, came out decidedly for Harrison!

The number of delegates in attendance may safely be set down at 1,300. When assembled in the public square—it was generally supposed that spectators and all amounted to 5,000.—A wag observed there was just 4 acres of Whigs, and that hereafter the Whigs of Ohio would not be counted but measured by acres.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE. Nomination of Gen. Harrison. It is with pleasure we lay before our readers the following preamble and resolution, offered in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, and adopted by a vote of 54 to 41. The resolution was sustained in a masterly manner by Mr Wickliffe, the mover. It will arouse and rally the Whigs of Kentucky around the persecuted Hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames.

We believe the State of Kentucky is opposed to the election of the candidate for the Presidency, nominated by the Baltimore Convention, and that the best interests of the American People and the purity of our political institutions, demand of every friend of constitutional liberty, to waive all personal predilections in the coming contest for the first office in the gift of a free people. Kentucky surrenders the claim of her favorite son upon the altar of the public good, with unshaken confidence in his patriotism and public worth; we tender our support to one whose claims as a statesman and patriot, others of our sister states have acknowledged.

We contend not for men or for office, but for our constitution and its principles. To maintain them, we will make any and every sacrifice which honor and duty allow. We disclaim the right to dictate to our constituents, we urge them once more to a united effort in the rescue of the Constitution of our country.

Resolved, therefore, by the House of Representatives of Kentucky, That our fellow citizens be requested to unite with us in the support of an electoral ticket favorable to the election of the well tried patriot and statesman, General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, for President of the United States.

NEW YORK MARKET, March 5. Flour. Since our last there has been an advance of 12 1/2 cents in the prices of Western, owing to the comparative small stock of this description. We do not hear of any change worthy of notice in Southern. Sales of Richmond city mills are making at \$7, 62 to \$7, 75 principally for city use; Howard-street and Georgetown at \$7, 50 to \$7, 62. Rye flour continues to sell at \$5, 50. We believe there is nothing doing in Indian meal.

Grain. There is no northern or western wheat in market. We have received several additions to our previous stock of foreign wheat, and the quantity now in market is fully 45,000 bushels. No sales have been made as the mills generally are closed with ice. Sales of Jersey rye have been made at \$1, 03, an improvement of 3 cents.

MARRIED. In Fairhaven, on the 31st inst. by Rev A. DEERY, Mr. BENJ. PERRY, of Castleton, to Miss ALMIRA AMES, of WTS.

DIED. In Lebanon on the 5th inst. Mrs. Isabel Ward aged 76. In Westhaven, on the 26th inst. Belous H. Daughter of Reuben and Lucy Wilkinson, aged 12 years and 6 months.

OFFICE FOR VERMONT. On the 7th inst. the 13-1/2 cent of Representatives of Pennsylvania, passed a resolution by a vote of 61 to 23, instructing Messrs. McKRAW and BUCHANAN, to vote against expounding from the record of the Senate of the United States, the obvious resolution concerning General JACKSON, for removing the deposits. It is expected to pass the Senate by a majority of five or six.

Prodigious efforts have been making in Vermont by that portion of the press under the control of the Administration to convey the impression that the Antimasons of the Mountain State were about to be transferred "body and soul" into the ranks of the Kinderhook Intriguer. One Barber, the Editor of the "Free Press" printed at Middlebury—one of the most bitter, violent and persecuting papers which ever disgraced any country—was selected by the Washington and Albany wire pullers as their chosen instrument for the accomplishment of this scheme of fraud, intrigue and corruption upon the unsuspecting freemen of Vermont. And of late it may have been observed that all kinds of compliments have been lavished upon the head of the said Barber by the Albany Argus and the "great Globe itself" at Washington as being an inflexible republican—a democratic anti-mason, &c. &c.—The billing and coining has been kept up for some time, during the progress of which the brush of flattery has been freely used by the acknowledged organs of the party stored in the hopes of making the people of Vermont believe that there was no safety in following any other guide than the Editor of the said Free Press. One result of this has been that Barber—always vain and inflated—began to think himself actually a great man—and supposed that because in the effervescence of a temporary political excitement he happened to be thrown uppermost that he could convert the sturdy yeomanry of Vermont into the abject slaves and servile followers of the Albany Regency and Martin Van Buren. But the "beat laid schemes" of political intriguers sometimes fail. And almost signal instance of it has just occurred in the total failure of the plot to transfer the State of Vermont to the support of Van Buren. The result of the State Conventions, lately held at Montpelier, has completely discomfited the plotters and has left them little to hope in the further prosecution of their schemes. The fact cannot be denied that the people of Vermont have always manifested the greatest aversion to Van Buren and his "apolo" system of politics; and they are too sagacious to allow their truly republican institutions to be infected with its baneful influence.—Troy Press.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM CANTON. Great fire at Canton. The brig Richard Alsop Capt. McMichael, arrived at New York on Sunday evening, having sailed from Canton on 1st December. Canton papers were received to the 17th November—no papers being published after the fire.

Capt. McMichael informs that a very destructive fire broke out in Canton on the 25th November, about 7 o'clock, the wind blowing directly towards the foreign factories, none of which were burnt, but the goods removed on board of boats.—It was reported that about 2000 houses were burnt, with an immense quantity of merchandise, and great many lives lost. The Europeans took advantage of the disorder from the fire and entered the walls, some of whom paid for their presumption by getting well bamboozed. This is the first time that Americans or Europeans could obtain an entrance.

The Public Lands.—The surplus Revenue.—In the course of Debate in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, stated some striking, we may say astounding, facts, in regard to the Revenue and the sales of Public Lands.

The amount of Surplus Revenue, or rather of unexpended Revenue, already exceeds Thirty Millions of Dollars.

The amount of receipts from sales of Public Lands during the last month (January) far exceeds any amount heretofore received, as appears by the following statement, by Mr. Ewing, of the amount received in the month of Jan. 1835, (then unusually large,) and the amount received, as far as the several Land Offices have been heard from, during the corresponding month of the present year:

RECEIPTS FROM PUBLIC LANDS. Table with columns: State, In Jan. 1835, In Jan. 1836. Rows: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Michigan.

Should the sales of Public Lands during the rest of the year bear the same proportion to other years as is indicated by the sales in the month of January the revenue from the sales of Public Lands alone, during the present year, (1836) will exceed twenty seven millions of dollars.

Should the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands not be distributed, as proposed, among the States, nor the revenue divided in some other way, the Surplus Revenue will, in a year from this time amount, upon reasonable calculation to Fifty Millions of Dollars!—Nat. Intelligencer.

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Gershom Conger's Estate. State of Vermont, BE it remembered, District of Rutland, ss. that at a stated Probate Court held at Rutland, within and for said district on the first Monday, being the 7th day of March, A. D. 1836.

A certain instrument in writing, under seal, purporting to be the last Will and testament of Gershom Conger of Danby, in the county of Rutland and State aforesaid, deceased, being presented to said Court, by William and Enoch Conger the executors therein named, for probate and allowance.

Ordered, that said will be referred for probate to a Court to be holden at the Probate office in Rutland within and for said district, on the first Monday of April next; and that the publication of a copy of this order, three weeks successively in the Rutland Herald, printed at Rutland as soon as may be, shall be sufficient notice to all concerned to appear if they see cause, and contest the probate and allowance of said Will.

ALBRO ANTHONY'S Estate. State of Vermont, BE it remembered, District of Rutland, ss. that at a stated Probate Court held at Rutland, within and for said district, on the first Monday, being the 7th day of March, A. D. 1836.

SALOME ANTHONY, administratrix of the estate of Albro Anthony late of Sherburne in said district, deceased, proposing to render an account of his administration and present his account against said estate for allowance.

Ordered, That said account be examined in court, at a session thereof, to be holden at the Probate Office in Rutland, within and for said district, on the 1st Monday of April next; and that the publication of a copy of this order, three weeks successively in the Rutland Herald, printed at Rutland, as soon as may be, shall be sufficient notice to all concerned to appear, if they see cause, and object thereto.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH CORNS! WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PASTER, one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds of thousands can, and are ready to testify, to its having answered a better purpose than any thing that had ever used. This application never causes the least pain although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES. A gentleman near Greenfield writes—"It has cured a Corn, which for years had caused me insupportable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the ALBION Corn Paster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as I am."

An Agent, in writing for a fatherly copy of the ALBION Corn Paster, observes—"I have made use of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find it to prove the best article for corns they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE! Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embelishes the enamel, removes the tartar arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

An experienced druggist pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either Foreign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

DR. RELF'S PILLS FOR FEMALES. For Obstruction, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Stitches, Giddiness and Palpitation of the heart, Bad Digestion, Loosening of Food, and Pain of the Stomach. The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pallid countenance becomes animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, when they must not be taken. Price \$1.50 per box.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. Coxway) by whom they are for sale, at his Counting Room No. 99, Corn-street, Boston, and by his special appointment, by DANIEL & BELL, Rutland; LEVI LEWIS, Wells; Adams Warner & Co. Lowell.

LINSEED OIL. THE subscriber has now on hand 900 gal's of the best Linseed Oil, free from all fish Oils, which is offered for sale, or exchange for Flax Seed at my Oil Mill.

ERNEST LANGDON. Castleton, March 6, 1836.

LOOK! LOOK!! THE subscriber having additional calls for money this Spring is under the necessity of calling on all those whose Notes and Accounts have become due, to make immediate payment—Rutland March 15 1836. JAMES BARRETT, Jr.

CASH FOR FURS. CASH paid for all kinds of FURS, by BARZILLAI HOMES, at his Store, No. 100 Milk Street, Boston.

To whom it may concern. THIS is to give notice that I, Joel Stanley of Shrewsbury, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, hereby agree to give my son, Sylvester, his time, and the liberty of contracting and bargaining for himself;—therefore all persons will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. JOEL STANLEY. Rutland, March 11, 1836.

Charleston. WHEREAS The Legislature of the State of Vermont at their session at Montpelier in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five assessed a tax of four cents per acre on all the lands (public rights excepted) in the town of Charleston, in the county of Orleans, in said State, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges—these are to warn the proprietors and land owners of said town that they may have an opportunity to pay said tax in labor any time in the months of June or July next, by applying to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee to superintend the expenditure of said tax. ELISHA PARLIN, CHAUNCEY FULLER, DAVID MOODY, Committee. Dated at Charleston this first day of March A. D. 1836.