

"Oh dear! what can the matter be?"  
Dear! dear! what can the matter be?"  
Our Niddy "has lost all his," &c.

The last Middlebury Free Press informs that the Senior Editor (our Grand son) has resigned his editorial office. What a flood of tears this must occasion! more particularly, when the readers of that paper come to peruse the unhappy editor's lamentations and woes. He appeals to his old friends (from whom he has deserted) to bear testimony to his perseverance and fidelity to Antislavery. It would seem that his sufferings were (as V. Bunsen would express himself) intolerable. If we comprehend him rightly, he seems to lay claim to something as a remuneration for spending a share of his best days in fighting the wicked Masonic fraternity. This claim seems undoubtedly a very high post in the grand Council of the Nation! Oh dear! friend Niddy, how vain you must be to think of such a thing. How you long ago listened to the good advice of your grandfather, "you would not have been in this lamentable condition. We, however, have a 'good deal of charity' for you yet, and cannot but sympathize with you in all your troubles, and regret also that you are not endowed with those necessary intellectual powers, which are convenient for an ambitious being—withstanding all your waywardness.

Now, in sober earnest, we must say to you, suffer yourself to be no longer deceived by those few fawning sycophants and pretended friends about you. They are deceiving you most wretchedly in flattering you about going to Congress. The scheme is utterly impracticable. Renounce all pretensions to such a foolish, visionary project and stick to your profession, and the time may come "when the sky falls," perhaps, you and I may both be eminent legislators—and fit to go to Congress!

The "persevering" "uncompromising" editor of the Free Press tells of having improved his paper. He has done so mechanically, for which he is entitled to due credit; and we wish we could say, with equal truth, that he had improved it professionally. The editor begs most lustily for new subscribers in the county of Rutland. He may, perhaps obtain some few of the "Expunging" party out of compassion for him, perhaps enough to make up one tenth of his loss of old subscribers, occasioned by his desertion from the Antislavery party. Treachery finds a poor market in this county, and we guess our little hopeful has found it out by this time.

An unfortunate and afflicting event occurred yesterday at Claremont. While five persons were standing on a bridge near what is called Gray's Mills, the bridge gave way and all were precipitated into the abyss below, being as we are told between 20 and 30 feet. One person, Mr. Levi Stuart, a young man with good prospects, and recently married, was instantly killed. A Mr. Crossman leaped into the water and was uninjured; the other persons were more or less injured, but we have not learned their names, nor any other particulars.

A melancholy case of suicide, we are told, happened at Wallingford yesterday—Dr. Roberts, who had been partially deranged for some time, shot himself.

## CONGRESS.

In SENATE, on Wednesday June 15th, Mr. Walker from the Select Committee on the subject, made a report on the sales of the public lands, accompanied by a bill to prevent sales of those lands by auction. A message was received from the President communicating a correspondence, with the British government on the subject of the north eastern boundary. Mr. Preston laid on the table a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the political condition of Texas, its government, and for any correspondence between that government and ours. The joint resolution from the other House, fixing the 4th of July as the day for adjournment, was, on motion of Mr. Webster, taken up, considered, and concurred in.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15th.

This has been rather an interesting day. In the Senate Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Foreign Relations made a report on the subject of our relations with Texas, concluding with a resolution that this Government ought to recognize the independence of Texas, whenever it shall satisfy itself that Texas has a government capable of maintaining itself, and of performing its obligations to other nations.

The House, to day, have passed a bill pensioning all the Indian fighters who were engaged, at any time, for three months, from 1783 to 1795.

The Land Distribution Bill, passed by the Senate, may be considered as defeated. The Deposit Bill will supersede it.

The Globe publishes a General Order of the Army, dated May 26, by which in case Gen. Scott and Gen. Clinch should not continue on duty in Florida, Gov. Call of Florida is authorized to take command of the regular troops of the U. S., and of the militia serving in Florida. Gen. Scott has left the Territory, and we learn from the Globe that the resignation of Gen. Clinch has been accepted by the President. Consequently the command of the troops in Florida devolves on Gov. Call.

Two New States, as will be seen from the proceedings of Congress on Monday, are added to the Union. The bills had previously passed the Senate and no alteration was made to them in the House of Representatives. They doubtless received the signature of the President on Tuesday morning.

According to all accounts, Mr. Adams made a most able speech on the Michigan bill. The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says—

He maintained that the right of Michigan to be admitted into the Union was perfect and complete, without being embarrassed by any condition such as prescribed by the bill, and without being deprived of any portion of its territory.

The clearness and force with which he stated his argument, and the earnest and zealous manner with which he pursued it, must be admitted to do the highest honor to his intellectual powers. He contended that Congress had no power whatever to touch this question of boundary—that the acts admitting Illinois and Indiana embraced provisions for the settlement of this boundary, which were in direct contravention to the ordinance—but the attention of Congress were not directed to them. Still they are null and void.

Mr. Adams commented with great minuteness on the report of the judiciary committee which accompanied the bill; and indulged in considerable intemperance of remark on the conduct of the authorities of Ohio in the course of his controversy. He referred to an observation of the Gov. of Ohio, that there are a million of freemen in Ohio ready to maintain the rights of the State.

He then proceeded to show that the bill was inconsistent with the reports of the judiciary committee both of the House and the Senate; and also that it was self-contradictory. He concluded some extraordinary passages of eloquence, with the expression of his thanks for the indulgence the House had shown him, and a most sarcastic and cutting rebuke to the previous question men. He referred

to the bill, altering the day for the opening of each Congress, and prescribed the period of its termination, and told an amusing story about the manner in which it had been disposed of. The day it was introduced and after scarcely fifteen minutes discussion, the previous question was sprung upon it and it was in that way pushed through committee. He (Mr. Adams) had moved to recommit it, believing it was unconstitutional, and wishing the House to have an opportunity of reconsidering their action; and he spoke for about five minutes in support of his motion. Just at this time he was called out of the House to attend a committee of conference; and when he returned, within less than a quarter of an hour, he found the House engaged with other business. He asked "what had become of the other bill?" and was answered that "it had been passed." "Passed?" "How?" "Oh!" by the previous question of course. Well, the bill was sent to another body, (the Executive he meant,) and it has since turned out that not an individual of that body believed it to be constitutional. Mr. Adams was as well assured of the unconstitutionality of that measure as of the one now under consideration; and he hoped the previous question would not be applied until the whole House understood what they were called upon to vote about.

I can give you no idea of the spirit of raillery and satire with which Mr. Adams urged those points. They made a manifest impression upon the decent portion of the House; but not on Mr. Cushman, one of the faithful from Isaac Hill's kingdom. When Mr. Adams finished, several members sprang to their feet; but Cushman was before them all, and he was greeted with a chorus of laughter as his white head peered over them all. Every body knew what he would be at; and true to his nature and his duty, he moved the previous question.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The following remarks were pointedly addressed by Mr. Hild Hall of this State, to Mr. Abijah Mano, of New York in a recent speech on the fortification bill. The imaginary dialogue between the constituent and representative—between the farmer and the Congressman—conveys some wholesome truths in plain language.

Mr. Chairman, I said this measure of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands was a measure of the People. It has received the long recorded approbation of the most eminent and valuable men of all political parties; it cannot be resisted by any argument which addresses itself to the good sense and sound reason of men; and the powerful evidence of its healthful character are within the easy comprehension of the most common understanding. Do you suppose any great body of the People, especially those in the interior of the country, will be satisfied to have the surplus money in the Treasury foolishly squandered on the seaboard? Or that they will be content to have it remain in the custody of some thirty or forty banking corporations for the purpose of enabling their rich stock holders to grow still richer, by loaning it out to those blood suckers of the community—the city brokers and stock jobbers? Sir, they will be satisfied with no such thing. I warn you, Mr. Chairman, that if this measure fails to pass—if we separate without making some distribution of the public money, the first question that will be put to you when you reach your District will be, "Why didn't you pass the land bill?" And have you sir, got your answer prepared? [Mr. Mann nodded affirmative.] I understand your intention. I know, sir, that you can give as ingenious an answer to a difficult question as any man in this House, or out of it. But I am mistaken if you do not find yourself puzzled to make a satisfactory one to this. I suppose you will reply to your constituent in the familiar language of party and say to him, "You know friend, this is one of Mr. Clay's old plans for breaking down the Administration; you vote for Van Buren; don't you?"

"O yes," the constituent will say, "I go for Mr. Van Buren, to be sure; he's the true democratic candidate; then I don't see how passing the land bill could hurt him, Mr. Clay's is not going to run."

"O but," says the representative, "you know Gen. Jackson is opposed to the bill, and that it would have been vetoed if we had passed it—you would not have me go against Gen. Jackson, would you?"

"Well," answers the constituent, "I am a Jackson man—I mean ever since it came out in the Argus that Gen. Jackson was taken into the democratic party; but I don't see why Gen. Jackson should be opposed to this distribution—he used to be in favor of it. Don't you think Mr. Van Buren could have persuaded him to sign the bill?" "I see," says the representative, "you don't understand this matter; this is one of the most outrageous measures that was ever presented to Congress; the very essence of it is bribery—plain, down right bribery!"

"Well," says the constituent, "I am opposed to bribery, to be sure—I, and Gen. Jackson, and the whole democratic party are opposed to all bribery, in the State Senate and every where else, but then I don't exactly see how dividing the money among all the People, giving to every one an equal share, can be bribery; when giving it to a few men in the cities, or letting the Banks use it for nothing, is not. But I'll think of it. I go for the democratic party, to be sure; for the Benton yellow boys, and down with all monopolies; but I don't understand how this can be bribery after all—I must study a little more into this matter!" Mr. Chairman, I will not pursue the dialogue further. I will not suppose you would then address your constituent in what has been alleged to be the secret language of party, and say to him that the use of the money was needed by the Administration to increase the patronage and secure the success of the party. I will not suppose this because I know you to be incapable of either avowing or acting upon any such motive. I wish I could say as much of every body else.

A serious affray. The Demopolis South Alabama Bulletin of May 21st, gives the following account of a rencontre in the neighborhood:

A quarrel arose last evening between Colonel Travathan, in connexion with another individual, and John Perry, in the vicinity of this town. In the course of the wrangle slanderous charges were made by the former gentleman against the latter, who, of course, pronounced them false. Travathan then drew a brace of pistols and shot Perry twice in the breast, and made him escape. Just as Perry received his wounds, he plunged a dagger into Travathan's companion and accomplice, when both fell to the ground, and no hopes are entertained of their recovery.

## EVENTS AT WASHINGTON.

Letter from a gentleman in Washington, to the editor of the Rutland Herald, dated

Monday, June 20.

DEAR SIR:—The events of the past week have been so important, that I have thought a word or two in addition to what you will find in the papers of this city might not be uninteresting. You will have received information of the passage of the Deposit Bill in the Senate on Friday, by a vote of 33 to 6, and of the interesting and important debate which took place on that occasion. On Saturday a motion was made in the House to take the bill up out of its order, on which the yeas were 130, and the nays 70. The motion requiring 2-3ds was lost. This morning it was taken up, committed to the com. of the whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order of the day from to-morrow at 12 o'clock, still finally disposed of. The time between Saturday morning and this morning had been employed by the leaders of the majority—no, that's a wrong word—by the leaders of the administration party, assisted by the personal exertions of the President and the heads of some of the departments, in endeavoring to rally a sufficient force to destroy the bill by indirect action. The plan was to commit the bill to the committee of the whole with instructions to divide the bill into two parts, separating the part which relates to the banks, from that which provides for depositing the money with the States; thus enabling the President to veto the latter, without also incurring the responsibility of defeating the former. On this motion an animated debate took place, principally between the two sections of the administration party, when the question was put and lost, yeas 96, nays 120; so the bill has gone to the Committee of the Whole, untrammelled by any instructions, and there is not a question but that it will pass the House by a majority of from 80 to 40—perhaps by a vote of two thirds. It may be proper to add as evidence of the state of feeling in the House that the Fortification bill which has been under discussion so long, was on Thursday and Friday, reduced nearly a million of dollars, the Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means being unable to command a majority, or, any thing like it, on his extravagant appropriations. The deposit bill, which I have before stated will certainly pass the House, is one of the highest importance to the country, and particularly to the inland States, as it will take the surplus out of the Banks, and distribute it where it will be used for the benefit of the whole people, instead of enriching as it now does the stock jobbers and land speculators only.

The bill proposes to deposit with the several States in proportion to their representation in both Houses of Congress, all the surplus revenue which shall be in the Treasury on the first of July next, over the sum of five millions—the States to be the keepers of the money for the general government without interest, until the government shall call for it. When needed by the government, the States are to pay, not the principal, but the annual interest, at 5 per cent. It can never be for the interest of the government to demand it, but under circumstances which would require the assessment of a direct tax for the same amount, and the effect of such call on the States would be to require them to assess a tax, instead of its being done by the general government. But it is not anticipated that there can ever be any call on the States for the money. The friends of the land bill consider it as a substitute for that measure, and deem its success as the certain precursor of the passage of that at a future session. When that becomes a law the money deposited with the States will be considered as advances to the States under it, and be charged them in making out their respective shares. The land bill is deemed the preferable measure by all or nearly all who support the deposit bill; but as the President is committed to the land bill, and probably will not veto the deposit bill, the latter will be passed as the last practicable measure that is likely to become a law. The amount which the deposit bill will distribute among the States cannot be less than thirty millions, and will probably be nearer forty. I will not speak of the effect of the revolution which is taking place here, on party politics, further than to say, that it will probably be much more important than any blow up which has happened since the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration.

## LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE.

To illustrate the charms of Jackson Democracy we present an extract from Governor Hill's late Message to the Legislature of New Hampshire, and a specimen of his private correspondence, by way of commentary. The original of the letter is in our possession, graced by the sign manual of the illustrious governor.

From the message.

"The proceedings of Congress, of late years, have been tiresome and vexatious to such as have participated in them who have been really anxious to do their duty. There have been too many ulterior views, too much of electioneering interlarded in those proceedings."

Now for a specimen of the INTERLARDING, which we cannot but preface with an allusion to the consistency with Mr. Hill, even in his gubernatorial address, adheres to the appropriate vocabulary of the Kitchen Cabinet. Who but a member of that distinguished body would have thought illustrating Congressional proceedings by reference to a "streaf of fat and a streak of lean?" INTERLARDING! As we understand the division of labor in the Senate for the last few years, Mr. Benton and Mr. Van Buren have done the "larder," and Mr. Hill the "interlarding." The former "lard" Gen. Jackson, and the latter "interlards" the editor of the Globe.

"Washington May, 1836.

"Sir,—I herewith send you a Prospectus for the Extra Globe, to be published in city of Washington for the term of six months from the first of June next. In the present interesting position of our political affairs, this paper will come in aid of those efforts which are making by the Democratic Journals of the country to give a united force to public opinion in the elections; and I will deserve the encouragement of our political friends."

Respectfully, ISAAC HILL.

This letter is franked by the conscientious ex-Senator, and was one of his last senatorial acts. It may have been penned with the same goose quill which announced the melancholy fact of his resignation to a weeping Senate and distracted People.—Boston Atlas.

A new Packet ship has just been launched at New York, for Grinnell, McInture & Co. which is the largest of all the packets, and the largest Merchant ship in the United States—being 840 tons burthen.

## FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.

The rumor that had reached here some eight days ago via Natchitoches, was confirmed or repeated yesterday by an arrival from Opelousas, viz: that 1200 Mexicans, one division of the army under Col. Wall, had surrendered themselves prisoners of war to between 300 and 400 Texans, agreeably to the request of Santa Anna that they should lay down their arms.

It was also stated that the Texan force under Col. Barleson had overtaken the main division of the Mexican army under Felix and Sesma, when crossing the Colorado; and that the Mexicans merely requested to be undisturbed in their retreat from Texas. It was stated that they had thrown into the river a large quantity of ammunition, lest it should fall into the hands of the Texans; and it is fortunately stated that the latter have pursued the prudent policy of building a bridge for the escape of the enemy—who are still nearly 3 to 1.

The schooner Bonita arrived yesterday in four days from Tampico, where all was quiet; as the commander of the garrison had finally resolved on turning his cannon against the citizens, should they attack the resident foreigners.

The Bonita brings upwards of 100,000 dollars in specie.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

This Domain of the Nation, the great Farm of the People, was purchased by the blood and treasure of our revolutionary fathers. It was pledged to the public creditors to secure the payment of the debt incurred in the contest for liberty. This debt is now paid; not by the sale or forfeiture of the public lands, but by the fruits of our own industry, by the sweat of our brow.

This great farm is now redeemed, and every acre of it belongs to the people—not to the people of any particular State, but the people of all the States. Now we say, let us have the avails of these lands, or the lands themselves. The money which is pouring into the pet Banks by millions from their sale, is not wanted by the Government for any proper object. There is revenue enough from other sources, and will continue to be for years to come, for all honest purposes, if the tariff laws are not repealed; which cannot be done without jeopardizing the farming and mechanical industry of the country. We hope the day will never come, when the freemen of America will be compelled to put their labor in competition with the pauper labor of Europe. There will be no necessity of such a degradation, if our government act wisely, and distribute in season the surplus revenue to the several States—to the People, to whom it belongs. But if this be not done, one of two things, in our view, must necessarily take place:—the revenue will go on increasing till it becomes, as indeed it now seems to be, a great corruption fund, against the poisoning influence of which the stern republican will contend, but ere long will contend in vain—or the tariff laws will be repealed, to the utter destruction of the laboring classes of the free States.—Spirit of '78.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF INQUIRY IN A RUNNERY.—The Rev. N. L. Rice, Presbyterian minister at Bardonia, Ky. states in the western Protestant of May 21, on respectable authority, that a young woman left the nunnery in Washington county in the fall of 1831, alleging as her reason for so doing the improper conduct of a priest towards her. Her name is Milly McPherson. Her father lives about five miles from Lebanon. At first she returned to her father's house; but in consequence of the great dissatisfaction of her family with her, (they are Romanists) she left home and went to the house of a near neighbor, Mr. Whitehead, an aged Baptist minister. She appeared greatly distressed, wept bitterly, and entreated Mr. Whitehead not to let her be taken from his house by force, saying that her life had been threatened. At her request, Mr. Whitehead persuaded Mr. Lloyd Ray, a magistrate to go and hear Milly state on oath her reasons for leaving the nunnery. She said, that she left the nunnery in consequence of an attempt of the priest (Rev. Mr. Du Parquet) to seduce her, when she went into his room on an errand. After remaining a short time at different houses in the neighborhood, she was missing, and since that time nothing has been heard of her. Her father, we are told, knows nothing of her, but supposes she is dead.—He has recently made his will, in which he has left her nothing.

N. Y. Market, June 18.—Remarks.—We have now reached the dull season of the year. Most of our merchants are very idle. This dullness will continue no doubt for some four or six weeks.—The business of the city is generally very dull.—Prices however have undergone no material change. Flour.—In the early part of the week the market fell off, but it has since recovered and advanced about a shilling a barrel. The receipts of flour from the West have not been large, varying from three to six thousand barrels per day—the article left off yesterday at 6 75 to 6 87; Georgetown and Howard st. 7 37 and 7 50. Grain.—The operations in grain this week have been uncommonly large.—All the foreign wheat, embracing over 20,000 bushels, has been taken out of the market. In rye also there has been large operations, 6000 N. River at 81 to 83, and 6000 foreign common at 75 to 79 cents. In corn not so extensive, 2000 N. River at 90 cents, and 3000 Ohio at 85 cts. Oats 53 to 54. Provisions.—The high prices are with difficulty sustained. Beef and Pork particularly have fallen off, and so has Lard. Some demand for butter and cheese but no material change. Wool. The demand continued inanimate, the prices of the article being so high, that manufacturers cannot pay the present rates, while money remains so scarce, and extraordinary high interest is demanded for the discount of the very best paper. Should this state of things continue, farmers will have to sell the new clip at much lower rates than are generally asked.—N. Y. Ad.

Michigan. The receipts for the sale of the public lands taken at the three land offices in the peninsula of Michigan, during the month of May, amount to rising of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. The receipts of Kalamazoo exceed \$600,000; those in Detroit \$375,000; and those at Monroe probably \$200,000.

## SCYTHES.

Taft's and Darling's celebrated Cast and German Steel SCYTHES, for sale by JAMES BARRETT, Jr. ALSO—SAMPSON'S Patent SNATHS. Rutland, June 24, 1836. 27

## TOWN COMMITTEES.—OR, WAIV, AND REPEAL.

The gentlemen hereinafter named were appointed committees for the towns preceding their names, respectively, at the late Castleton County Convention, for the purpose of diffusing political information among the freemen and urging upon them the necessity of exercising the elective franchise, at the important ensuing September election. These committees will also see that the freemen are accommodated with ballots.

Barnes—C. Y. Aikin, Aaron Norton, R. Barber, Brandon—Ira Epton, M. W. Birchard, R. Dev-

Castleton—Hyde Westover, John Gardner, N. Couch.

Chittenden—Woodbury, Dan Dike, Clarendon—S. W. Hedges, H. Beal, J. L. Marsh.

Dorset—S. Smith, Fairhaven—H. Hamilton, Erasmus Hulet, Lucius Smith.

Madison—R. Gibson, Ira Seward, W. Robinson, Middlebury—E. Paul, L. Fillmore, O. Clark.

Mount Holly—J. Crowley, Peck—Wheeler, Orwell—Nathan Guile, Levi Royce, William R. Sanford.

Paclet—J. Edgerton, Jr., P. Strong, M. Brown, Pittsford—Levi Rice, Ann Gaines, Atwood.

Pittsford—A. Hammond, Sterges Penfield, A. G. Vane.

Putney—Philo Howland, H. G. Nes, Damon Giddings.

Rutland—Joel M. Mead, H. N. Goodie, D. R. Bell, Wm. Gilmore, F. W. Hopkins.

Saxtons River—R. Adams, Charles Shedd, Rufus Woodward.

Shrewsbury—Joel R. Low, Amherst Barney, Sudbury—Enoch Smith, Jr., James K. Hyde, G. Walker.

Tamworth—Edward Woodruff, P. Gilbert, Wallingford—E. Johnson, E. Hulet, R. Hall.

Wells—Califf Monroe, Joseph Park, Westhaven—Harvey Howes, John H. Wyman, G. D. Doud.

## NOTICE.

The annual Meeting of the Rutland Temperance Society will be held at the Court House, on Monday, 4th July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the following purposes:

1st. To choose officers for the year ensuing.

2d. To do any other business necessary when met.

JAMES D. BUTLER, President, Rutland, June 27, 1836.

## MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. L. Tilden, Mr. George H. Beeman, keeper of the Franklin Hotel in this village, to Miss Eleanor Gookin.

## DIED.

In this village, on Saturday last, Mary, daughter of Dr. J. Ross, aged 1 year.

In Whiting, Dr. Hiram Seely.

In Bakersfield, 10th inst. Mr. Asa Barry, rev. sol. 81.

In Woodstock, 5th inst. Jacob Kendall, rev. sol. 74.

In Peacham, May 24th, Mr. John Ford, 30.

In Leicester, 10th inst. Mr. Hiram Spaulding, late of Orwell.

In Shelburne, 17th inst. Mrs. Mary Lyon, 69.

In Benning, 19th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Noble, 73.

In New Haven, 6th inst. Mrs. Mary, wife of Robert Myers, 25.

In Ferrisburgh, 31st May, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Thomas Hazard, 53.

In Sunland, 10th inst. Mrs. Almira, wife of Gilbert Bradley, Esq. 29.

In Stamford, 13th inst. Mrs. Samantha, wife of J. L. Wilmarth, Esq. 35.

In Readsboro, 16th inst. Mr. James Yates, 46.

Mrs. Smith and Miss Leverett,

WOULD inform the public that they will open a School in this Village on the 4th of July, for the instruction of young ladies and missus, in all the branches of Education. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends in this vicinity, and the public at large.

Rutland, June 27, 1836. 27

THE SATURDAY NEWS, AND

Literary Gazette:

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c. &c.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNO—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NEWS embraces every variety of light literature, including Tales, Poetry Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter is supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence is maintained with Washington, and the principal cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention is paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press.—Popular works are occasionally given, though not suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News is printed on a folio sheet of the largest size, and furnishes as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. Attention is more particularly paid to the quality than to the quantity of articles furnished, and the publishers pledge themselves that it has no congenial with any Daily, Weekly, or Monthly.

The matter is written and set up exclusively for the paper, and is not again used in any other form.

The News is conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics, or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODFREY, JOSEPH C. NEAL, MORTON M. MICHAEL, Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission. Six copies furnished for ten dollars. All payments to be made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to L. A. GODFREY & CO. No. 100 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

State of Vermont, RUTLAND COUNTY, ss. {

To Noudiah Moon, Wm. Elliot and John L. Beebe, residing within the State of Vermont.

YOU are hereby notified that on the 20th day of July next, at my Office in Rutland, in said county, at five o'clock, afternoon, Caleb Hender, Ezekiel Beber, John D. Weller and Nathan Pratt will be examined as witnesses, touching any suit which may be hereafter commenced between you or any of you and James Porter of Rutland aforesaid, in relation to the title to a lot of land in said Rutland, bounded North and West on the land of Wm. Hall, South on land of Jonas Wheeler, and East on land of Wm. Wright—being the land recently conveyed to the said James Porter by Ezekiel Beber—that the testimony of said witnesses may be perpetuated.

Given under my hand at Rutland, this 25th day of June, A. D. 1836. CH. E. WILLIAMS, Chief Justice Supreme Court.