From the Independent Chronicle.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF REVOLUTIONS.

The violence which has characterized the close of political discussions, in some parts of the Union, and the determination evinced by political partizans to effect their purposes by desperate measures for some time past portended the worst serious dangers. The unrestrainable hostility of Gen. Jackson and his devoted followers to the Bank of the United States, and his determination to defeat the efforts of its stockholders (exercising its operations in a manner which should be profitable to its stockholders), have afforded repeated occasions for the display of this violence. Gen. Jackson having succeeded by the exercise of his prerogative of veto, and by his influence over the members of Congress, in preventing the renewal of its charter as a national Bank, the stockholders applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to grant them a charter. This charter they saw fit to grant, on such terms which besides attracting to that state the investment of a very large capital, for securing all the advantages of industry, secured by direct contract, many important benefits to the State. These were benefits which the Legislature of Penn. in the guardians of the interests of the State, had a perfect right to award themselves, dated from the moment when the institution ceased to depend for its continued existence on the will of the government of the U. S., it was clear that the jurisdiction of the President of the U. S. terminated [illegible] It was no longer reasonable or decorous for him to attempt to control it. So far from this forbearance, however, [illegible] of the destruction of the bank, and the accounting of its charter, he exerting against it a violent party clamor emanated from the government papers and other sources known to be under the influence of the President. One of the most violent and unprincipled of these denunciations is contained in the late letter of Mr Dallas, one of the infatuated adherents of the Blair Clique, in which, after admitting that the charter cannot be annulled by any of the usual forms of legislation, because, being of the nature of a sacred contract, it is placed under the double guaranty of the constitution of the State, and of that of the U. S., he proceeds to assert and argue that the charter should be annulled by a convention of the People. Such is the infatuation of the men, that while he professes to retain a respect for the obligations of law and the constitution—for the rights of property and the obligation of contracts, he yet recommends a resort to the most revolutionary of all expedients—the annihilation of the law, and of the constitution itself, for the purpose of sending out of existence the long hated and dreaded Bank, by a process which by the same stroke may with equal justice overturn all property, and annihilate all contracts. A grosser and more shameful proposition never emanated from its author to eternal infamy, than this recommendation of Mr G. M. Dallas to the citizens of Penn.

This recommendation is not but a proposition. It is thrown out to the People of Penn. upon the eve of their important elections, in which they are to elect a legislature, their members of Congress, and their electors of President and Vice President are to be chosen. The people of that state are told that they have only to choose one description of men—the staunch adherents of Jackson and Van Buren—and this institution, the depository of the property of a great number of the citizens of the union, under the guaranty of the most sacred laws, may be swept away in a breath. What will be the effect of this appeal, remains to be seen in the result of the coming election. But while the public were standing aghast at the baldness and profligacy of this proposition, another measure equally bold and equally alarming, from its immediate effects, and from the danger of its precedent, is not only proposed, in the neighboring state of Maryland, but it is actually executed. Certain members of the government of Maryland, (resting of a minority of the body of which they were members, but claiming, by the terms of the constitution an essential part of that body, and necessary for its legal organization, and for the regular and constitutional action of the government itself), have seen fit to arrogate to themselves the rights of a majority and because this unprecedented claim was not conceded to them, they have seen fit to withdraw from the body of which they were elected members, for the avowed purpose of effecting a dissolution of the Government of the state. What was the ground or claim, which was made by this minority? It was that they, being members of a college of forty electors, chosen by the people of the state, for the purpose of electing fifteen senators, should be permitted to name eight of those senators, and that the twenty-one electors, forming a majority of the college, and consequently possessing the constitutional right to name all the Senators, should be allowed to name seven of the fifteen. The only pretext for the act was, that although they are a minority of members of the college, they represent a majority of the people, the counties and cities by which they were chosen being more populous, having increased more rapidly since the establishment of the constitution, than the counties represented by the Majority. What treason of disorganizers can fall of an equally plausible pretext?

The effects likely to be produced by this ill advised proceeding, are thus clearly and ably described by the National Intelligencer. We ask for this article the careful attention of the reader.

If the minority persist in the course they seem to have adopted, Maryland will be without a government for five years at least; for the Constitution has not provided for the failure of the electors of a Senatorial district, and the possibility of so gross a violation of the Constitution as a refusal of Electors to perform their duty—no provision being made for their death, resignation, or refusal to act. The laws, indeed will remain as they are. But how shall they be enforced? The Judges are to have hold their office during good behaviour; but the offices of Sheriffs expire at the end of three years from their respective appointments, and, although they are chosen by the People, yet before they can act, they must be commissioned by the Governor, who is chosen annually by the Legislature. But there will be no Legislature. If no Legislature, no Gov. If no Gov., no sheriffs, nor any other officer whose term of office is limited, and who holds his appointment or commission from the governor. How, then, are the lives, liberty, and property of the citizens of Maryland to be protected? How are Civil contracts to be enforced?

What is the remedy? Will they dissolve into their original elements, and go into Convention? Who shall call the Convention? The Legislature will be extinct. It can pass no law to call and organize a convention. If a faction chooses to raise themselves into a Convention, can they do? where? If they chose to usurp the Government, can they control the election, unless by despotic, arbitrary force? Suppose the parties nearly balanced, can it end without blood? They who have witnessed the temper of the times know that it cannot; and, when once the blood begins to flow, it requires a strong and tight ligature to stop it.

In the mean time, what becomes of the corpus of the state? Who shall appropriate and receive its proportion of THE REVENUE REVENUE? Who will provide for the discharge of its ORDINARY? Who collect its RENTS?

What is the object of all this vain and desolating? Is it State policy?—or politics of a higher sphere? Has there not been a secret power at work behind the curtain playing upon state passions and local prejudices, for higher objects? Is it not Jackson Van Burenism that is willing to sacrifice the State for the accomplishment of its ambitious views?

The ostensible object of the conspiracy against the Government of Maryland is to deprive the minority of their constitutional equality, not by the easy and regular course of amendment provided by the Constitution of Maryland, but by the rash and reckless course of revolution, through a state of anarchy and bloodshed.

The real purpose of the disorganizers may be more truly stated in three words: RUN OR RUIN! The Pennsylvanian of Thursday, now lying before us, rents off the veil, when in narrating the results, it thus states the glorious consequences: "The Van Buren Electors" "—mark the phrase!—*the Van Buren Electors determined* that, when the time for choosing a Senate came "they would not, unless eight of the Fifteen Senators were "given TO THEM, enable *the Whigs* to form a quorum, "and would thus defeat an election which *determines the "State Government for five years.* No conferences were "made, and *their determination was carried out.* They "refused to elect a Senate, and the whigs of Maryland, a "few days since so state with joy, *are completely prostrated.*"

This is the truth, honestly confessed. The "determination" of "the V. B. Electors" was to "prostrate the Whigs." That which they have not been able to accomplish through the medium of the ballot box, and according to the form of the Constitution, they have undertaken to do in defiance of the ballot box, and in the teeth of the Constitution. What could be expected of those who are thus violating the most solemn duties of good citizens, but that they should endeavor to cover such treachery to principle under other pretexts? But even these pretexts—what are they? Why, that representations to the Legislature is unequally distributed among the counties and the cities of the state; that a reform is necessary in the particular; that they are friends to popular rights, and therefore, to procure a reform of the Constitution, they will lay violent hands upon it! On the question of reform we say nothing, except that, if it be needed, and we do not say it—the mode of amending the Constitution is prescribed by that instrument itself, and that there is no State in the Union where Conventions, if we may use the expression, so expand to amendment as that of Maryland. The passing of laws for the purpose by two successive Legislatures is the simple process by which any amendment may be effected. And yet, with such ready means of good, do reformers grow restless, these friends of the People, with questionable sincerity, seek to reform the Constitution by severing it with mortal violence! This is but a version of the French revolution acted over again. THE MAKER of this disposition, it is recollected, was editor of a popular journal entitled *The Friend of the People* in his Jacobin Club, and he seems to be beginning in miniature, that THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS.

Equally intolerable by which the majority of the Clubs of Clubs are governed, and, to compound, the ring with which Maryland. If a revolution is to be thus engrafted on the constitutional debate of the property of every political party that should, forsooth, unite in the majority of the people, we shall be in a state of perpetual revolution, and our republican Government will be held up to the contempt of the world as a mass of turbulence, tumult, and confusion. What is worse, without compact. The constitution and laws which protect liberty cannot be suspended by public sentiment, but are to be destroyed by every breeze of motion. They will be swept away, whether they will be restrained only upon those who seek not restraint, and the ready tools of action when they and its purpose. Revolution, instead of being the last resort of oppression, will become an every-day affair of action. It should be only the ultima ratio regum of tyrannies. Such was the sentiments of our revolutionary fathers in 1776, when, in the Declaration of Independence, they said, "Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Government long established should not be changed for light and transient causes." But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide guards for their future security." So, also, in their declaration of rights, in 1777, the people of Maryland claimed the right of revolution "when however the ends of Government are perverted and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual." And in the 5th section of their Constitution it is declared "That this form of Government, and the declaration of rights, and the *part thereof, shall be altered, changed or abolished,* except in a bill to alter, change, or abolish the same shall pass the General Assembly," &c. as stated above.

This Constitution is now in full force, and is the supreme law of Maryland; and it is as much a crime wilfully to violate it, as it is to commit murder. Revolution is again German to treason. It wants nothing but the military array. After what has happened, how soon it may be assumed, none can tell.

It was the unquestionable duty of the sixteen absent electors, to meet with the other twenty one electors, on that a Senate should be elected. They permitted themselves to be held up as candidates for that purpose. No person who voted for them had an idea that they secretly intended to *betray their trusts*, and defeat (in the words of their organ) the very object for which they were chosen. The obligations of the Constitution, the law, and their own consciences, bound them to the performance of that duty for which they were chosen, and they will be legally and morally responsible for all the tremendous consequences which will follow their breach of trust.

VAN BURENISM IN MARYLAND. Anarchy reigns in Maryland! The Van Buren party have arrested the wheels of Government. Those who could not rule have determined to *ruin* the State. The Van Buren Electors have refused to discharge their duties because they were left in a *minority*! This is Nullification in its worst form.

The avowed and only object of Van Burenism, as was proclaimed in the Senate of the Union, is the "*Spoils of Office.*" This the people of Maryland saw fit to deny them, and therefore their Senatorial Electors refuse to qualify. This is a violation of the Constitution, and one which destroys the action of the State Government.

For this state of things—appalling as it is—we were not unpreared. We have for years been admonishing the People, that such was the tendency, and that such would be the ultimate end of Van Burenism. All the objects are in conflict with the public welfare. All his tactics are subversive of government. The State of Maryland is on the verge of a revolution—The Union is in the utmost danger of disunion. The Republic can only be preserved by a mighty effort of the People. They must interpose—and that speedily—with a strong arm, or this fair fabric of free government will go to pieces. We are approaching a fearful Crisis. The people must soon determine whether they will perpetuate the blessings of Constitutional Liberty, or by giving up the reins of Government to Van Buren, Kendall and Blair, extinguish the last light that burns upon the altar of Freedom.

The Maryland Senate. The Baltimore Patriot publishes the following, from a correspondent:

We are not without a Senate. By referring to the constitution, you will find (Art. 1) that "the legislature consists of two distinct bodies, a Senate and House of Delegates, which shall be styled the General assembly of Maryland." You will thus perceive that there must be a legislature. There is not a single moment in the year that we are without the legislature. The power is given to the Governor and Council to convene it at any time; and should any emergency arise, an extraordinary session of the legislature would be held. The people are to elect the delegates. An election must be held every year, and should only ten electors appear at the polls, instead of as many thousands, the persons chosen by that small number must be returned. Until a new house of delegates is chosen, the functions of the house do not expire. It is impossible and the people never contemplated that the state should be without a legislature. It then follows that, until the electoral college elect a new Senate, the functions of the present Senate do not cease. They are a Senate yet, and will continue so until a new Senate is chosen. Nothing is said in the constitution about the period when their functions will expire. The State cannot be without a Senate—of course the present Senators must hold until others are chosen. The same state of things existed in Rhode Island a few years ago. The people failed to elect a Senate. The old Senate remained in office, and, in conjunction with the other branch, elected a Senator of the United States. At the next election a new Senate was chosen. The new legislature, considering election of Senator illegal, elected the celebrated E. S. Potter, who presented his credentials to the U. S. Senate, and contested the seat of Mr Robbins, and the Senate confirmed that report thereby deciding that *the holding on of the old Senate until a new one was elected, was legal.* The same state of things exists in Maryland at the present time, and of course *the present Senators constitute the Senate of Maryland.*

☞ THE MARYLAND REBELLION—EXCITEMENT AT BALTIMORE AND A GREAT ASSEMBLAGE OF CITIZENS!

The Southern papers of last evening bring us further accounts of the state of things in Maryland. It would seem that the whole state is in the utmost confusion. One of the largest meetings ever convened in Baltimore was held on the 27th ult. The meeting was addressed with great spirit and talent by several persons and resolutions were adopted making audible manifestations of the most unanimous nature—and calling upon the good citizens of the state to rally forth and endeavor to restore the Constitution.

☞ LATEST FROM THE SOUTH

The news from Texas has reached—that Gen. Houston is Elected President and Lorenzo Zavala Vice President—that another attempt had been made to rouse Santa Anna—that the Indian butcheries in Florida are dreadful—and that 15,000 Indians are on their way to Arkansas.

Gen. Harrison visited New York last week and was received with great enthusiasm.

THE ELECTORS of President and Vice President of the U. States in Vermont are chosen on the 8th November, not on the 15th as some papers have noticed.

From the N. Y. American.

Florida.—The Savannah Georgian of 19th inst. states that Gov. Call, at the head of 1600 Tennessee volunteers, were about to open the——*winter's campaign.*"

Maj. Pierce, with a force of regulars and militia had reached Newmansville, and found, as usual in the case of the Florida stories of distress and danger, that the previous reports as to that post being beleaguered and suffering were unfounded. After leaving munitions and men for its defence, Maj. P. returned to Garey's Ferry.

At Black Creek are the following companies of U. S. troops: Capt. Gall's, Capt. Childs', Capt. Merchant's, Capt. Porter's, one company under Lt. Burke, and one company under Lt. Maitland, and Capt. Ashby's, the remnant of the dragoons. All these companies can muster about 300 men for duty.

Capt. Dummett's and another company have returned to St. Augustine.

At Picolata are two companies, Capt. Crane's and one under Lieut. Whiteby. When these two companies were taken from Garey's Ferry to Picolata in the Ecanyons, on the 24th Aug., Capt. Peck states that only three soldiers were reported fit for duty, the rest on the sick list. They are recovering rapidly—the surgeon reports two or three daily. These companies had been stationed at Fort Drane and Micanopy.

At Jacksonville is Capt. Blanchard's company called the Jacksonville Guard, composed in a good degree of exempts.

Lake Champlain.—Since the opening of the Lagrarie and St. Johns rail road, we understand the travel on Lake Champlain has increased more than 25 per cent, over any former year. So extensive, indeed, has it become, that the proprietors of the present steamboats have resolved on establishing a semi-daily line next year.—*Saratoga Sent.*

WALTON'S DAILY JOURNAL.

E. P. Walton & Son propose to publish, during the ensuing session of the legislature, a DAILY PAPER—embracing in full the proceedings of both branches of the legislature; half sheet, small imperial, four pages or double the size of the last year's daily; price $1—The WATCHMAN & GAZETTE will be furnished through the session at 25 cents; per year, including the daily, $2.50.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

MARRIED.

In Paris, Tennessee, 8th Sept. by the Rev. J. H. Edmiston, William T. Page, Esq. of Mt. Carmel, Illinois, formerly of this town, to Miss Anna Eliza, eldest daughter of Dr. William Wilson of the former place.

In this town, by the Rev. H. Procter, Mr Galen K. Edson of Meadon, to Miss Lucy Hudson of Bridgewater, Mass.

In West Rutland, 29th ult. by the Rev. J. L. Tilden, Mr Augustus M. Thompson, Merchant of Pittsburgh, Ohio, to Miss Ann M. Strong, daughter of Francis Strong, Esq. of the former place.

In Wallingford, 27th inst. by Rev. O. Green of Dorset, Mr Lovel Rugg of Royalton, Mass. to Miss Mary Ann Bradley of the former place.

[☞ The foregoing notice was accompanied with a handsome loaf of excellent wedding cake, a present from the Bride, and for which she will please accept our thanks and also our best wishes for a long life of connubial happiness.]

In Shrewsbury, 13th ult. by John Buckminster, Esq., Mr Adolphus Pinnidy, to Miss Lucy Dexter, all of S.—after a tedious courtship of five days.

In Westminster, 27th ult. Rev. Z. Talbot, of Charlestown, N. H. to Miss Laura Parker, of Springfield.

In Grafton, 19th inst. Dr E. W. Rooney of Westport, N. Y. to Miss Cassiana Boswell, of Grafton.

In Dorchester, Sept. 20th, Mr Henry A. Graves to Miss Emily S. Esterbrooks.—Also, 20th ult. Mr James Brown to Miss Maria Kittridge.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received by JAMES BARRETT, Jr., an EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FALL & WINTER

GOODS;

consisting of as great a variety as can be found in any Store in the county. The above Goods were bought low, and will be sold at a small advance from cost.

Rutland, Sept. 30, 1836.

WIDOWS

OF OFFICERS OR SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION, who were married *before* the close of their last term of Service, whose husbands served, agreeably to the act of Congress of the 7th, June, 1832, five years, and not less than six months, can now draw during life, or during their remaining single, by virtue of the act of 4th, July, 1836. Such persons as their husbands would have been entitled to under the first mentioned act; whether their husbands may have died during the war, or since that period. ALSO, the widows of such Officers or soldier who were married *after* that war, whose husbands have died since the 4th. of March, 1831, and before the 7, June, 1832, can draw so much as their respective husbands would have been entitled to, under the act of June 7, 1832, from the said 4, March, 1831, to the day of the said husbands' decease.

☞ *Pension business attended too as usual.*

41 3w J. GOVE.

NEW GOODS.

LUTHER DANIELS, has just received and is now opening a NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

which will be sold at very low prices.

Rutland, Oct. 3, 1836.

CHEAP STORE.

BURT & MASON,

OFFER, at the well known cheap Store, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS.

20 pieces extra superfine, superfine and low priced black, blue, and fancy colored BROADCLOTHS;

20 pieces fashionable and low priced striped, ribbed and plaid CASSIMERES & SATINETS;

40 Varieties Silk Velvet, Satin, Silk, Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown VESTINGS; Pilot Cloth, *for over coats*; black, brown, and green Gros de Naple and common CAMBLETS; Woolen and Cotton Flannels; Cotton under Shirts and Drawers; Rose and Horse Blankets; Worsted Caps and Comforters; India rubber, Cotton and Worsted Suspenders; India rubber Cloth;

25 pieces 3-4 5-6 4-4 MERINOES and CIRCASSIANS;

200 pieces American, English, French and Scotch CALICOES, PRINTS & GINGHAMS; Furniture Prints; Furniture Dimaty; Plaid Muslins; Bishop Lawn; Sarcenet Cambrics; Cambric Muslins; plain and figured book and Swiss Muslins; Scotch Lawn; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric pkt. Handkfs; white and black French and Italian CRAPES; Irish Linens; corded Skirts; India rubber and Swiss Aprons.

Silk Goods, &c.

25 pieces SILKS; consisting of rich colored Gro de Naples, Gro de Swiss, Sinchews, Lustrings and Sarcenets; colored Florences; Silk Camblets; Pongees, Pongee and Spitalfield pocket Handkfs.; black Silk Cravats; black Barcelona Handkfs.; black and white Silk Hose.

25 dozen super and common Buck, Beaver, Kid, Horseskin, Silk and Worsted Gentlemens and Ladies GLOVES; Worsted Bloods; thread Edgings; Thread, Gimp and Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Silk Braids; Ribbons; Boot cord; Bead and Silk Bags; Silk Purses; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Black and colored cotton Velvet; Silk Velvet, various qualities; Bed Lace; Spool Thread, Muslin Collars; French and English Bombazine; Cotton and Linen Tapes; Braids and Bobins; Cotton and Linen Floss;

24 scarlet, white and black Moreno SHAWLS;

100 Shally, Merine, Valentia, Gro de Nap, Crape de Chine, and Persian SHAWLS and fancy Handkfs.—*making a most splendid assortment*: Tartan and Roleroy Shawls; small plaid and corded Cravats; Stocks; &c. &c.

Tailors Trimmings. Padding; Canvass; black, white and brown Tilloting; black and brown Linen; black, white and colored Silesians; patent Thread; Italian Savings; Scarf Twist; Buttons, of all fashions; Silk Serge; brown Drilling.

750 Yds. bleached SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS. Brown Shirtings and Sheetings; 3-4 and 6-4 Tickings; Apron checks; Tow Cloth; brown Linen Table covers, Crash; Russia and Scotch Diaper; white, mixed, blue and stale knitting Cotton; Russia Duck; bleached, unbleached and colored Cotton Thread; Batting; Wadding; Wicking; Cotton Yarn.

Men and Women's India rubber SHOES, lined and bound, also furred; Kid Walking Shoes, Gaiters and Slips; French Kid Slips; Childrens Shoes.

GROCERIES.

Loaf and Brown SUGARS; Maple Sugar; Molasses; Fresh Rice; Box and Keg Raisins; Saltana Raisins; Figs; Table Oil; dried Currants; Citrons; Pepper sauce; Pearl Sage; Coffee; Poland Starch; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cassia; Spice; Pepper; *pure* Ginger; Mace; **Fresh Teas**, Gunpowder, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong and Bohea TEAS; Cocoa shells; prepared Cocoa; Almonds; English Walnuts; Lamp Oil; FISH.

Powder. Wilks' English and Rogers' Orange GUNPOWDER, suitable for the Rifle; also, common American and blasting POWDER; Shot; Percussion Caps; Lead; &c. &c.

HARD-WARE.

Mill Saws; Iron back, key hole, pannel and wood SAWS; Trace Chains; Nails; Glass; Door Trimmings; Files; Rasps; &c. &c.

CHINA, EARTHEN & GLASS-WARE.

Consisting of China Tea Sets, Elegant pink, brown and light blue Tea and Dining Ware, all matched; Glass Dishes; Glass Lamps; Tumblers.

PAINTS, &c.

White, red and black Lead; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; French Yellow; Chrome Yellow; Prussian Blue; Smalt; Umber; Verdigrise; Vermillion; Gold, Silver and Copper Bronze, Gold Leaf; Camels hair Pencils; Paint Brushes; Sash Tools; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Varnish; Terri de Sens, Rose Pink; Spanish White; Putty.

DYESTUFFS, &c.

Ground Logwood; ground Nicaragua; ground Camwood; ground Fustics; Blue Vitriol; red Tartar; Grain Tin; Cudbear; Indigo; Madder; Copperas; Alum.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

STANLEY'S IRON WARE, and a general assortment of House keeping articles.

Boots and Shoes; Sole and Upper Leather; Calf skins.

Fur Caps. A large assortment of fine Fur seal and Hair seal CAPS, for men and boys. Also, fashionable HATS.

Turks Island, coarse and fine Western, and Liverpool SALT.

WANTED, in exchange for Goods or on debts:

5000 Yards Raw Flannel;
5000 Yards Frocking;
5000 Yards Fulled Cloth;
5000 Pair Footings;
5000 Bushels Flax Seed.

Rutland, Oct. 4, 1836. 41

RUTLAND, OCTOBER 3, 1836.

THE subscribers have just received from New York, a very splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

which they are disposed to sell as low as can be purchased in the country. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and ☞ C.—Their stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Superfine black, blue, brown, green Adelaide, Mulberry, mixed and Drab BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES; Buck skin Cassimere, plaid and striped do.; plain and plaid Satinets; Pilot Cloth, for overcoats; Petersham Coating; Kersey; white, green and red Flannel; Green Serge; Goats hair CAMBLETS; plaid and common do.; Fur for Collars; Caps; Ladies Fur CAPES and TIPS; French, German, and English Morenoes, plain and figured; Chally; Circassians; Bombazets; French and English Bombazines; Ratinets; black and colored Silk Velvets; Cotton Velvet; colored Cambrics, embroidered do.; a large assortment of twilled and plain CALICOES; Furniture Calico.

Moreno SHAWLS; plaid do., Worsted, Cotton, and raw Silk do.; Moreno, Thibet, and Chally fancy Handkfs; Cotton do; Silk Scarfs; white and green Gauze and Baraize Veils; green Baraize; white and black Crape; green and pink figured do.; Pongee Silk; Bandanna and Flag pocket Handkfs; Cotton and Linen do.; Silk, Moreno and Cotton Hose; Ladies Kid, Horse skin, and Beaver Gloves; Comforters; Silk Hats; Ribbins, Braids, Cords, Cloak cords and Tassels, Stocks, Stock frames, India rubber Aprons, white Cambrics, Muslins, Dimaty, Bishop Lawn, Linen Cambric, corded Skirts, Lace, Lace Footing; Insertings, Edgings, Blonde Footing and Edging Moreno Trimming, black and colored SILKS for dresses and linings, Ladies Belts, black and white Silk Gloves, Lace do., Bead Bags, Purses, &c.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Domestics.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, bleached do. do.; Ticking, Wadding, Batting, Wicking; Cotton Yarn, Cotton Flannel, brown and bleached Cotton Drilling, &c. together with a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glass ware, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES, brown SUGAR, Loaf and lump do., Raisins, Coffee, Cocoa shells, Old Hyson Y. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Pouchong and Bohea Teas; Pepper, Spice, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Citrons, *pure* Ginger, Saleratus, Sperm and mould Candles, Linseed and Lamp Oils, spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Codfish, Shad and Mackerel, plug and nail-rod Tobacco, Sheep Tobacco, cut do., Scotch and Macoboy Snuff; Putty, &c.; Western, T. Island and Liverpool SALT; FLOUR.

Window Glass of all sizes; Window Sash; Swedes, English and American IRON; Nails; Nail Rods; Band and hoop Iron; Cast, German, and American STEEL; Saw mill ⅋ cut, hand, back and wood Saws, &c.

—*WANTED*—

In exchange for Goods, any quantity of raw Flannel, Fulled Cloth, Woolen Yarn, Frocking, Flax Seed, &c. &c.

41 HODGES & GILMORE.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, RUTLAND, VT., Oct. 1, 1836.

Allen Oliver
Allen Edson 3
Aiken E. H.
Ayres Abigail
Ames Avery
Abbott Benj. F.
do. Sally
Bradford Louis 2
Barney Robert
Barstow Ebenezer
Barker Nancy A.
Barnes Elijah
Benson ——
Brigham Joseph C. 2
Conant William } 3
do. Joseph Lorrin }
Capron Azor
Chenney James E.
do. Adelina
do. Almer
Cole Hannah
Chaffee Simeon
Child Ebenezer
Crane Hannah
DeCamp A. L.
Dexter J. C.
Durgee David
Dyer L. G.
Drinkwater Warren
Dary Rev. Warren
Dikeman Azor 2
Eastman Samuel
Eveleth George
Eggleston Royes
Early Norman
Emmons David
Foss Silas
Freeman Rebecca
Force Susan
Ford David P.
Flagg William
Ford Abigail
Folsom Mary Ann
Foster Clarissa
Foote J. A.
Foster Noah
Freeman Hannah
Farmer Eli
Gates Uriel
Green Geo. M.
Gates Sophia
Grennell James L.
Hutchins William V.
Hart David
Hudson Lucy
Hayward Benj
Herald, Rutland 2
Hammond Jacob H.
Hubbard Jonathan
Hudson John
Hotchkiss Raymond
Jenner Asa
Johnson Mr
Jackson Ephraim
Kimball Louisa B.
Keyes Henry
Kirtland Wm. 2
Kingsbury Sarah S.
Kellogg Betsey
Long Clark
Lemmix W. H.
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