whom he formerly escaped, was pursued, brought back and placed there for safe keeping. Shut up in darkness, he became frantic, as well he might, and no one dared to go near him. They fastened up every outlet of escape, and here for two years he has been imprisoned without fire, without clothing, and no human eye as once seen him! A though is placed to receive his food, and here he is fed daily like the very animal! Is not such a picture too painful even for imagination?"

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1836.

Legislative. The Legislature of this State adjourned on Friday morning last, without day.—From a cursory view of the journal of the proceedings up to the close of the session, we should judge that a good many private and but few public acts had passed. No new banks were granted except the Rutland Railroad Bank, and none rechartered but the St. Albans. There were quite a large number of private companies incorporated for manufacturing and other purposes, which looks a little suspicious to the cause of State Industry; and we hope the day is not far distant when we shall work up all our own raw materials into fabrics at least for our own consumption, and bring into requisition the numerous and excellent water powers, which have been heretofore too much neglected.

Among the public acts passed at the recent session of our Legislature, which we believe will attract the most attention, are—

The Act for receiving and distributing our share of the Surplus Revenue of the U. States;—The Usury Law, and the law in relation to negotiable notes.

If we rightly understand the most prominent provisions of these bills, they are these:—

First.—The Surplus bill provides that the Treasurer of the State receive the money and distribute it among the several incorporated towns in proportion to the last census. The towns to call special meetings and appoint commissioners to receive it—when received to loan it and appropriate the interest to the use of schools,—but if any town chooses to let the money remain in the treasury, it can do so and receive the interest from the Treasurer.

Secondly.—The Usury Law, as we understand it, repeals all former acts on the subject and provides only for the recovery of the legal interest without any penalty for taking excessive; but the aggrieved can, after paying extra interest, prosecute and recover the usurious part with costs.

Thirdly.—The act in relation to Negotiable Notes, prohibits all pleas in offset by the maker of the note after they are negotiated or passed into a third persons hands, which, we believe is the law and practice in most of the States.

From the Spirit of Seventy-six.

VERMONT.

Through all the changes which have occurred in politics, for the last eight years, in other sections of this country, the Green Mountain Boys have held fast to the faith of their forefathers. Neither the corrupt designs of office holders, nor the prevalent thirst for gain or *glory*, have been able to seduce their affections, or destroy their hewrought principles. Indeed it is too literally true for any liberal version, that the vicious and depraved who infest the land might as well undertake to poison our pure mountain air, as to make apostates of our hardy thinking freemen. Here and there one may be seen whose original depravity of heart finds vent in forsaking the home of Honesty; but the mass of our freemen are true to their honest nature. The result of our late course for President is a most striking, thrilling exhibition of the "might that slumbers in a freeman's arm." What *little* the corrupt auxiliaries of Jackson and Van Buren could do, has been done;—but, with all their gold and glory, our Green Mountain Boys, unshrinking, unseduced, untrefled, have evinced an independance and honesty worthy of any age or any clime. And why should they not? Where, oh! tell us where, under the canopy of Heaven, is there a land so congenial to purity of mind and heart as our dear Vermont? And where can there be found a people enjoying, by means of their own unaided efforts, so much freedom, and so little licentiousness—so much to cheer the heart, and so little to occasion sorrow, with so many means for making their freedom and their enjoyments a blessing for all time to come. By the contest which is now ended, the exact result of which we shall soon learn, the freemen of Vermont have battled bravely for liberty and for law. Yes, for liberty, assailed by a Tyrant's grasping hand—backed by a host of pensioned desperates—for law, trampled upon, outraged, and broken, by the chief of a professedly free people. To the rescue they have come, and Victory, with pity for a few ruined apostates, gives to the sons of the Green mountains a promise, an earnest of happier days.

To those who have, for the last time, given their votes for a Chief Magistrate, there is a source of consolation opened for the future. How could our venerable fathers close their eyes on the land which they have loved so much, enveloped as it has been in the blackness of political darkness? They went up to the ballot box under the beautiful sunshine of Nature, and strikingly coincident were the natural and political skies. Once more, venerated fathers, you, the nurslings of our forests, the defenders of our firesides, behold Vermont, the scene of love and hope and joy, highly elevated in her political character; and you have received, by the events of the last week, a pledge that your council and labors shall not be in vain.

How forcibly does the motto of freemen urge itself upon our notice,—a motto which should be engraven on every freeman's heart,—"Vigilance, is the price of liberty." Vigilance, Vigilance, Vigilance, let our hills resound, till every tyrant's arm is palsied—till every traitor's heart shall blend; Never let us forget our dear Green Mountains or our country's rights.

Vigilance, again, and again, and again we repeat.

THE ELECTIONS.

VERMONT.

Official canvass of votes for Electors of President and Vice President.

Counties.	H.	V. B.	H. Majorities	V. B.
Bennington,	1260	1099	161	
Windham,	2272	1450	822	
Windsor,	3885	1438	2448	
Rutland,	2769	1272	1596	
Addison,	1684	939	745	
Orange,	2093	1641	362	
Washington,	1913	1927		14
Chittenden,	1360	1062	289	
Franklin,	949	970		21
Orleans,	1081	873	208	
Caledonia,	1410	1028	382	
Essex,	164	193		28
Grand Isle,	238	141	91	
	20,999	14,039	7014	62
			63	
Maj. for Harrison ticket,			6951	

Maine and New Hampshire. The Van Buren tickets in these States have prevailed as expected.

Massachusetts. The Whig ticket has prevailed by about 5000 majority. In 236 towns 48,000 votes stand for Gov. Everett (Whig) 32,902—Morton (V. B.) 32,410. The Electoral ticket will not vary much from this. It is said that the Van Buren party have elected two members of Congress out of the twelve in the State.

Connecticut. The Hartford Times gives returns from all the towns in the state showing a V. Buren majority of 702. Van Buren has since last April, 2,229. Gen. Orrin Holt, V. B. is elected to the present Congress from the 3d district, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Andrew T. Judson, V. B.

New York. In the city of New York the great parties are extremely equally divided in strength, that each has succeeded in electing some of its tickets. The Van Buren tickets for Electors and President, Governor and Lt. Governor, succeeded by a small majority, while the whigs elected their Senator and Register. Cambreleng and Eli Moore on the Van Buren ticket are elected to congress, with Ogden Hoffman and Edward Curtis, Whigs. Of the members to the assembly elected 8 are Whigs and 5 Van Buren men.

In relation to the state at large the result has been different. The Regency have gained it by a large majority, probably by more than 25,000. The Albany Argus claims about 25,000 on the Governor ticket. The electoral ticket may vary some.

Delaware. The Whig ticket for Electors has prevailed by a majority of 462.

Rhode Island. The Electoral ticket for the magician has succeeded by less than 200 majority.

Pennsylvania. The Journal of Commerce gives a table of the votes in each county, corrected according to official returns, except in the case of a very few counties, from which it appears that the Van Buren ticket for electoral President has 85,502 and the Harrison ticket 81,477 votes. Majority for Van Buren 4,155. The Whig papers still claim a majority of three in the Reform Convention, and the Van Buren papers admit that there is an uncertainty as to the political complexion of this body.

Maryland. The Whig ticket for electors of President has succeeded by about 4,000 majority.

Virginia. In 93 counties the Harrison majorities amount to 10,738 and the Van Buren majorities to 12,459. Nett Van Buren majority so far 2,701. 27 counties to be heard from.

North Carolina.—Returns from five counties which gave a V. B. majority of 2,059 in August, now give a V. B. majority of 2,400, making a V. B. gain since August of 119. The W. majority in the state at the August election was about 5,000.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Georgia.—Richmond County gives the Whig electors 465 votes against 324 for V. B. Whig majority 171. Whig majority in October, 38. Whig gain 133.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 8th Nov. contains the returns of the election held in that county for Electors of President and Vice President, and a member of Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Cuthbert. The Anti Van Buren ticket succeeded by a majority of 135 and W. C. Dawson, States Rights candidate, was elected to Congress. Warren County gives a majority of 19 for White. In Effingham county the Anti-Van Buren ticket has succeeded by a majority of 51. In Chatham County the Van Buren majority is 176.

Ohio.—Fifty four counties give the Harrison ticket a majority of 6,844. Twenty one counties remain to be heard from which will probably increase this number to about 8,000.

☞ Election of Presidential Electors as far as can be depended on.

	Van Buren.	*Opposition.*
Massachusetts,		14
New Hampshire,	7	
Connecticut,	8	
Maine,	10	
Vermont,		7
New York,	42	
Ohio,		21
Maryland,		10
Delaware,		3
Rhode Island,	4	
Virginia,	23	
Pennsylvania,	30	
	124	55

We hope the Whigs will not despair from the foregoing unpropitious result so far. We shall probably bring up the rear next week, when Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama come on.

The Legislative Proceedings. We should be pleased to be able to close up the Legislative proceedings this week, but our columns are too limited to do so in detail, as heretofore. Our readers shall have the remainder next week together with the titles of all the public acts passed during the session.

Fire at Ludlow. We learn from Ludlow that the Parker Factory was burnt on Sunday night last.—Loss estimated at $15,000. Insurance $11,000.

Departure of the Mexican Envoy. Signor Gorostiza, the Mexican envoy, has embarked for Mexico, accompanied by all the members of the legation. He addressed to our government previous to his departure a letter detailing his reasons for taking this step the following of which is an extract.

"Unhappily the result has not been what the undersigned expected. The note of Mr Dickins has left him no hope. The explanations, moreover which have been given him in the name of the president, have shown how little can be looked for, by Mexico, from the United States, since her most sacred rights, her most important interests are thus sacrificed to the shadow of an imaginary danger. Mexico is wronged and insulted as a mixture of premeditation.

"Under such painful circumstances the undersigned would be wanting in his duty, as the representative of Mexico, if he did not avail himself of the only method left him, to express the pain he feels at the wrongs done his country. On his own responsibility, therefore he declares his mission from this moment terminated."

One of our correspondents at Washington writes us that on the 13th Oct. some 400 or 500 Indians, including 150 men, resolvedly presented themselves to the commanding officer at Irwinton, on the Chattahoochee, and gave themselves up as Creek Indians. None of the Creeks recollect ever to have seen a single individual of the party before. The strong presumption is that they are Seminoles who have given themselves up as Creeks. This supposition is supported by the fact that some few days previous to the surrender of the party alluded to, an intelligent resident of the neighborhood Irwinton, came unexpectedly on a party of 10 or 12 Indians who were too busily engaged in cutting up a new killed deer to observe him. He was on horseback and not at all anxious at the meeting. This gentleman was near enough to distinctly observe the Indians, and although he had a very general acquaintance with the Creek Indians, he felt assured that these Indians were not Creeks. It would not be a very difficult matter for a body of Seminoles to make their way to the Creek country.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

For the Rutland Herald.

Mr. Editor:—

I have just taken up a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Vermont Academy of Medicine, at Castleton, Vt. for the Fall term of 1836. Out, I find the names of 97 Students.

The prosperity of this Institution for the last two or three years, has, I believe, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. It is presumed that there cannot be found in the United States, a medical school where young men can more easily secure for themselves, an faithful and thorough instruction. Its officers are all thorough, practical men—men of experience and tried skill as teachers. The Museum is constantly being enriched by the addition of dried preparations, prepared with great skill and ingenuity.—No pains or expense is spared to render this Institution worthy the extensive patronage it receives.

The number of graduates yearly, varies from forty to fifty. The number of Students in 1835 was 140; the number of graduates 45. The number of Students in 1836 was 176, the number of graduates 47.

Two courses of Lectures are given annually, of 14 weeks each. The Spring course commencing on the second Thursday of March, and the Fall course on the second Thursday of August.

Few country villages have more to attract and interest strangers than Castleton. C. L.

A PROCLAMATION;

for a day of public thanksgiving, prayer and praise.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, SILAS H. JENISON.

The goodness of God calls for our gratitude;—at that season of the year when the earth hath yielded of it's fullness to the labors of the husbandman—when plenty smiles and prosperity attends us, and when the blessings of health so generally prevail it is peculiarly appropriate that we unite in a thanksgiving to the Ruler of the Universe:—

To present such an opportunity, I do, in compliance with the request of the Senate and House of Representatives, hereby appoint *Thursday*, the first day of December next, to be observed throughout this State, as a day of *public thanksgiving, prayer and praise.* Let the people on that day, laying aside every thing inconsistent with its duties, assemble in their several places of public worship, and in a devotional manner, present their ascriptions of fervent gratitude and praise to that GOD, whose kindness and mercy have ever been so signally manifested towards us. And while in this united manner, we recount his continuous favors and blessings, and remember how mercifully the inhabitants of this State have, for the year past, been preserved from disease and death, let us not be forgetful, that for all this we are indebted to that Almighty Being who spake the world into existence, and whose parental kindness enables us thus joyously, to partake of his bounties.

Let us praise God for all our social relations—for our civil institutions—for our religious liberty—and endeavor to excite in each other a friendly zeal for promoting and extending these relations; for perpetuating these institutions; and for disseminating this liberty,—until their influence shall be seen and felt by the whole family of man.

Let us pray for our rulers, that they may be men whose paramount desire shall be to establish and foster those principles of religion, virtue and high-minded patriotism, which constitute the foundation of our Republics. We are eminently blessed. We have reason to give thanks that while many nations are in darkness and ignorance, we have the Gospel of our REDEEMER, which saveth from sin;—that while the governments of the old world are groaning under the influence of deception, bigotry, and superstition, our institutions secure to us civil liberty and religious freedom.

Let us thank God for our literary privileges—and pray that all our schools and seminaries of learning, may be fountains whence shall issue pure streams, watering and refreshing the whole land—that our children may there be early taught that reverence to God, honor to parents, respect for religion, subordination to the laws and a due regard for those administering them, are the brightest ornaments to youth—the richest inheritance they can possess.

And, finally, let us thank God for the philanthropic exertions of the age, and earnestly pray for the continuance of his beneficent smiles, till all ignorance and oppression shall cease, and the mild and peaceful influence of love to all shall become universally predominant, and the whole world be filled with his praise.

Given under my hand, in Executive Chamber, at Montpelier, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the independence of the United States, the sixty-first.

SILAS H. JENISON.

By the Governor,

Geo. B. Massey, *Secretary.*

The Ohio Legislature. The Whigs have elected *thirty five* members to the legislature who represent 127,116 white male inhabitants, above the age of 21, and the Tories have elected *thirty seven* members, who represent 107,079 white inhabitants. This appears from a correct tabular statement of the votes at the October election. It thus appears that the popular voice is decided in favor of Mr Ewing's re-election to the United States Senate. The infamous apportionment law of the last session, has given a V. Buren majority of two, while the whigs have a popular majority of over twenty thousand. If the whigs of the Ohio legislature were disposed to imitate the example of the Tories of Maryland, they could prevent a V. Buren Senator being chosen. The constitution of Ohio requires two thirds of the members to be present for the transaction of business. Of course, if the whigs absent themselves, no officers can be elected. The whigs can return the poisoned chalice to the lips of the Van Buren Agrarians, but we trust they will despise following so infamous an example as that set by the Tories of Maryland.—*National Eagle.*

Francis Duraumont, better known as Fanny Wright, the infidel and agrarian termagant, has been lecturing in Boston, in favor of Van Buren and Johnson. Her doctrines have been pretty well carried out by the Van Burenites of Maryland, and are in repute with the same party in Pennsylvania, but she has got into the wrong pew by going to Massachusetts. Her detestable doctrines can never gain ground there to any extent, and the tories in the Bay State must be hard pushed, when they find it necessary to resort to such means for the advancement of their cause. Not all the combined forces, however of toryism, Van Buren Antimasonry, and Duraumontism, can shake the republicanism and high political integrity of old Massachusetts.—*Nat. Eagle.*

THE TROUBLES IN MARYLAND.

By His Excellency, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the Constitution of this state, and with the view, as well of perpetuating an essential branch of the Legislative department of the government, as providing for such changes in the members thereof periodically, as the people might desire to make, it was provided that the people of the several counties, and of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, duly qualified as electors, should on the first Monday of September last elect two persons for each of the said counties, and one person for each of the said cities, to be electors of the Senate, who were required to meet in the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of said month, and they, or any twenty four of them, so met, were directed, after having qualified in the manner provided for, to proceed to elect fifteen Senators, who, when so elected, and duly qualified as such, were to constitute "the Senate of Maryland," in the place of those who when constituted that branch of the General Assembly.

And Whereas, eighteen of the persons who were chosen as Electors, in pursuance of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution, and in conformity to law, have failed to perform the duty enjoined upon them as aforesaid, by refusing, and continuing to refuse, or neglect to meet the other Electors who have attended, qualified and held themselves in readiness to perform their duty; in consequence whereof no new Senate has yet been elected.

And whereas, the said unfaithful agents of the people, in addition to their violation of the duty as aforesaid, seem vainly to have imagined that the effect of their conduct would be the destruction and overthrow of the Constitution and government of the State, which many, if not all of them, and heretofore sworn to support; and, accordingly presumptuously proceeded to recommend measures for substituting another Constitution and Government for that which they seem to have supposed they had destroyed, or at least, mortally wounded.

And whereas, sundry evils disposed, or misguided citizens have taken, and are continuing to pursue and prosecute measures in accordance with said recommendation, and designed to carry out and consummate the disorderly designs and purposes aforesaid.

And whereas, these unprecedented, unconstitutional, disorderly and Revolutionary occurrences and proceedings, although wholly inefficient to accomplish any of the avowed objects of those engaged in them, are fraught with incalculable evils and mischief, and must, if persisted in, and sustained by any considerable portion of the people, greatly disturb the tranquility and peace of the State—impair her credit and resources—arrest her great works of internal improvement—blight her lately brilliant prospects of increasing prosperity, and, finally, involve us in all the horrors and unspeakable calamities of anarchy, intestine commotion and CIVIL WAR, and therefore demand from the Executive the adoption of such Constitutional and legal measures as may seem to them best adapted to quiet the public mind, which has thus wantonly disturbed; to defeat the unholy designs and purposes aforesaid, and maintain and support the Constitution and authority of the Government, by all the means and powers with which they are entrusted.

And whereas, we are well advised, and entirely satisfied, that the aforesaid unfaithful "Trustees of the Public," and their abettors, have so entirely mistaken their power of destroying the Constitution and Government of the State, as they have clearly violated a solemn duty—that the Constitution and Government yet exist in all their integrity and power—that the Senate elected in September, 1831 continue to be the Senate of Maryland, and will so continue until superseded by the election of successors, as constitutionally and lawfully provided for, and, with the House of Delegates elected, in Oct. last, now constitutes the General Assembly of this State.

Now therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of of the State of Maryland, with the advice of the Council, and in virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, deeming it proper and necessary, in the present state of our affairs, that the General Assembly should be convened before the time fixed for the next annual session, to which it stands adjourned, do hereby appoint and proclaim Monday, the 21st day of November, instant, as the time of the next meeting of the General Assembly, and call upon and require the several Senators and Delegates to attend at the seat of Government, on that day, to take into consideration the present condition of our public affairs, and adopt such measures as to them may seem meet and expedient in relation thereto, and for the transactions of such other business as the welfare of the State may require.

And I do furthermore declare and proclaim, to all whom it doth or may concern, that, as Chief Magistrate of the State, I shall exert to the utmost all the powers which have been, or may be vested in me by the Constitution and Laws, and which it may become necessary to employ, to curb the spirit of anarchy, disorder and revolution, manifested by the aforesaid conduct and proceedings, and to support the Constitution and enforce the laws upon all offenders against their majesty, who shall proceed, by overt gesticulations of resistance to the constituted authorities of the State, or of carrying out and consummating the revolutionary designs and purposes of the aforesaid recusants and their abettors; and I do hereby require and enjoin all civil officers of the State, to be vigilant in the performance of their several and respective duties, at this important crisis, and upon all military officers and citizens to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services may become necessary in aid of the civil authorities, to maintain the public peace, repress disorder, uphold the Constitution, or enforce the Laws; and, finally, with humble supplications for, and reliance upon Divine Providence for direction and aid, and also with firmest reliance upon the people of the State, to support, and if necessary, enforce the declaration, I do solemnly declare and proclaim that the Constitution of the State must be preserved, and the Government maintained, as they now are, untill "altered, changed or abolished," in the manner Constitutionally provided for.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, in the city of Annapolis, this Eight day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-first.

Thos. W. Veazey

By the Governor.

Thos. Culbreth, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That one thousand copies of the foregoing Proclamation be printed in handbill form, and that it be published, until the time fixed for the meeting of the General Assembly, in all the newspapers printed in the State, whose proprietors and conductors are in favor of upholding the Constitution and Laws, and defeating the Revolutionary designs and proceedings intended to accomplish their overthrow.

Postscript.

CHEERING FROM NEW JERSEY!!

This is a State that we have perseveringly conceded to our opponents. The last mail brings us the cheering news that it has probably gone for Harrison. This takes eight votes from Van Buren's certain number, and adds eight to Harrison's—making 16 difference.

If either Georgia or North Carolina vote for Harrison, we believe there will be no election by the Colleges.

From the New York Jour. of Com. Nov. 18.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The following is a statement of the votes on the Electoral Ticket, as far as could be ascertained at Newark up to half past 9 o'clock last evening, at which time our informant left.

	Harrison.	V. B.
Middlesex, unofficial,	280 maj	
Somerset, "	93 "	
Morris, "	100 "	
Essex, "	1050 "	
Burlington, "	700 "	
Sussex 3 towns official, the remaining estimated,		1400 maj
Bergen, official,		960 "
Warren, estimated,		650 "
Hunterdon, "		500 "
Monmouth, "		100 "
	2193	3710

Gloucester, Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem, are reported to have gone for Harrison by a majority of 1000.

If the above be correct (and it is admitted by the V. Buren party to be nearer so) the state has given Harrison a majority of between 4 and 500.

Late from Texas. The following is from the New Orleans Times of the 26th of October.

By the Pennsylvania, arrived this day, we have been favored with the perusal of the Texas Telegraph of the 12th, which states that Gen. Houston and suite arrived at Columbia, the seat of Government, on the 19th Oct. The election of Houston and Lamar as President and Vice President has been confirmed, and the votes for annexing Texas to the U. States were almost unanimous. The most interesting subject before the people is the appointment of the successor of Houston as commander in chief of the army. Thomas J. Rusk's claims upon Texas are spoken of, as also those of Gens. Greene and Houston. We have been informed, however, by the Capt. of the Pennsylvania, who sailed on the 20th inst. that the latter gentleman will be, if he has not already been, appointed to the command.

The acting President Burnet, will probably resign on account of his being so unpopular, in which case, Houston will be appointed President pro tem.

A foraging party of about fifty Mexicans, engaged in collecting cattle for their army, had been attacked by a detachment of Texans, and two prisoners taken. The Texans had brought into camp about 1500 head of cattle.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a Farm of 186 Acres, in the town of Fort Ann county of Washington, (N. Y.) one and a half miles from the Canal and on the main road from Granville to Fort Ann. On the Farm is a double two story STONE DWELLING, well finished and in good repair, with all necessary out buildings—a good ten acre house—a good Orchard of grafted fruit;—it is well watered, and well calculated for Grain and grass—and for convenience, beauty and location, is not surpassed by none in the country. The subscriber intends changing his business, and is induced to offer a great bargain to any one that applies soon.

Price 28 dollars per acre—$2000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

☞ Possession given immediately.

DANIEL T. NEWCOMB.

Fort Ann, October 15, 1836.

Note. If the above Farm is not sold before the 2d day of December, it will be offered at public vendue, on the premises, to the highest bidder on that day at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale.

(☞ If sold before, notice will be given in the Herald.) D. T. NEWCOMB.

November 21, 1836.

ESTRAY CATTLE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber sometime in the month of September last, four large red yearling CATTLE—three steers and a Heifer. Whoever will return said cattle or give information where they may be found, shall be well rewarded for his trouble, and all reasonable charges paid.

HEMAN SPAFFORD.

Rutland, Nov. 17, 1836. 48

FLOOR BOARDS.

10,000 FEET of seasoned SPRUCE FLOOR BOARDS. For sale by

JAMES BARRETT, Jr.

Rutland, Nov. 19, 1836. 48

INDIA RUBBER.

FOR sale by JAMES BARRETT, Jr. (agent for the Roxbury India Rubber Factory,) Ladies' and Gentlemen's INDIA RUBBER BOOTS, BOOTLES, SHOES, and OVER SHOES,—a new and valuable article.

Rutland, Oct. 25, 1836. 45

Caps and Robes.

FUR CAPS and BUFFALO ROBES.

For sale by

JAMES BARRETT, Jr.

Rutland, Nov. 14, 1836. 47

Stoves.

STANLEY'S Cooking and Parlor STOVES. Also, GRANGER'S Cooking and Box STOVES.

For sale by JAMES BARRETT, Jr.

Rutland, Nov. 11, 1836. 47

Elexir Vegetal Balsamique,

N. H. DOWN'S

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the head, chest and lungs.

Pamphlets containing a history of the medicine—a sketch of the diseases for which it is recommended, certificates from unquestionable sources—ample directions accompanying each bottle—may be had of one of the Agencies, gratis.

W. FAY, *Agent*—Rutland.