while we have the highest motives for the illustration of that pre-eminent degree of prosperity: in all the elements of which, our country so richly abounds.

The path of duty, and of sound policy, is plain and open before us — Let us take good heed that we walk in it. Let us "study the things that make for our peace" with all nations, abstaining from all interventions, or intermeddling in foreign conflicts, other than that of tendering our kind offices as mediator, to settle their quarrels; maintaining with scrupulous fidelity our treaty stipulations with all, whether they be weak or powerful; and the protection of our great industrial interests be the watch ward of every man; whether he labors in the field, the factory, or the shop; or of whatever lawful calling; not protection against the hostile fleets and armies, the swords and spears of foreign nations, from these we have nothing to fear; but protection against their corrosion and blunder, their hammers and anvils, nay, their plow shares and pruning hooks.

We hear of Gen. Scott, at different places at the West, making political speeches.—*Troy Budget.*

We have read all that Gen. Scott has said at the West during his present tour, and in no instance have we detected anything of a partizan character. Indeed, in almost every instance, he has utterly disclaimed any intention of talking politics, and has met and welcomed his fellow citizens, who clustered about him wherever he went, and without reference to political distinctions, not as a politician, not as a candidate for the highest office in their gift, but simply as an old soldier and faithful servant of the Republic, and as a fellow countryman. This the Budget knows as well as we do, or as anybody else does who reads the papers attentively; but it seems to suit our neighbor's purpose to indulge in a little unwarranted misrepresentation, and he gratifies so unworthy a desire in a manner as discreditable as it is unjust and untrue.

After Gen. Cass was nominated for the Presidency in 1848, he made *political speeches* all the way from Washington to Michigan. Therein he differed widely from Gen. Scott. We heard him here, and we heard him at Schenectady. In both instances he spoke freely of his nomination, and of his position as a candidate. Gen. Scott has nowhere alluded to either, as regards himself, any further than simply to say that he met and welcomed his fellow citizens, not as a politician, but as a countryman. Did the Budget complain of Gen. Cass for making "political speeches?" Did any of the democratic press rail at him for making a "political pilgrimage?" Were any of them horror stricken at the "gross indelicacy" of his "taking the stump in his own behalf?" We recollect no such instance of morbid conscientiousness.—*Albany Reg.*

☞Major Jack Downing, in his last letter to the National Intelligencer, remarks:

"I'm afraid there is a Whig drift going over the country that'll swamp us. Sailors tell us about the large tenth wave that rolls up and carries everything afore it, and I'm thinking it seems to be a good deal so in politics. There was a big tenth wave in 1840, and you remember what work it made. It looks a good deal as if there is another big tenth wave rolling up now, to swamp the democracy and upset Congress."

The New York Tribune, in an article on "Our Candidate," (General Scott,) says:

"Aside from every other distinction, Gen. Scott is a model citizen.—No charge of vice, of extravagance, of discreditable indulgence, of sordid aims, or mercenary motives, can be brought against him. Simply as a man, Gen. Scott stands before the world unimpeached and unimpeachable. He has passed through a thousand scenes of temptation in his public career; he has enjoyed opportunities to amass the wealth of a potentate, yet he is to-day a man without a spot or blemish; and though always living a frugal life, yet he is wholly without fortune. Of the millions that have passed through his hands, and of the millions he *might* have clutched had he stooped to it, not a dollar stuck to his palm."

☞The following rich passage is from Hawthorn's romance of Frank Pierce:

'A little while ago, after his return from Mexico, he darted across the river to exchange a hearty gripe of the hand with a rough countryman upon his cart—a man who 'used to live with his father,' as the General explained the matter to his companion.'

Gov. Steele is certainly outdone in this. A man that will shake hands with a rough countryman,' and then apologize for doing so ought to be President.—*Concord Tribune.*

☞Hold fast and fear not.

THE HERALD.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9.

National Whig Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT

WINFIELD SCOTT

OF NEW-JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Electors at Large.

PORTIUS BAXTER, of Derby,
A. P. LYMAN, of Bennington.

District Electors.

E. P. WALTON, 1st District.
EDWARD KIRKLAND, 2d do.
SAMUEL ADAMS, 3d do.

SCOTT ON THE STUMP.—For the first time in the history of this country, a candidate of one of the two great parties has taken the stump in his own behalf.—*Burlington Sentinel*

——The *Sentinel* has a bad memory. Only four years ago last May, Lewis Cass, immediately after his nomination, made a tour through New York speaking repeatedly in public places on his route, and on political subjects—his own position as candidate being specially included. Gen Scott has done nothing of the kind. He makes no political speeches, and avoids party topics—merely responding in brief terms to the calls of crowds spontaneously greeting him.

What particular reason is there *just now*, that the site for a military Asylum must be chosen *out West*?—How does it happen that an Asylum is is so much more needed at *the West*, than elsewhere? Again, if such a necessity does exist, why is it that nobody but Gen. Scott is competent to select it? Is it true that the General in Chief of the Army of the United States *must* be the agent, and the only one to make every selection of this kind? *Must* he leave his head quarters at Washington and travel to the most distant parts of the Union to perform this petty and this insignificant service, because it *cannot* be done by any other person?

——The *naiveté* of the above is charming. The *Sentinel's* editor, then does not know that *Congress*—a *Democratic* Congress too, remember—has long since answered *all* the above innocent questions. During the session of 1850-51, an act was passed providing that 'the General in Chief of the Army the General of the Eastern and Western Divisions, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary-General of Subsistence, the Paymaster General, the Surgeon-General and the Adjutant General are to be, *ex officio*, Board of Commissioners,' to have general control of 'a certain Asylum for sick and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States.' At the last session an act was passed for the examination by the above board, of the Blue Lick Springs [in Kentucky] and the lands attached thereto,' providing that, 'if the same be found eligible for the purpose &c' they may 'locate thereon the Western Military Asylum.'—Thus the Sentinel has a direct answer to its hard questions. In utter ignorance of all this, however the Sentinel, ludicrously enough, goes on to charge this movement upon Whig wire pullers at Washington—and especially upon *Truman Smith.*

But if the General is damaging his own cause by responding to calls of the people in his way—as some zealous Democratic papers pretend to believe—why are they so exasperated? What objection have they? The plain truth is, for all their boasting, they are getting badly frightened. And they have good reason.—*Midd. Register.*

☞We never knew the prospects of any candidate for office to be more truly flattering than are those of Gen. Scott at this moment. Accounts from all parts of the country are of the most cheering character, and it seems there is one universal shout from Maine to the Nevadas, for "Old Chip." The thousands who are daily turning from the ranks of the democracy to the support of the honest old hero, fill the ranks of the enemy with dismay and alarm; and well may it be so, for we find the people rarely err in judgment, and when the old-fashioned; hard fisted, toned and sinew yeomanry of the land make a move, we may be sure it is in the *direction* of the right, at least.

The direction that move is taking, is indicated by the happy conversion of so many who have hitherto borne weapons of rebellion, that we fear a triumph over the scattered and lonely remnant will be wanting in that degree of glory which gives to victory its keenest zest. The day of the Pierce-democracy shall be short, and full of trouble!

☞A Whig paper in Harrisburg, Penn., says one old man in that County, with *twenty sons*, all democrats have declared their determination to vote for General Scott.

☞By reference to advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the BLAKELY FAMILY propose to enter the lists with other musical parties for the favor of a Rutland audience—and judging from the very high encomiums that have been passed upon them wherever they have appeared, gives us confidence in their ability to please and delight an audience. We have at hand many of the notices of the performance of this company, but select the following from the Burlington Sentinel; and when we say that the "Blakely family" are natives "to the manor born" of old Rutland County, we bespeak for them a good house. The Sentinel, in announcing their second concert in Burlington, says:

"We were more than pleased with the musical entertainment given last evening by the Blakely Family. It was one of the very best we have ever attended in Burlington. Each individual member of the company is thoroughly accomplished, thus rendering the solos not the least satisfactory part of the entertainment. The young ladies have voices exceedingly pure and well cultivated. The violinist, Mr. Hubbard, is [illegible] We are glad to announce that they give a concert this evening. Give them a house worthy of Burlington, and even then it will fall short of their deserts."

☞We publish to-day the Address read before the annual meeting of the Rutland County Agricultural Society, held in Brandon last week; and which the Post characterizes as wishy-washy and senseless. We have nothing to say as to the propriety of introducing political questions into these addresses but as Gen. Cass, Senator Douglass, and others, have introduced the fashion we know not why so humble a man as Dr. DANA may not be allowed to follow in their footsteps.

The address will well repay an attentive perusal.

"The Best Democrat"

Accessions to the Whig ranks in great numbers, and of many persons of great influence heretofore in the loco tank, are daily accruing especially in the great West. The papers are filled with these encouraging signs of the times. This is not produced alone by the unusual admiration of Gen. Scott's eminent ability, his pure character and his world-wide renown, but in a great degree from a pure conviction of the adaptation of Whig measures and Whig principles to advance and promote the best interests and the greatest prosperity of the country. After having been cheated time and again by the loco party under the name of democracy, they are renouncing their connexion with that party which has so much sympathy with British interests, and are uniting with the party that is truly American in all its measures.

Amongst the most prominent men of the West who are leaving locofocoism we would name Ex Governor Robert Lucas, of Iowa, who has been for many years one of the most prominent and influential of the party in the great West. He was President of the Convention that nominated Gen. Jackson for re-election, and was former Governor of Ohio, and has always been a prominent man in the loco party. We give the following extracts from his letter of the 31 ult., indicating his past and future political course and the reasons for his present change. He has been chosen President of the Scott Club of Iowa city, and has commenced the campaign in earnest. The following are the extracts: I supported Thomas Jefferson for the Presidency. I supported Mr. Madison two terms, Mr. Monroe twice, and was one of the electors in Ohio that voted for Mr. Monroe at the time of his second election. In 1824 I was placed at the head of the Jackson electoral ticket in Ohio; in 1828 was chosen an elector in that state, and gave my vote as such, for Gen. Andrew Jackson.

I was President of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1852, which nominated Gen. Jackson for re-election, and that recommended Martin Van Buren as a Candidate for Vice President on the same ticket; I supported Mr Van Buren for the Presidency in '36 and '40. I voted for Gen Cass in 1848, and should freely vote for him again were he a candidate. These are so many proofs of my title as a Democrat. This title has been well earned, and my right to it shall never be impaired. But I cannot support Franklin Pierce by word or deed for the important office of President, consistent with principles which I have ever, as a Democrat, entertained, nor with the voluntary pledges that I made to the Democrate convention of Ohio, which nominated me in 1734, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor of that flourishing State, these pledges being as follows: 'My motto has ever been, *principles, measures and men that will carry principles and measures into effect*—and you may rest assured, that whatever may be my situation in life, you will always find me in the ranks Democracy, supporting the principles and measures, that were professed and acted upon in the administration of a *Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson*, and such men as will carry their principles and measures into effect'

The position Mr. Pierce has ever occupied, in Congress or any other public station in reference to questions vital to Western prosperity, has been antagonistical to those which were advocated and dearly cherished by those eminent statesmen whose election to the Presidency I most heartily and cordially advocated.

As a Western man therefore, and as an original Jackson Democrat, as a friend to internal improvements, and to the protection and encouragement of American industry, I cannot and will not support such a man as Franklin Pierce for the Presidency. And as there are now but two candidates before the American people namely: Gen Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce, one of whom will necessarily be elected the next President, I shall most cheerfully and freely give my vote and influence to General Scott. I believe him, by far, the BEST DEMOCRAT of the two and one whom every friend to the West particularly, and to internal improvements, and to the protection and promotion of American industry ought to prefer and to cordially support. • • •

Trusting that my position and views may be fully understood, and with the warmest wishes for the success of the friends of Western Improvements, and for suitable protection and encouragement to American Industry.

I remain truly your obe't servant,
ROBERT LUCAS.

To S. M. BELLARD,
Iowa City, Iowa.

☞F. P. stands for Frank Pierce, Faithful Patriot and Fourteenth President.—*Niles Rep.*

F. P. also stands for Foul Party, False Principles, Fitful Purposes, Fanatical Philosophy, Feeble Prowess, Fainting Prospects, Fizzling Partisanship and Final Punishment. Which view makes the distinguished initials most euphoneous?

Well Said.

The Baltimore Clipper—not a Whig paper—alludes as follows to the locofoco slanders upon Gen. Scott:

'As we never expect to receive either a loaf or a fish from him, in case of his election to the presidency, we have no personal motive to induce us to praise him—but we must say, that, were we disposed to be his enemy, the foul charges and fabrications which have been published against him, would warm our hearts towards him. As a general, we doubt whether his equal lives; and as an honest, humane, and honorable man, he can stand a comparison with any man. The testimony of those who have served under him, proves, that in performing the stern duties of the commanding general, he never lost the humane feelings of the man. We have heard narratives of his gentleness, tenderness and humanity towards the sick and wounded, which brought tears into the eyes of the speaker—and, disconnected from all political considerations, we could not repress our love for the man. Some of the most admirable traits in the character of Napoleon, were his kindness to his men—but, in this particular, he has been surpassed by Gen. Scott—who visited, soothed and relieved the sick, even at the risk of his own life. Such humanity on the part of a successful general—such regard for the welfare of the common soldier—cannot fail to exalt him in public estimation far above the reach of falsifiers and slanderers, who would tarnish his glory as a military chieftain, and his reputation as a private gentleman.'

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.—A friend who has traveled a great deal through Indiana and Illinois since the nomination of General Scott, brings us the most encouraging accounts of the way things are working in those States. He tells an amusing incident which occurred in a stage-coach in Illinois. A Whig and Democrat had been discussing the free trade question until both got pretty warm, when the Whig became satisfied that his opponent was an obstinate fellow, who would not be convinced of his error, and put an end to the dispute by proposing a vote on the Presidency. "Gentlemen," said the Whig, "you who are Whigs will say 'aye,' and you who are Democrats will say 'no.'"—"Stop," says the Democrat, "that's not the way to put it. You must take the vote as between Scott and Pierce, for I'm a Democrat, but I'm going for Scott; my neighbor here is a Democrat, and he's going for Scott too; and the fact is, we've concluded in our section not to make it *a party question!*" It is hardly necessary to say that the vote of that stage load was unanimously for Scott.—*Cin. Gaz.*

A SPLENDID GALPHIN.—The Ohio State Journal says; "Wm. M. Gwin, the locofoco senator from California, who is at the head of the locofoco national committee for distributing documents, and electioneering for Pierce and King, is just the man to ring the charge of Gatchinism against the Whigs. This twin, on the 4th of March, 1851, at the close of the 31st Congress, with other Senators, was requested to remain a few days by the President, to attend to some executive business, charged and actually drew from the Treasury the enormous sum of $4,009.00 as constructive mileage. For the actual journey he did make to Washington from California and back again, he charged and drew his pay in addition to this sum.

This is the man who feels so bad because the Secretary of the Treasury paid the interest on a sum of money that was used in our glorious Revolutionary war."

Examine the Records

We ask all our readers to examine the records below, in reference to the rival claims of Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce to popular consideration. We take it for granted that there are more of them who subscribe to the doctrine that *mediocrity* of talent or of service is, in itself, a merit in a candidate for the Presidency. Partizan presses may think to awaken sympathies and prejudices by such an argument; but we cannot believe that any number of the American people will give in to a doctrine which repudiates all sentiment of gratitude, and closes the door to all emulation. Distinguished ability and long and important public services are just grounds of popular preference in the bestowal of offices of trust and honor. Examine these rival records:—*Free Press.*

Who is Winfield Scott? What has he done to merit our Gratitude?

These questions have been thus answered:

At the age of twenty one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia horse.

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown Heights.

In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of constructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the battle of Fort George.

In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie—fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane.

In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholera fell blightingly, on his march to the field of the Black Hawk war.

In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought that war to a just and favorable issue.

In the same year he soothed the spirit of Southern Nullification, and saved our country from civil discord.

In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians in Florida.

In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier.

In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of that noble tribe, and the admiration of the whole country.

In 1839 he won the distinguished title of the "Pacificator of the North-eastern Boundary," and saved his country from a bloody and wasteful war with Great Britain.

In 1848 he opened the splendid military drama of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days.

April 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire Western Continent.

On the 19th of April he entered the city of Jalapa.

On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote.

On the 5th of May, he took Puebla.

On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Conteras, San Antonio and Cherubusco.

On the 8th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights & Fortress of Chepultepec, scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and San Cosmo, and made a lodgment in the capitol of Mexico.

On the 14th of Sept., he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

Who is Frank Pierce? What has he done?

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine—studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the Legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen its speaker of the House.

In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which time became a Senator of the U. States, and served until 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843.

In 1835 he was nominated for Governor of the State, but declined.—President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined.

In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten regiments raised for the service of the U. S. in Mexico.—Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achievement of special not during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

If there is not even handed justice meted out in the above, we will be glad to have it pointed out to us, the omission, in the record of Gen. Pierce's services and the consequent claims upon the country, may be supplied. Let the people examine the contrast, and determine as just and patriotic citizens, not as heated partizans.—*Memphis Enquirer.*

How the Locofoco Tariff works in Pennsylvania.

The Sheriff of Clarion County has recently published the periodical announcement of his sales—among which are NINE more furnaces and furnace properties. This makes the TWENTY-THREE establishments sold in that County by the Sheriff during the last year!—*Lancaster (Pa.) Whig.*

Close by these furnaces, lies buried the coal they need,—closer still the Iron they use. But the Tariff of 46 decides that it is better to dig iron in Sweden than in Clarion County, and to pay Englishmen for working it rather than Americans. The furnaces of Pennsylvania are sold at auction that those of Sheffield and Birmingham may thrive.

These furnaces employed a large number of workmen, who are now thrown out of employment. The must live, and to live must work.—But since they cannot pursue their trade, they must take some other. Instead of buying from the farmers and mechanics around them, they must turn farmers and mechanics themselves, and enter into competition with them. Competition brings a fall in prices, and they fare the worse all round. Bad news for the farmers and mechanics, but good for the London Times.

There will not be less iron used in the world now that these furnaces are closed. It will only be made somewhere else. When the fires go out in Clarion county, they bury the hotter in the furnaces of England. When the price of the work ceases to go into the pockets of the laborers here, it is all the more sure to reach the pockets of the capitalists of England. No wonder they can afford to sit liberally the election of Pierce and King.—*Albany Journal.*

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Draining the Lake of Haarlem has led to the discovery of an immense mass of human remains, deeply imbedded in the mud, and placed precisely on the spot where, according to a topographical chart, laid down in 1511, and which has always been considered as perfectly accurate, the unfortunate village of Nieroewenkirk was situated, and which in 1539, was swallowed up by one of those irruptions of the North sea which formed the immense Lake of Haarlem.—*English paper.*

Bottom all Falling Out.

A reliable friend from Cincinnati writes under date of the 13th, that ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO GERMAN DEMOCRATS, of the 10th ward alone came out this morning in the *Volksblatt*, a German Democratic paper announcing to the Miami Tribe and declaring that they will VOTE THE WHOLE WHIG TICKET." Boys, do you hear that?—*Ohio Statesman.*

VIRGINIA.—The Winchester Republican states that George W. Summers, in a letter to a gentleman in that town, says that if eastern Virginia will give Gen. Scott the same vote it lately gave him for Governor, the increased vote in the West will secure the State. This is cheering news, and must excite every good Whig to do his whole duty.

☞A newspaper, somewhere in Missouri, gives the following graphic description of the people and the country in that section of uncle Sam's dominions.—"As for the country, the land is as cheap as dirt, and good enough; but the climate is rainy, blowy and sultry. The people die so fast here, that every man has his third wife, and every woman is a widow."

MARKETS.

BOSTON PRICES CURRENT,

For Wool and Country Produce.

Reported for the Herald by PROCTOR & WOOD, *Commission Merchants, No. 136 State Street, Boston.*

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 4.

ASHES—Pots per 100 lbs.	4.75a4 87
Pearls,	5,08a5 75
APPLES—Dried per lb. new	5a6
BUTTER—Very choice pr lb.	24
N.Y. and Vt. Dairy,	21a23
Com. Dairy & Store,	17a20
CHEESE—Prime per lb.	7a8
Fair,	6a6 1-2
EGGS—Per dozen,	13 a14
FLOUR—Genesee, fancy	4.75a4 87
do extra,	5,25a5 75
do common,	4,62a
St. Louis, common	4,50a4.62
do fancy,	4.75a4 81
do extra,	4.87a5.25
Ohio, common	4.50a4.62
do fancy	475a 481
do extra	487a525
Michigan, common	4,50a4.62
do fancy,	4,75a4,81
Canada, in bond,	
Common & fancy,	4.50a4,62
Rye Flour,	a 3,62 1-2
Buckwheat flour lb.	
GRAIN—Corn, north. bus.	75a 77
Southern, yellow,	a 74
Southern white,	69a70
Wheat, western,	90a1,15
Rye, per 56 lbs.	a80
Oats, North'n, 32 lbs.	48a 50
Oats, Eastern,	a
Beans, per bus.	1,50a 2,00
Peas, Canada,	a
HOPS—Per lb., 1st sort,	a 20
BEESWAX—Yellow, per lb.	27a 28
PROVISIONS—Beef, Western, mess, per bbl.	14,00a 16 00
Eastern mess,	14,00a 16,00
Pork, ex clear,	22,50a 23
Clear,	21,50a 22 00
Mess, best,	19,50a 20,00
Mess, & other brands	a19,50
Prime,	17,00a 18 00
Lard, keg, lb.	12a 12 1-2
Lard, bbl. lb.	11-12a 12 1-2
Hams, Boston, smk'd	14 1-2a 15
Western do.	14a 15
Hogs, dressed,	8a 8 1-2

will be the ruling prices early in the season.

POTATOES—Per bus. new, 45a 75
POULTRY—Per lb. 10a10
STARCH—Potatoe, per lb. a

WOOL—	Domes.	Saxony
Fleece per lb, 6 mos	50a55	
Full blood Merino	44a48	
3-4 do do	40a42	
1-2 do do	36a39	
Common	33a34	
Pulled—Extra	46a50	
do Superfine	40a45	
do No. 1	35a37	
do No 2.	30a35	
do No 3	14a16	
Wool Skins	50a 1 25	

☞All produce in packages otherwise consigned to us should be distinctly marked in our name and the initials of the consignor.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET.

Sept. 27.

At Market 164 Cattle, about 1000 Beeves, and 364 Stores consisting of working oxen, cows and calves, yearlings two and three years olds.

PRICES—MARKET BEEF—Extra 6,50; first quality, $600; second quality, $5 00; third quality, 4.25 a 4.75 ordinary, $3.00 a 4.00.

HIDES—$5.00 a 0,00 per cwt. Tallow, $6.50 a 7,00.

PELTS—$0,50 a 0,00. Calf skins 9 1-2 a 10 c per lb.

VEAL CALVES—$3,00 a 9,00.

BARRELING CATTLE—$4,75 4,00 a 5,50.

WORKING OXEN—$72, 85, 100, 110.

COWS AND CALVES—$17, 16, 30, 28, 30.

YEARLINGS—$5 to 10,; Two years Old, $8 to 15; Three years olds, $15 to 27.

SHEEP and LAMBS—4864 at market. Extra, $2,75 to 5,00. By lot $1.13 1,50 2.25.

SWINE—900 at market. Retail 4 to 7.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

At Market 2650 Beef Cattle, 1030 Stores, 8 pairs Working Oxen, 89 cows and calves, 8300 Sheep and Lambs, 1650 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle.—Extra, $6.50; first quality $5,50; second quality $4,75; a 5,25; third quality, $4,00 a 4,75.

Sheep and Lambs—$1,33, 1,50 1,71. Extra, $2.50 to $5.00.

Working Oxen.—$62· 65. 75. 80.

Cows and Calves $20. 21. 23 25.28.

Swine—Shoats to peddle, 61-2 c entire lots; two lots 6 for sows, 7 for barrows. Old hogs, 5 1-2 and 6c, Attail from 6 1-2 to 8 cents.

A CARD

TO THE LADIES OF VERMONT.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and Female Physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething. It greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants; never has it failed if timely used—perfectly safe to be administered to very feeble infants. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

N. B Be sure to call for Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and attend to it at once if your child is suffering.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

The World is Astonished

At the wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER, prepared by Curtis & Perkins. Its equal has never been here for relieving pain in all cases, for the cure of sponsy complaints, cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism in all its forms, bilious cholic, burns sore throat, gravel &c. it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. For particulars see circulars in the hands of agents to be gratuitously distributed.

N. B. Be sure to call for Curtiss & Perkins CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER. They are sole proprietors for the United States.

AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE MEDICINES.

Chas. Burt & Son, James Porter, Rutland; Lincomb & Osgood, Center Rutland; J. L. Gilman, West Rutland; F J Sprague, Wallingford; H Simonds, Pittsford; Geo S Allen, S Wallingford; James Curtiss, Dorset; H G Lapham Danby; Clark & Langdon, West Poultney; L Case, Brandon; Roote & Tomlinson, Castleton, Catlin & Wright, Orwell; N. Rand Wallingford 39y1

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the enclosure of the subscriber on the night of the 20th inst., a dark brown mare, five years old, and a light bay two year old horse colt with some white in the face and one white hind foot. Whoever will give information where they may be found shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble and all reasonable charges paid.

WM. LAMB

Wells, Sept. 28th, 1852 39t

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.

Just published, the

AMERICAN LAWYER,

AND

BUSINESS-MAN'S FORM-BOOK.

Containing Legal Information, Forms, Laws &c., requisite to almost every possible circumstance in the ordinary transaction of business, and adapted to every part of the U. S.

BY D. W. BEADLE, A. M.

An eminent member of the New York Bar.

It also contains a new and beautiful *Map and Seal of each State*, with the county lines delineated, besides a *Map of the United States*, including Utah, New Mexico, and other Territories, features never before exhibited in Book-form, and which alone are worth double the price asked for the whole work.

Price reduced to 75 cents. Peddlers will find it for their interest to supply themselves with this work. H. L. SPENCER.

The Geometric Transfer.

THE undersigned is agent for the sale of the Geometrical Transfer, an instrument for drafting Coats, invented by Mr. James MAGINNIS, of Lockport, N. Y and is prepared to furnish the Trade in this State. The price of the Transfer together with book and suitable instructions for using is $20. I am using the instrument myself and do not hesitate to say it is the best one I have ever seen for obtaining a correct form and measure.

D. WILKINSON.

Castleton, sept. 29, 1852 3m

Beecher's Lectures

TO YOUNG MEN,

For sale by H. L. SPENCER.

SPORTING & COMMON POWDER

Just rec'd by C. DUSTAN.

Apr. 27, 1852.

1000 Chairs for Sale,

By LANDON and GRAVES