

and I learned were professors of religion. She had an infant at her breast; he was to go—she to remain. I was so near them that I could hear their parting words. "Oh, my girl," replied he, "we must part, there is no hope for us."

Had I possessed at that moment, the whole earth, I would have freely given all to have restored those unhappy slaves to each other's arms.

The above is but a specimen of that horrible system of cruelties, outrage and blood, which is tolerated in this land of boasted freedom and equal rights.

The following gentlemen were chosen a delegation to attend the next anniversary of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society to be held at Middlebury on the 20th and 21st of February next.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society, held at Middlebury Dec. 26, 1838, it was Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to all friends of liberty within the State, to take efficient and immediate measures to secure and forward to our Representatives in Congress a decided REMONSTRANCE against the gag-resolutions on the subject of petitions, introduced into the House by Charles G. Atherton of New-Hampshire, and adopted on the 11th and 12th inst.

Resolved, That this government is a government of limited powers; and that, by the constitution of the United States, congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several states of the confederacy.

Resolved, That petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one state to another, are a part of a plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several states, and thus indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits.

Resolved, That congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the territories, as a means and with the view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several states, is against the true spirit and meaning of the constitution, an infringement of the rights of the states affected, and a breach of the public faith upon which they entered into the confederacy.

Resolved, That the constitution rests upon the broad principle of equality among the members of this confederacy, and that congress in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the states and another, with the view of abolishing the one and promoting the other.

Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the part of congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from state to state, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the constitution, destructive of the fundamental principles on which the union of these states rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper touching or relating in any way or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table without being debated, printed or referred.

Your memorialists, in the exercise of their undoubted and unreserved rights as citizens of the United States, respectfully, yet firmly and earnestly remonstrate against the adoption of the foregoing resolutions and the action of the House upon the principles and the rule therein laid down and prescribed, and for the following reasons:

First.—Because the reasons set forth in said resolutions are unsound and untenable, and afford no just ground for denying to the petitions mentioned in said resolutions the same formalities and consideration given to petitions on other subjects.

its unmitigated atrocity, thus promoting, in a fearful manner, slavery and its concomitants, has given, and does now give, a preference to slavemasters over free institutions, and has thus been guilty of the violation of the Constitution set forth in the resolutions of your body.

Second.—Because the resolutions purport to give reasons for not granting the prayer of the petitioners, without that consideration, either by the House or its appropriate committee, of the subject matter of the petitions, and without permitting that discussion of their merits, which are essential to the proper enjoyment and existence of the right of petition so solemnly guaranteed to the people by the Constitution; thus making that right to depend upon the "foregone conclusion" of a majority of your body, and as effectually denying to a large portion of the American people all benefit from their petitions, as if they were not permitted a silent passage to the table of your speaker.

Third.—Because, even if the reasons set forth in those resolutions were sufficient to justify the rejection, without a hearing, of petitions "for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one state to another," they do not furnish reasons for thus treating many other petitions "relating to slavery," which have and may come before your Honorable body;—thus causing many petitions to be denied a hearing, without any reason whatever being assigned for such a course.

For these, among other reasons, your memorialists not only remonstrate against the passage of said resolutions, but respectfully ask your Honorable body to rescind the same, and thus restore to the right of petition its vitality, and to the Constitution its power and supremacy.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Letters from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 7th, 1839.

Ere long, Congress will have to make an appropriation for the construction of a huge table, whereon to lay the enormous loads of abolition papers arriving daily. They reach us, not by hundreds, but by thousands, and still "They come, they come."

This morning the hall of the House presented the appearance of an immense paper warehouse; nearly every member having a pile of petitions upon his desk. The House may refuse to hear them read, but the time alone occupied in their presentation, will give no mean idea of the amount of that public feeling which has been invoked by the Demon of Gag Law. Our political tyrants may as well pass resolutions to prevent the rising of the sun, as to attempt to check the expression of public sentiment on their disgraceful proceedings.

Even the proposition to recede this district to the old States, and thus compromise the present difficulties, was voted down. They are determined to bind the whole subject of abolition, hand and foot until, like Sampson of old, it shall burst asunder its fetters and slay them "hip and thigh."

Mr. Dromgoolle has appointed himself to the office of "Gag Law General," whose duty it is to make all the motions for laying objectionable memorials on the table. Posterity will pay him his fees of office.

The whole day being occupied by the presentation of petitions, Mr Wise had no opportunity of renewing his resolution relative to the impeachment of the Secretary. But an opportunity will arrive when, notwithstanding all the feverish anxiety of the party in power to stifle debate, the light which is beginning to be shed on dark transactions, long hidden from the public eye, will blaze forth as the noon-day sun. The country is beginning to understand the tricks of the administration; but, in the words of Mr. Menifee, it may as well at once, with arms crossed and heart resigned, come up to that bar where the American people will pass on its deeds, and award due recompense. That people would embody the iniquities of ten long years, and placing them on the heads of the victims, would stretch the sacrificial knife, and calling on Heaven, would make one expiatory offering to the God of Liberty.

An important and exciting debate sprung up upon motion to print certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Vermont, touching the subject of Slavery and the abolition of Slavery. Mr. Prentiss of Vermont presented the resolutions.—They embodied sentiments strongly hostile to the system of Slavery, and favorable to the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Prentiss, in presenting them, made the customary motion to print. Mr. Foster of Tenn. objected. Mr. Calhoun spoke in a very excited manner in regard to the resolutions from Vermont. He was not only opposed to printing, but considered the resolutions as dangerous and destructive to the Union of the States. The course of the Abolitionists he considered destructive of the best interests of the States, and, if persisted in, would forthwith lead to the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. King of Ala. spoke in a manner still more excited, and said if the matter embodied in the resolutions were discussed and considered, he and his friends would leave the hall, and the Union would be dissolved.

Mr. Lumpkin of Geo. was surprised that the motion to print should be persisted in, and moved that the motion to print be laid on the table. Mr Prentiss said he asked for the printing as an act of courtesy to the State that he represented, and he was surprised that the motion should be objected to.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded, and the motion to print was rejected—Yeas 27, Nays 9. From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

Movements in Congress. "No peace to the wicked." In the House of Representatives, on the 7th inst. a vast number of anti-slavery memorials were presented from the states of Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut and New-York, together with the following from SLAVE STATES:

The memorial of Joseph L. Smith and others, citizens of Frederick and Carroll counties, of Maryland, praying for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, and the establishment of the customary political and commercial relations between the United States and Hayti: referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The memorial of John Chambers and others, citizens of Virginia and Maryland, praying for the recognition of the republic of Hayti as an independent nation, and for the establishment of political and commercial relations with that republic: referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

When the state of Virginia was called upon for petitions, Mr. Wise said he was about to present a petition of rather unique character. It had been forwarded to him, and was addressed to the House of Representatives. It came from one woman and one man. He could not say whether or not they were joined together. Their names were J. S. White and Louisa Grosvenor of Calais, in the state of Maine. There was a seal upon the paper also of a singular character. Stamped upon the wax was a representation of a sheaf of

wheat sitting on the end in a wheat field. The inscription thereon was, "you deserve a thrashing." Mr. W. then went on to say that he could not tell whether it was himself or others who were designated as deserving "the thrashing." Be that as it might, the prayer of the petition was that the House would rescind its standing resolution by which all abolition papers are laid upon the table.

Mr. W. then moved, in substance, that the petition be referred to a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with instructions to report a resolution rescinding the "Atherton resolutions," and more especially that portion of them by which Abolition papers are laid upon the table on presentation; that the memorials already received by the House and laid on the table, be taken from the files of the House and returned to the petitioners, and that in future all Abolition memorials, of whatever character, be not received by this House.

Mr. Dromgoolle moved to lay the whole subject on the table; but, Mr. Wise intimating a desire to address the House on the subject, the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn.

The Speaker decided, however, that debate arising, the resolution would lie over one day under the rules. It lies over accordingly.

Mr. Curtis of New-York presented a memorial from 205 citizens and voters of the city of New-York, praying for a repeal of four resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives on the 12th of December last, on motion of Mr. Atherton of New-Hampshire, in respect to memorials and petitions relating to slavery. Mr. C. said he was personally acquainted with many of the persons whose names appear on this memorial. They were of the most intelligent, substantial, and worthy citizens of New-York. Among them he recognized the name of WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, a gentleman whose fame as an author, and whose learning, and ability as a political writer, are familiar to the House and the country. Mr. Bryant, as editor of one of the leading journals of the country, (the New-York Evening Post) occupies a position of much power and influence over the public mind.

Mr. C. was here called to order by Mr. Morgan of Virginia; but, upon the declaration of Mr. C. that he would not occupy the time of the House further than to state the contents of the petition, which he had a right to do, under the rule, the Speaker said Mr. C. was in order, and he proceeded to say—

That the petitions denounced the resolutions of the 12th of December as false in principle, anti-republican in its character, utterly subversive of all that is precious in the sacred right of petition, alarming as a precedent, especially to be reprobated for the unfounded imputation which the resolutions cast upon the signers of abolition memorials, in ascribing to them a design to "overthrow an institution of the several States," and, above all, said Mr. Curtis, these memorialists complain of the resolutions because they were passed under the spur of the previous question, and without consideration, time for consideration, discussion, or debate. Mr. Curtis moved the reference of the petition of Mr. Bryant and others, to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

It is in the highest degree honorable to William C. Bryant, that he has had the rare moral courage and manliness to stand out against the policy of his political party on this question. May his noble example be imitated by the high-minded and upright of the Democratic party, in all sections of the Union.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING of Massachusetts, one of the ablest men on the floor of Congress, has made an important movement.

He presented the memorial of Peter Sanborn and others, of Reading, in the State of Massachusetts, praying the House to rescind the resolution of the 12th of December last, and moved that said memorial, together with the resolves of the State of Massachusetts, on the right of petition and debate, presented to the House on the 25th of May last, and not finally acted on by the House, be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with instructions to consider the expediency of adopting a series of resolutions of which the following is the most important:

Resolved, therefore, That all that part of a certain resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 12th day of December last, which provides that "every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper," of a prescribed class, "shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, or referred," is a violation of the rights of the States, whose official communication of said class it excludes from due and proper consideration; a violation of the right of petition inherent in the people of the United States, which it cancels and abridges, and a violence of the privilege of speech and of debate, rightfully appertaining to the members of this House which it forecloses; and therefore that so much of said resolution be, and the same is hereby declared to be unconstitutional, and utterly void, and of null effect.

[Mr. C. having indicated a wish to debate this resolution, it lies over for one day under the rules.] Among other memorials presented by Mr. Adams was the following: This memorial sheweth: That whereas sundry evil-minded and ignorant persons have petitioned Congress for a recognition of the independence of Hayti, otherwise called St. Domingo, a black republic; and, whereas, should such recognition take place, a black negro ambassador must necessarily take up his residence at the seat of Government, to the great scandal of slaveholders, and the eternal disgrace of the Anglo-Saxon blood; and whereas a President (a "Northern man with Southern principles") could not maintain amicable relations with such a functionary; and, whereas unless the President interposed his authority, such functionary would not be permitted to mix in good society, or receive the usual civilities paid to other public characters; and, whereas such treatment would necessarily give offence to the Government of which he is the accredited representative, thereby leading to his recall, and in all probability to a war between the two countries: for these, and various other reasons unnecessary to mention, your memorialists humbly pray that your honorable body would enact a law prohibiting any foreign nation from sending to our own man who is not a full-blooded Anglo-Saxon man, and can trace his lineage back to Japhet, without any taint, mixture, stain, or blemish from the accursed race of Ham, from whom the inhabitants of Africa are descendants. And they further pray that an act may be passed prohibiting any one from holding any civil or military office in the United States who shall have the least mixture of African blood in

his veins. And, to carry this law into more complete effect, your memorialists pray that there may be a standing committee of the House appointed, called "The Committee of Colors," or "The White-washing Committee," whose duty it shall be to examine into the pedigree of every member of Congress, and every man appointed to public office, especially in the slaveholding States; and whenever, in any case, any taint of African blood be discovered, such member shall instantly be expelled from office, and his place filled with a pure Anglo-Saxon American. And your memorialists further pray that the notoriously false assertion contained in the Declaration of Independence, viz. that "all men are created free and equal," be erased from that document, and burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

And your memorialists will ever pray. [Signed by 46.]

The steam-ship Royal William brings London dates to Dec. 14. Lord Durham landed at Plymouth on the 30th of November, and on the next day addresses were presented to him from the inhabitants of that place and Stonehouse, in the town-hall. It is observed that Sir Wm. Molesworth—one of the ablest and most influential reformers—stood with Lord Durham and his party on the platform, when the address was delivered.

The addresses declared their approbation of his government in Canada. In his answer, Lord Durham declared his purpose to make in Parliament "a representation of facts wholly unknown in England, and disclosures of which Parliament and the people have no conception;" and that he should then "fearlessly demand from the Legislature that justice which neither they nor the people would ever deny to a public servant who had faithfully and honestly discharged the duties assigned to him.

He also avowed himself an unchanged and unchangeable reformer. THE MORMONS.—The latest advices from Missouri, state that about thirty of the Mormons have been examined at the Court in Richmond, and have been discharged. About thirty more are still in custody, on charges of arson, burglary, robbery, larcenary, &c.

From all accounts which we have received, relative to this band of deluded men, we are convinced that the Mormons, so far as they are connected with the late disturbances in Missouri, have been "more sinned against than sinning." They have been insulted and outraged by the inhabitants of the towns adjoining them, and by acts of scorn and abuse, which have no counterpart in the history of our country—they have been roused to desperation, and provoked to retaliate on their oppressors. If the history of the Mormon war could be truly told, we should hear a tale of wrongs inflicted on these deluded people, which should make a Christian blush to hear. But the Mormons have no newspapers established among them to circulate through the land, and counteract the false impressions which have been made on the minds of the public. The papers from which we glean all the intelligence we have respecting the late disturbances in Missouri, are evidently strongly imbued with prejudice and hatred against this fanatical sect, and consequently the Mormons can expect nothing like justice at their hands.—Mer. Journal.

Chief Justice Parker, of N. H. has decided that a payment of any kind made in the bills of any bank after it has failed, though the fact of its failure may not be known at the time to either of the parties, is not valid in law.—The decision is on the ground that the receiver of the bills did not receive what he agreed to take, namely, money or its legal representative, which the bills failed to be on the failure of the bank.

Gov. Berkeley delivered an address before the Temperance Society of Tascaloosa, on the 30th September, in which he stated that, in the course of his life he had been employed in some 50 or 60 capital cases, every one of which, as he then recollects, was connected with intemperance. The Newburyport Herald states confidently that a paper is about to be started in New York, on the strength of a heavy Carolina fund raised for the purpose, to advocate Southern interests and the elevation of JOHN C. CALHOUN to the Presidency.

SLAVER CAPTURED.—The British brig Wanderer, arrived at Nassau, N. P. recently, with the Portuguese brig Scorpion, having 250 Africans on board. The Boston Atlas states, on the authority of a passenger in the brig Mary Paulina, from the Western coast of Africa, that Mrs. Maclean—better known as Miss London— who married the newly appointed Governor of Cape Coast Castle, died there, soon after her arrival, from the effect of the climate.

GREAT YIELD OF BADEN CORN.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, writing under date of the 21st ult. mentions that Mr. Erwin, of the town of Euclid, raised Baden Corn, on a small parcel of ground, between two and three acres, and that the product was at the rate of two hundred and eighteen bushels of shelled corn to the acre. A Mr. Crosby of the same neighborhood, also raised about the same quantity of Baden Corn, and with like success. The corn was planted in squares, three in a hill, and three and a half feet apart each way.

Miss Sarah E. Norton, of Edgerton, N. Y. while adjusting her dress before the mirror, a few days since, fell and immediately expired. She was to have been married the following day.

OSWEGO BUTTER. Col. Meacham, of mammoth cheese celebrity, is again in the field with some of the productions of his extensive dairy. He is now exhibiting a pyramid of butter, weighing upward of 1200 pounds. He has forwarded another pyramid, weighing over 1400 pounds, to Washington to receive the critical judgment of the representatives of the nation. We hope that he may get as good a price for it as he did on a previous occasion for a like specimen, sent to the capital—50 cents a pound.—N. H. Spectator.

The Baltimore American mentions that the Senate of Maryland adjourned on Thursday last to Monday next, in consequence of the indisposition of several of the members from colds, &c.

Counterfeit two dollar bills of the Wolfborough Bank, at Wolfborough, N. H. are in circulation. They are dated Aug. 20, 1838, letter A. No. 821, T. E. Sawyer, Cashier, and Daniel Pickering, President. They are clumsily executed.

NOTICES.

Calais Anti-Slavery Society. The annual meeting of the Calais Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Inn of John Walbridge, East Calais, on Thursday, Jan. 24, at one o'clock, P. M. An address may be expected from Col. J. P. Miller. A full attendance is respectfully solicited. By order of the Executive Committee, JOHN WALBRIDGE, Sec'y. Calais, Jan. 10, 1839.

Anti-Slavery Lectures. Rev. G. BECKLEY, agent of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society, proposes to deliver lectures as follows, and requests the friends of the cause in their several towns to see that reasonable notices are circulated, and all necessary arrangements are made:

- At East Bethel, January 9
At East Barnard, " 10
At Barnard Village, " 11
At South Woodstock, " 12
At West Windsor, " 13
At Weathersfield Corners, " 15
At Perkinsville, " 17
At Chester, " 18
At Andover, " 19
At Weston, " 20
At Ludlow, " 21
At Cavendish, " 22
At Norwich, (North Parish) " 24
At Theford, (Union Village) " 25
At Theford, (Centre) " 26
At Theford, (Post Mills) " 27
At Stratford South, " 28
At Vershire, " 29
At Washington, " 30
At Barre South, " 31
At Barre North, February 1

County Anniversary. The third annual meeting of the Washington County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Free Church, in Montpelier, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1839. The meeting will be one of great importance, and it is hoped an unusual effort will be made by our friends throughout the county to secure a general attendance. A number of addresses may be expected. On behalf of the E. Committee, C. I. KNAPP, Sec'y.

Anti-Slavery Anniversary. The fifth Anniversary of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society, by divine permission, will be held at Middlebury, on the 20th, 21st and probably 22d of February next. A preliminary discourse will be given on the preceding evening, Tuesday the 19th, by the Rev. O. Scott of Lowell, Mass. Business meeting of the Society will commence on the first day of the session, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

All Anti-Slavery Societies, or associations, in the State, are requested to send one or more delegates. Each delegate, on his arrival in town, will please to leave his name at the Vermont Hotel, in a book provided for the purpose, in order that business may be expedited, and that the committee of arrangements may be enabled, so far as possible, to provide among the inhabitants, places of entertainment free of expense, for those from abroad.

A general invitation is extended to all friends of the cause, and all persons who are willing to hear the subject candidly and ably discussed, are invited to attend. A considerable number of gentlemen of eminence, in this and other benevolent objects, will, it is expected, be present, and participate in the deliberations on the important and interesting occasion. By direction of the Executive Committee of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society, J. A. ALLEN, Secretary. Middlebury, Dec. 18th, 1838.

Note.—Editors in the State are requested to insert the above.

BRIGHTON MARKET. [Reported for the Boston Patriot & Daily Advertiser.] MONDAY, December 31, 1838. At market 450 Beef Cattle, (including 75 unsoled last week,) 100 Steers, 2000 Sheep and 100 Swine. All the Swine reported last week.—About 10 Beef Cattle unsoled. PRICES. Beef Cattle. Last week's prices for most of the qualities were not supported. We quote first quality 7 25 a 7 50; second quality 6 50 a 7 00; third quality 5 25 a 6 50. Sheep. Dull.—We notice a sale of lots at 2 50, 2 75, 2 88, 3 00, 3 25, and 3 33. Swine. No lots were sold to peddle, and there appeared to be no demand for lots. A few were retained at from 6 to 8 cts.

MARRIAGES. In Warren, Joseph W. Thompson, Esq., to Miss Jane Arvilla Ralph.—In Woodstock, Josiah S. Paige, to Lucinda Sleeper, both of Hartford.—Alfred Foss to Sophronia Parker.

DEATHS. In Weathersfield, aged about 65, Rev. James Converse, Pastor of the Congregational church, which office he had sustained for thirty-seven years. In New-Haven, Calvin Hyde, aged 60.—In Hubbardton, Burr Bradley, aged 26.

For the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind. COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. I am authorized, appointed by the Legislature of Vermont to superintend all matters and things relating to the care and education of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, of this State, hereby give notice, that they will hold a meeting at Chase's coffee-house, in Brattleboro', on the 5th of February, 1839 at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of acting on applications in behalf of the unfortunate youth, above denominated, who may need the beneficence of the State for their relief. CHARLES HOPKINS, JOHN DEWEY, ALBERT G. WHITTEMORE, Commissioners of the Deaf & Blind. Windsor, Jan. 1st 1839.

POT-ASH KETTLES. OF superior quality, and extra strong CALDWELL, and able to set in Arches, for sale by the Brandon Iron Co., at the Foundry, and by their Agent, ZENAS WOOD, at Montpelier. Also, CORN SHELLERS; IMPROVED PLOUGHS; CULTIVATOR TEETH, and a general variety of STOVES. Including the Improved "Conant Patent," which is believed to be superior to any of the modern stoves with small fire arches. Sheet Iron, elevated ovens will be furnished both at Brandon and Montpelier for the Conant Patent, Rotary, & Vermont Cook, which, with the Cast Iron Oven attached to each of these Stoves, renders them the most desirable Cooking Stoves now in the market. The cost of the corn sheller will be saved in labor by ordinary farmers in two seasons, besides the saving of room they afford in getting out corn. JOHN A. CONANT, Agent. Brandon, Jan. 1839. 3 tf

ALLEN & POLAND, Book, Job & Fancy Letter Press PRINTERS. HAVING procured from Boston new and elegant fonts of the most FASHIONABLE TYPE, are prepared to prosecute the above business, in all its branches; and have no hesitation in saying that all work entrusted to them will be executed in a STYLE NOT INFERIOR to that of any other establishment in VERMONT. Office, one door West from the Post-Office State at Montpelier, January 5th, 1839.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, THREE DOORS WEST OF THE POST-OFFICE, BY A. CARTER. Jan. 5, 1839. 1 tf

Notice. THOSE indebted to J. E. BADGER, by note or account, of over six months standing, are requested to call and adjust the same immediately. J. E. BADGER. Jan. 3, 1839. 1—tf

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE, STATE ST., MONTPELIER, VT. JOHN E. BADGER, Dealer in HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, FURS, SPENDERS, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c., would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Montpelier and vicinity for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same. N. B. Merchants supplied with Hats of all kinds at city wholesale prices. January 5, 1839. 1 tf

Boarding House! A FEW gentlemen boarders can be accommodated with a board, with single rooms if desired, on reasonable terms. A. CARTER. Montpelier Village, Jan. 5, 1839. 1 tf

Wanted! 1,000 BUSHELS OF OATS, by WM. T. BURNHAM. Montpelier, Jan. 5, 1839. 1 tf

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS FOR 1839, For sale at this office. Wanted. Payment for The Voice of Freedom, by the subscribers, a lot of good dry Wood, also, for accommodation of town subscribers, they will take all articles of produce, usually consumed in a boarding house. ALLEN & POLAND.