

was going to free us, they offered him the highest kind of price for us—sometimes they would try to kidnap our little ones—sometimes they would try to hire us to leave him, and they would do any thing to make him stop going to free us."

Thy brother,
AUGUSTUS WATKINS.

From the Emancipator.

The True Spirit of Freedom.

We have not seen, in the proceedings of any of our societies, a better exhibition of the true principles of liberty, in their application to the Anti-Slavery cause than in the following resolutions, adopted by the Ashtabula Co. A. S. Society at their annual meeting on the 4th of July. It will be recollected that the first proposal for a national convention of Abolitionists came from this society. Should views equally clear and consistent, and a determination equally firm and conscientious, be found to prevail at the approaching convention, we may augur the most cheering hopes for the cause of human liberty. The resolutions were offered and supported in an able address, by the Rev. T. S. Baris.

"As it is the deliberate opinion of this Society that American Slavery endangers the liberty of the free people of these United States, and that it is rooting out the very existence of the nation, as a free republic—and believing that the continuance of our free institutions depends upon its abolition within our jurisdiction—therefore

"Resolved, That as lovers of liberty, and the friends of the oppressor and the oppressed,—like the fathers of our country, we pledge our fortunes for the purpose of carrying out the sacred principles of the Declaration of Independence—that life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, are the inalienable rights of man.

"Resolved, That in the exercise of our privileges as electors, we should be governed by the whole moral principles of candidates, as constituting fitness for office; and that the selection of any one principle as a test, regardless of other qualities, would be unjust to ourselves and the public.

"That among the most important qualifications for office, we consider a firm and undeviating attachment to the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence and repented in the Constitutions of our States; That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights, among which are the enjoying and defending of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

"That, in our opinion, no man is qualified for office in our national or state governments, who is indifferent to, or disregards, those great and important principles of liberty, or who has not the moral courage to avow or sustain them as far as he is able, or who would not extend the blessings of freedom to all men, so far as we have the constitutional right, or who would not use and exert his influence to redeem our nation from the disgrace of the internal slave trade."

"Resolved, that those who maintain the rights of the colored man in this country, to choose the place of his location, and to use his powers of locomotion to carry into effect such right, are not only governed by the present principles of philanthropy—but by the expressed will of Him, who has made of one blood all the nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth,—which will is expressed in Deut., 23, 15, 16.

Marking by Maiming.

It is a very impressive section in "American Slavery as it is," which treats of the practice among slaveholders, of marking their slaves by depriving them of one or more of their fore teeth. But no notice is taken of another method in marking, by cutting off one or two fingers. In looking over a number of slave advertisements, lately we have been struck by the frequency of this work, and led to conclude that so many cases of a sort of a main quite uncommon with other laborers, cannot be the effect of accident. It is obvious, that in the patriarchal simplicity of occupations prevailing in the slave republics, the loss of some fingers would not deteriorate the value of the property; and as to the pain and the humiliation of the sufferers—they are only slaves. We present a few of the advertisements referred to, by way of specimen.

In the Charleston Mercury, June 24, Mr. Henry M. Holmes advertises:

"Thirty dollars will be given for my house servant PETER, known by the name of Peter Geathers, who left me in the city, in March last. Said fellow is about 43 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, slender built, has one of his front teeth decayed, and the first joint of the little finger of his left hand and the one next to it cut off."

The Mississippiian, of June, has an advertisement of the jailer of Hinds Co., of a negro named Tom, committed as a runaway slave. The description is not very clear, but reads thus:

"This negro is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 1-2 inches high, tolerable black, and spare made, and two particular marks on his finger, and his left hand next to his little finger, is off up to the knuckle joint, and also his little finger, and his right hand is off up to his knuckle. This negro stated that he ran away from his master in Lexington, in Holmes Co., Missouri."

"Those who are a little familiar with the dialect of that country, will render it into English, as follows:—two particular marks, his finger on his left hand next to his little finger is off up to the knuckle joint, and his middle finger on his right hand is off up to his knuckle." A very remarkable accident, indeed.—H.

SERVILITY REMOVED.—Did those who have been educated under the influence of New-England institutions know how very contemptible they make themselves appear in the eyes of the people of the south, by their fawning subservience, they would certainly try to act a more manly part. The following is from an article in the Liberator, to which are attached the initials of Lydia Maria Child.

And here I can but recall an incident in the course of my travels, which afforded me much amusement and edification. I spent an evening in New York, with a gentleman who dealt largely in cutlery. Speaking of his trade with the South, he said it consisted of dirks and Bowie knives. He mentioned the annual sum paid for these instruments. It was immense; but I am afraid to name it. The next day, I stopped at Hartford, on my way to Boston. At that place, three strangers entered the stage. By their conversation, I soon discovered that one of them was Deacon of a Calvinistic church in Connecticut, another a school-master from the same town, and the third from South Carolina. The Deacon soon began to speak of the climate and friendly union between the North and the South, which he hoped would

always remain undisturbed. "There never has been such an active trade, or so much good feeling, between Connecticut and the South as there now is," said he. "There is our rifle and pistol establishment—do what we can, we can't get hands enough to supply the Southern Market."

The schoolmaster chimed in, with praises of Southern hospitality, politeness and generosity. I was indignant, but silent. To my surprise, the gentleman from Carolina broke out as follows: "Sir, your estimate of Southern character differs essentially from mine. I have lived sixteen years in South Carolina; and have now left it, with the resolution never to live in a slave state again. You talk of generosity. I'll tell you in what it consists. The Southern gentlemen drives others with the whip to toil for him. He comes to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and during six months spends their earnings in making a dash among the yankees; then he goes home to starve his niggers upon ground corn and water, the other six months. You may call this generosity; but I call it meanness." I quote his precise words.—The Connecticut men, scarcely opened their lips again till we reached Boston.—Maine Advocate of Freedom.

From the Morning Star.

DYING TESTIMONY FOR THE OPPRESSED.—A few weeks since an esteemed member of a church in a town which I have visited, died in the triumphs of faith. A few of the last hours of his life were improved in giving the most solemn warnings to those who came around his dying bed, to prepare to meet God. He had not, when in health, said much relative to the cause of the Abolition of Slavery, though he read on the subject with attention and seemed somewhat interested. But when sinking in nature's last decay, he was mindful of the down-trodden slave. He said in substance, that God would come out in judgment against this nation, unless they should do away this evil. In taking a professor who was much opposed to the cause of Abolition, almost into his arms, he said, "You must be humble and not oppose this cause any more." Thus, to the praise of God, we see that he is bringing forth witnesses in favor of truth and justice in the earth, and professors who doubt the propriety of co-operating with those who are laboring for the overthrow of Slavery, had better examine themselves in their closets, and see that they fight not against God.

J. F.

TEXAS.

We have some reasons for believing that there is a concert or at least an understanding among the pro-slavery clergy of the country, to prepare by cautious movements, the public mind to welcome the annexation of Texas to this country, as a measure of relief from the evils of slavery. A distinguished doctor of divinity in the country, an eloquent and accredited advocate of Colonization, who does not think it any body's duty to "care" for a person's being a slave delivered an elaborate oration on the 4th in favor of Colonization, in which he argued that it was important to the peace of this country that Texas should be annexed to the Union, for the relief of the slaveholding states as a place to dispose of their surplus slaves until such time as the colonies on the coast of Africa shall be prepared to receive the whole negro population of this country. He said that it would destroy the colonies to send such large numbers to them now, and therefore it is necessary we should have Texas as a temporary relief from the pressure. Some of his hearers thought it vastly patriotic and a very pious scheme. No doubt Mr. Henry Clay would so regard it. Any thing to keep people talking about removing slavery and prevent their acting toward it.—Eman.

The Inter-National Convention.

The Leeds (Eng.) Mercury, of June 22, says, "A proposition has been made from the United States, for holding in London next year a General Anti-Slavery Convention. It has met with the approbation of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and is likely to be carried into effect—GREATLY TO THE ADVANTAGE of the cause of freedom throughout the world." No doubt of it. Let the abolitionists be turned to this measure, as one of very great interest and promise.—H.

A Fact for the Emancipator.

A northern lady not acquainted with the interesting details of the patriarchal institution, visited a southern city. While there she was invited to meet some friends at the house of a wealthy slaveholder. A child, but slightly tinged with the hated hue, was playing on a piazza, whose striking resemblance to the lord of the mansion arrested the lady's attention, and caused the almost involuntary exclamation, "how much that child looks like Mr. ——" The ladies and gentlemen looked blank, and our northerner read in their embarrassed looks and total silence, that she had committed some breach of etiquette. What it was she knew not until taken aside by one of the party and informed, that "southern gentlemen thought little of having two sets of children—that indeed it was quite common, &c. &c."

Quite common we know, but not common enough, it seems, to be talked of in genteel society even there. This is a feature of the institution concerning which these very sensitive persons keep their own counsel. Oh, shame, where is thy blush?—M.

The Cincinnati Mobocrats of 1836.

A letter from Cincinnati, date July 17, says, "Yesterday concluded the last case against the Cincinnati mob of July, 1836. There was no excitement on either side. A calm ascertainment of damages was followed by a 'submission,' without argument, to the jury, who in a little while rendered a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff (Pugh, the printer) of \$1500. This covers the whole claim. Poor fellows, they have lost their money, and public sympathy to boot."

The only remaining subject of regret, so far as justice is concerned, is that the weight of both shame and loss could not, by some means, be made to fall on the leaders of the "Market-house meeting," the instigators and real authors of the mob that destroyed the Anti-Slavery office and Philanthropic press. But although the "gentlemen of property and standing" thus escape the penalty of the law which falls upon their deluded tools, the people will think.

How ABOLITION DESTROYS THE CHURCHES.—At the Anti-Slavery Prayer Meeting lately held among Baptists in New York, it was stated that the North Beriah Baptist Church (bro. Duval's) has ever been avowedly anti-slavery from its origin. When that body of believers met to wor-

ship God in old loft, one of their first acts was to pass a solemn vote to hold no communion with slaveholders. At that time, slavery existed in the State and city of N. York. And yet, strange as it may sound to some, the little church was not destroyed, but has continued to prosper greatly to this day! Her anti-slavery action has always been the same, and was at one time blessed of God, in a great degree, to the removal of the last vestige of New York slavery from the churches in the city. God grant that every Baptist Church in the land may speedily go and do likewise.—Reflector.

C. W. D.

TEMPER.—It may perhaps create a smile, that John Quincy Adams should be the source of an admonition to the abolitionists on the score of the temper with which they address the slaveholders. But so it is, and the admonition should be taken in good part. There has been, and will probably be, still more of not only needless but harmful asperity. Pictures of slaveholding character will be held up to the public gaze, in which the sitters will not recognize their likenesses. This is bad policy in every point of view. But there is policy that is worse. It is a suppression of the natural, healthy feeling of abhorrence, which the real facts of slavery do and ought to produce in every sound heart. Let it be observed that the soft hypocritical way of treating the subject, that which puts forward a very good temper, and not much else, has been tried these fifty years, and failed! An exercise of moral and political power is now demanded, which may easily be mistaken for bad temper; but it must not be abandoned for all that.

From the United States Gazette.

Triumph of American Mechanics.

It is with great pleasure that we extract from the London Morning Journal of June 1st, the following voluntary tribute to the skill of our mechanics. In addition, we are informed that the directors of the Grand Junction Company placed on their railway the best of their English locomotives out of fifty-two, to compete with Mr. Norris's. The latter, however, notwithstanding her greatly inferior weight, was victorious.

The English locomotive weighed 15 tons, with 12 inch cylinders, 18 inch stroke, and 5 feet driving wheels. The burthen in gross was 120 tons.

American Locomotive Engine.

It will be recollected that a contract has been entered into between the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway company and Mr. Norris, of Philadelphia, U. S., for the supply of locomotives for the Gloucester Railway. The contract was conditionally made, on the first engine manufactured by Mr. N. performing certain work agreed upon. As much interest has been felt in this country with reference to the contract, as some doubts were entertained as to the correctness of the representations made respecting these engines, we have pleasure in giving the following particulars as to the engine sent over to this country by Mr. Norris, and the work it has actually performed on the Grand Junction Railway, in conformity to the agreement to which we have alluded.

The England weighs about 8 tons, without water or fuel; she is built much lower and smaller than the engines commonly in use here, and has six wheels, the driving pair being four feet in diameter. The cylinders are ten and a half inches in diameter, and are enclosed in proper cases to prevent radiation—stroke 13 inches. The machinery is of the simplest construction, and consists of a much smaller number of parts than we have been accustomed to see. The cylinders are placed on the outside of the framework, which allows the advantage of a straight axle; and the general appearance of the engine more nearly resembles that of the old Rocket engine than any with which we are acquainted. The engine is got up in a most superior style, and is finished, even to the most minute particular, in a very beautiful and workmanlike manner, every part having been executed with perfect accuracy, by means of self-acting machinery. As a proof, indeed, of the mathematical correctness of the work, we may mention that the steam-tight joints are formed simply by the bringing into contact of metallic surfaces; the workmanship of which is so true, as entirely to supersede the necessity of packing of any kind. The boiler is similar to those used in engines manufactured in this country, but it contains only seventy-eight tubes, instead of from 100 to 140, the number commonly used in those on our railways; and the consumption of fuel, compared with the work performed, is, we understand, very small.

The task undertaken to be performed by the England was to run from Birmingham to Warrington, fourteen journeys each way, carrying 100 tons in the gross, and performing the distance, eighty miles, at the rate of twenty miles per hour, which the engine has accomplished considerably within the specified time of four hours; the average time having been about 3 hours 50 minutes, or the actual running time, without stoppages, from 3 h. 9 mins., to 3 h. 19 mins. On one occasion, it is stated that the engine brought into Birmingham the enormous load of 120 tons, drawing it up the inclined planes without any assistance; and on no occasion has it failed to perform the required duty, nor has even the least derangement of any part of the machinery taken place. It should also be mentioned, that the various parts were never put together until its arrival in this country, when they were first fitted at Liverpool, the day previous to making a trip; nor has a tool been applied to the engine since she was first set up. We understand the conditional order to Mr. Norris for ten engines, of similar capability, has been confirmed.

HORROR MURDER.—We learn from the Fredricksburg Herald that an inquest has been held on the 10th inst. on the body of William Richardson, a lad about 14 years old, which was found, bearing marks of violence, enclosed in a sack-bag, at the bottom of a mill-pond in that county. The jury returned a verdict of murder against two individuals, (one of whom is the mother of the boy), committed on or about the 19th ultimo. The parties charged with the deed are in prison. A correspondent of the Herald gives a most frightful picture of the neighborhood where this murder occurred. He says:

"There, you will find a brother living in incestuous cohabitation with his sister—and the sister with her brother—there, the avowed adulterer and adulteress—there, the thief and the receiver of stolen goods;—there, the unblushing violator of the tipping law, exchanging with our slave population the poisoning and corrupting draught for the purloined hard earnings of the farmer;—there, the infant daughter imbibing the corrupt examples of her depraved mother, or the profligate son giving

bright promise of a sure promotion to the gallows."

Foreign News.

From the Pittsburgh Witness.

LIBERIA.—Recent arrivals from this "El Dorado" of the colored man, as the colonizers represent it, have brought packages of papers and letters, extracts from which we have seen in several Colonization periodicals. Governor Buchanan writes home a flattering account, according in generalities, of the condition of the colonies, while the Liberia Herald, going somewhat into particulars, gives the other side of the picture, which cannot at best be called so bright. We are assured by a Colonization friend, that Governor Buchanan's statements may be implicitly relied upon, as his veracity is unquestionable. We hope it is so—for, in that event, by-and-by we may expect that he will undeceive that portion of the American people who have been led, from the mendacious statements of his predecessors, to believe the condition and prospects of the colonies as every thing that could be desired, or hoped for, "on this side of the heavenly Canaan." We make a few extracts from the Liberia Herald, from which it will be seen that the same process of Christianization is going on in Africa, that has been so fully exhibited in our own land under the influence of Colonization. War—war. First provoking the natives to hostility and then shooting them down like dogs. What rational hope can the friends of Africa entertain for that benighted land if we believe the assertion of the colonizers that their scheme is the only one which can pour over that continent the blessings of civilization and Christianity? None. If Africa is to be reclaimed from her darkness and her misery it must be by means adequate to the end, and not through influences kindred to those which have driven the aborigines of our own country from their homes, or doomed them to a remorseless extermination. But is our extracts.

From the Monrovia Herald.

We have heard with deep regret that Jenkins has again raised the hoop of war.

Prince of Trade Town, and Grand, of New Seas, are preparing for war. Each is threatening the other with an invasion of his territory.

We have just heard, by an arrival from Little Bassa, that the natives have made an attack on the Simon settlement. Three Americans were reported killed, and seven wounded.

Captain Murray, of the English brig —, is landing goods at Little Bassa, and advancing the price of every article of trade one hundred per cent. Captain Murray should be informed of his trespass on the territory of this colony, and warned to desist. The territory of Little Bassa is fully and honorably the property of this colony, and he has no right to the commerce, unless under the regulations established by our commercial laws.

News has just arrived, that his Excellency, Governor Buchanan, is just recovering from an alarming illness. This accounts for the detention of the Saluda, Captain Waters, who left this fifteen days ago to bring His Excellency up to this place.

Died, in this town, on the 14th instant, after a severe illness of seven days, Joshua Stewart, Esq., aged 60 years. Mr. Stewart was a native of Petersburg, Va.; emigrated to this country in the ship Cyrus in 1824, and arrived here on the 12th February. Mr. Stewart has successively filled many important offices in the Colony, having been, at a former period, a member of the Legislature, and for many years one of the Justices of the Colony.

We were informed, while at Pohna, that while the Emperor, Captain Lawlin, was lying at St. Andrews Bay, a plot was concocted among some of the seamen to seize the ship and run off with her. This act of base treachery was detected on the day previously designated for its perpetration. The Captain, immediately after the fact was communicated to him, proceeded a short distance down the coast, where a number of friendly natives very opportunely coming on board, he was enabled to secure the villains. They are in prison at Cape Coast, to be sent to America for trial.

Intelligence from Trinidad.

(Extract from the "Colonial Journal.")

"We know, too, of a property in the same Island (Trinidad) which was sold under the apprenticeship system, and of course with the advantage of the labor attached to it, for \$30,000; that has been sold again since the complete emancipation for \$65,000; and we have it from good authority, that during the Christmas holidays, the negroes who visited the Port of Spain from the country, made their purchases of every kind so freely, that the stores have never been known to be so bare as when the last packet sailed."

We learn that a gentleman now in this city from Trinidad, who is a member of the Legislative Council, states that laborers can readily earn one dollar per day, and that the planters can well afford to pay them at that rate.

There is a deficiency of laborers, owing to a portion of the colored population withdrawing from agriculture to engage in trade, &c., thus forming since the Emancipation Act, a middling and growing class in society, which had never existed previously on the Island. Our informant states that it is easy to see that this change of things will ultimately be of great service to Trinidad not only, but to the United States. A greater quantity of land will be put under cultivation (not more than one tenth being at present in that state), the number of consumers will be much increased, and competition among the laboring and middling classes will promote the prosperity of the Island. As Trinidad has been considered an "Experiment Island," both by the British Government and others, the success or failure of emancipation there will probably materially affect the question of slavery in other parts of the world. If on full trial it is demonstrated, that emancipation promotes the peace, welfare and prosperity of both laborers and planters, other nations will profit by the example.—Journal of Commerce.

FAMINE IN INDIA.—It appears from the recent transactions of the British India Society, that within the last seventy-three years no less than sixteen famines have occurred, and that too in a country the soil of which is allowed to be one of unexampled fertility, and the resources of which, it cannot be denied, if properly managed, would be fully adequate to all the demands of its teeming millions. The dates at which these famines are said to have occurred are, 1776, 1770, 1782, 1792, 1803, 1809, 1819, 1820, 1824, 1828, 1832, 1833, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839. Some of the earlier of these famines may, it is stated, be referred to the simultaneous occurrence of wars; but with respect to those of the last twenty years, which has been a time of profound peace, no such cause can be assigned. The accounts which are given of the famine of 1838, are appalling in the extreme. At Agrá 78,000 pining wretches were fed by the public bounty on the 14th of April; and between the 1st and the 15th of March, 71,334 infirm and sightless wretches were fed in the same manner. So great were the ravages of death that the air for miles was tainted with the effluvia from the putrefying carcasses of men and cattle, and the rivers of the Jumna and the Ganges were closed up and poisoned by the dead bodies thrown into their channels. The water and fish of these rivers were rejected as unfit for use. The mortality was at the rate of 10,000 per month; a destruction of life, which, had it continued, would have been sufficiently large to have swept off the entire population in less than a year.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

Important from Mexico.

Santa Anna emerged in the Mexican Presidential Chair by General Bravo.

We were put in possession of this unexpected piece of intelligence yesterday by Captain Cottrell, of the schooner Essex, from Matamoros, which port he left on the 10th inst. That the present Mexican rulers are capable of effecting many strange deeds, we are always prepared to believe, but that Bravo, with infinitely less talents and celebrity, should be elected, or chosen for a situation, of which, as it appears, his master was deemed unworthy, is a matter that seems to require more confirmation. The Essex's manifesto, shows us by Captain Cottrell, bears an endorsement to this effect:—"On the 7th inst. an express coming arrived here from Mexico, stating that Santa Anna was driven from the Presidential chair, and General Bravo elected to fill the vacancy."

Of the correctness of this statement, Capt. Cottrell entertained no suspicion; and when we take into consideration the well known fact, that the present race of Mexicans hardly recognize any principle of action but the tumultuous incentives of unbridled licentiousness, the news may not wear so apocryphal a feature.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

[Reported for the Yankee Farmer.]

MONDAY, July 29, 1839.

At market, 265 Cattle, including about 50 Stores. Working Oxen, not a single yoke on the stand. 14 Cows and Calves, 2150 Sheep and Lambs, 47 Swine, of all descriptions.

Prices. Beef—Still on the decline. We quote first quality, at \$7.75 a \$8—second quality, \$7 a \$7.50—third quality \$6.50 a \$7.

Corns and Calves—There were but a very few sold. We notice but two, \$32.50, \$45.

Sheep and Lambs—Little, quicker than last week. Prices about the same. Good sheep and Lambs were sold from \$2.50 to \$4. For lots, poor ones were sold considerable loss.

Swine—There was little or no call for them this week. There was a small lot of nine prime Columbia Co. Hogs, held at \$6.50.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, 1st inst. Mr. ISAAC WYATT, of Woodstock, to Miss CHARLOTTE FORBES, of this place—both deaf and dumb.

AXES! AXES!!

W. M. T. BURNHAM would say to the public, that he has on hand a quantity of FIRST RATE AXES, ground and polished, which he will sell cheap as the cheapest, or exchange for old axe poles.

Shop nearly opposite the State House.

MILITARY GOODS.

JUST received from New York, by R. P. RIKER, State street, opposite the Bank, a large assortment of MILITARY GOODS, suitable for the present regulation of the Militia of this State. Terms—Cash. May 6th, 1839. 19-1f

NEW GOODS!

JEWETT, HOWES & CO. ARE just receiving from New York and Boston a prime assortment of Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and customers. May 4, 1838. 18-6w

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

BALDWIN & SCOTT HAVE just received a splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell cheap for cash. Those wishing for a great bargain will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. May 13, 1839. 19-1f

New Arrangement!

THIS Subscriber having taken as partner his son, WILLIAM P. BADGER, in the business heretofore conducted by himself, the business will hereafter be done under the firm of J. E. BADGER & SON.

Montpelier, Feb. 7, 1839. J. E. BADGER. 6-1f

Montpelier, Feb. 7, 1839.

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE,

STATE ST., MONTPELIER, Vt.

J. E. BADGER & SON,

Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, FURS, SUSPENDERS,

Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c., would return their thanks to the citizens of Montpelier and vicinity for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to their establishment, and solicit a continuance of the same.

N. B. Merchants supplied with Hats of all kinds at city wholesale prices.

February 7, 1839. 6-1f

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. February 7, 1839. 6-1f

AT THE CASH STORE OF

STORRS & LANGDON'S.

JUST received from Boston and New York, an EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS, among which may be found—

From 6 to 7,000 yds. PRINTS, from 6d to 3 6 per yd. From 40 to 50 pieces plain and fig'd dress SILKS—all shades.

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

BONNETS, from 20 cts. to 1.50. Ribbons, Laces, Linens, Muslin de Laine, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Artificial Flowers, Fancy Hdk's., Shawls, Flannel Binding, Gloves, Oiled Silks, Neck Stock's.

4,000 yds. Sheetings, from 10-14 to 16 cts.

1,400 Shirts, from 7 to 10 cts.

Ticking, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, Bating, &c.

LOOKING GLASSES, CHINA TEA WARE

with Plates to match.

Annexes, Vices, Mill Saws, and Hard Ware in general

Nails and Glass, Paints and Oils, Iron Axes, with pipe

Boxes fitted. A Large and more general assortment

of all kinds of IRON and STEEL, and at lower prices than

has been sold before, will be received in a few days.

We invite our friends and the public to examine our

stock and prices.

We are on the principle of SMALL advance for

CASH, or SIGHT credit.

WANTED—1,000 yds. TOW CLOTH, DRIED

APPLE, BUTTER, CHEESE and GRAIN OF ALL

KINDS.

May 15th, 1839. 20-4m

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!

LANGDON & WRIGHT.

HAVE this day received, at their Cash Store, a large

amount of FRESH GOODS, from New York and