

BURLINGTON

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7.

READING ROOM.

We find our list of exchange papers increasing so fast upon us, that unless we can in some way render it productive, we shall be under the necessity of materially reducing it. We now receive weekly, some thing over one hundred papers, from all parts of the United States, including ten daily papers, from Boston, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, besides numerous periodical, literary and scientific works. To us personally, it would be matter of regret to part company with any of these interesting messengers, and as a citizen of Burlington, interested in its prosperity and its fame, we would much rather extend than diminish the number. We know of but one way to accomplish this desirable end, and that is by means of a public reading room, where all these and many other publications should be made directly available to all our towns-men, and at an expense too trifling to talk about, in comparison with the advantages thus offered. We are aware of some obstacles to such an enterprise, peculiar to this place, and prominent among these is the great extent of territory over which our population is distributed. But on the other hand, we are peculiarly a commercial and manufacturing people, particularly interested in all the minutia of business in every part of the county, which can only be obtained from an inspection of its several organs. Then again our town, more than any other in the state, is a resort for strangers during the travelling season, all of whom are of course, interested in seeing the papers from their particular section, and whose stop would in many instances, be materially affected by this circumstance. Other things being equal, a traveller will tarry longest at that place where he can avail himself of the best means of general information. Indeed there is hardly an individual in this village who does not in the course of the year entertain a friend or two from abroad, who would be extremely gratified to spend an hour in a reading room; but he is surprised to learn, that no such establishment exists in Burlington! Liberal as many of our public houses are in this respect, they fall far short of the desired object. No individual can afford it on his private account. The same facilities we offer for \$5, would cost any person not connected with the press, \$500.

Impressed with these considerations, we have resolved to make another attempt to get up an establishment of the kind, in the room directly under this office, which will be neatly fitted up for the purpose. The subscription price will be \$5. Several individuals, however, have offered to double this sum, if necessary to secure the object. If we can raise a subscription sufficient to cover the actual expense, we shall immediately put the thing in operation, and trust to the future for the rest. We therefore respectfully invite the co-operation of all, who, individually, or in a general point of view, consider the project of sufficient importance to demand their patronage.

A CLEVER CROP OF CORN.—David Reed 2d Esq. now of this town, has raised the past season, on his farm in Colchester, one hundred and four bushels of good sound corn from one acre of land, and this too, without any extra labor or appliances. The ground was greenward, turned over late, with fifteen loads of coarse manure spread upon the furrows and harrowed in. The corn was of the northern Dutton variety, planted on the 25th May, dressed twice with the harrow and once with the hoe, without hilling. The rows were three feet apart, and the hills two feet in the rows, with generally four stalks in a hill. No plaster or ashes were used, nor was the land on which the crop grew selected for its peculiar fertility. Mr. Reed thinks he has fifty acres in the same field that would have produced equally well. A quarter of an acre planted with Dutton seed from the south, produced at about the same rate, but had a much longer growth of stalks, and did not ripen so perfectly. The actual expense of this crop varies but a fraction from one shilling a bushel, and the market price is one dollar. A pretty fair profit on farming! We are aware that larger crops have repeatedly been produced, but, considering the circumstances, this must be admitted a very extraordinary yield, as also a significant indication of the true value of our bottom lands. That now alluded to belongs to what is known in this region as the Mayo farm, located on Onion River, a mile or so above the Falls, and of which Mr. Reed has recently become the proprietor. We are deterred from awarding any especial credit to Mr. R. for this crop, by the recollection that he is only a book farmer—a circumstance which it would be very difficult for some of our practical men to reconcile with such results.

THE FLORIDA WAR TO BE CONTINUED.—Despatches were on Thursday received

at the War Office, Washington, announcing that the Seminole and other Indians had declined to come in to conclude the treaty at the time appointed—that they had dispersed and disappeared, and that the Florida war must consequently be concluded hereafter.

THE MILLER'S PIG.—Mr. Sam'l Powers of this town, has raised a pig which dressed on the 14th instant 288 lbs. It was but seven months and 2 days old, weight at a month old 9 lbs. Its principal food from a month old was Indian Wheat.—*Hoodstock Mercury.*

Now for the Deacon's Pig. Mr. Sam'l Hickok, of this town, last week dressed two pigs, nine months old, which weighed 338 and 301 lbs.; and on the same day Mr. Moses Catlin dressed two pigs, of the same litter, which weighed—the one 309, and the other 292 lbs. making an aggregate of 1240 lbs., and for which \$120. cash in hand, was offered, but refused. As to the kind or quality of their food, we are not informed, though we presume it was none of the poorest. The last time we saw them, we had serious thoughts of getting the proprietors indicted for excessive cruelty to animals. They ought at least to have got the legs of these interesting little monsters insured, as they bent and groaned most piteously under their ponderous loads of fat.

WESTWARD, HO!

Why should not all our young men pack up their duds and go to the west? Surely they can never think of tarrying in a country where the land produces almost spontaneously one hundred bushels of corn to the acre, and where sucking pigs average three hundred!

OUR NEIGHBOR.

The Sentinel silently acquiesces in the doctrines of the President's infamous proclamation, but we observe in yesterday's paper a distinct recommendation that one of our citizens should be served with "tar and feathers," for simply performing the duties of a "good citizen," as laid down in that document. Was there ever such gross inconsistency—such an insult to the understanding of men. This recommendation, it should be borne in mind, purports to come from Montreal. Here then, at the instigation of a foreigner, the Sentinel is ready to apply the pitch to a private citizen for simply obeying the injunctions of an authority against which that paper dare not lift the faintest breath! Of the facts alleged, we have nothing to say here. We simply enter our protest against the principle, or rather the utter want of all principle, involved in this procedure.

HARRISON AND WEBSTER.

Nearly every Whig paper in Pennsylvania has placed the above names at the head of its columns as the popular candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people. The following paragraph on the subject is from the Westchester Record, a paper which has been rather inclined to support other candidates.

Nearly all the Anti-Van Buren papers in the State have hoisted the flag of "HARRISON AND WEBSTER," and from the anonymous "yo, heave O!" we hear from all quarters, we infer they are well pleased with their colors. Even in Philadelphia, The Morning Star, and Poulson's Advertiser, two daily papers, have the Harrison flag at their mast head, while we infer that several others are ready for the same course. There is not a Whig or Anti-Masonic paper east of the Susquehanna, out of Philadelphia and Chester counties, but what is out for Harrison; and we know of but one or two west of that river. For ourselves, we are not disposed to be hasty in any step we shall take. We mention these facts for public information.

The Correspondent of the Courier & Enquirer, writing from Washington, says that Judge Baldwin of the United States Supreme Court has recently manifested symptoms of that derangement of intellect which afflicted him some three or four years ago. He rode into the post office on horseback a few days since to inquire for letters.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.—This important public improvement, under the superintendence of Mr. Haswell, has proceeded with a rapidity that cannot fail to give satisfaction to the numerous friends and well-wishers to the improvement of our harbor. Three hundred feet have been nearly completed during the past season, making, with the two hundred feet previously built, one-fourth of its proposed length. It is constructed of heavy timber, crossed at intervals of ten feet, strongly fastened together with oak rivets, and the interstices filled with stone. It is sunk in thirty-two feet of water; is fifty feet in width at the base, gradually narrowing to thirty-five feet at the top, which is eight feet above the surface of the water; and in point of strength and durability, will compare with any work of the kind in the country. When completed, this work will afford a secure harbor for any number of vessels, and will be of incalculable importance to the commercial prosperity of our town. At no distant day, when Lower Canada forms a free and independent nation, a great portion of her trade will be carried on through the lake, with New York, instead of by the dangerous and uncertain outlet of the St. Lawrence. Then the importance of a safe and commodious harbor, to shelter the fleets of merchantmen that will then be employed, will be duly appreciated.—*Sentinel.*

Judge White has consented, at the request of Gov. Cannon, to retain his seat in the U. S. Senate through the coming session. The Governor did not like the responsibility of appointing a successor.

Hon. N. P. Tallmadge was complimented with a Public Dinner by the Conservatives of N. York last week. His exertions in the recent canvass are warmly acknowledged by the Whigs and Conservatives of the State.

CANADA.

There is little or nothing of importance from either province. The court martial is now in session at Montreal, but it appears to make little progress. Arrests are almost daily announced, and among others, the Russian Consul at Boston, whose family has resided for the past season in Canada, was last week arrested in Montreal as a suspicious person, and report says, was treated rather cavalierly by the authorities. He was however discharged, with a very humble apology from Sir John. Will this satisfy the Northern Bear? It is said, with how much truth, we know not, that this arrest was made in consequence of information forwarded from this place.

The city of Toronto was recently thrown into a prodigious ferment, by a couple of men going before Gov. Arthur, and making affidavit that Wm. Lyon McKenzie was within six miles of the city with an armed force. The Governor's proclamation was immediately circulated through the churches (during service) and through the city offering a reward of \$4000 for his apprehension. The place was in an uproar of excitement, and a body of regulars forthwith despatched in hot pursuit of the rebels who of course were not to be found.

JOHN G. PARKER.—The Kingston, U. C. Herald states that this gentleman has been at last sent to Van Dieman's Land, for having written and spoken against the British Government.

SEIZURE.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser gives the following account of an affray which occurred at that place.

"Among the articles of freight brought up by the cars from the falls last evening, was a long suspicious looking box, marked 'Mill Saws,' which attracted the attention of Deputy Collector Dwight, who happened to be at the Railroad Depot. The box was carried to the United States Hotel and Mr. Dwight took the liberty of opening it, and found that instead of saws it was filled with muskets, bayonets, cartridge boxes, shovels, pick axes, &c., altogether a miscellaneous assortment of utensils useful in carrying on warlike operations. Mr. D. feeling himself warranted in seizing them, under the circumstances did so, and was immediately set upon by a gang of ruffians who had collected around. He defended himself for a while, but soon was knocked down from behind, kicked and bruised while down and dragged round by his hair, and in the mean time the articles he had seized were carried off by some person unknown."

The same paper makes the following announcement.

"We understand that last night there was a gathering of Patriots to the number of 150 or 200 at the foot of Main street. They had a leader who they called Captain, and were intending to go up the lake as far as Detroit, but the wind being so high as to prevent any steamboat leaving port, they dispersed. Where they came from no one could tell. Our informant said most of them appeared to be Canadians. They carried no arms."

JOHNSON AND BIRGE.—Bill Johnson and Birge have escaped from the Marshal, at Auburn. Johnson had been acquitted on the last complaint but was held under a former indictment. Birge was held to bail in 3000, and both were about to be taken to Albany for commitment.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 20th says that General Brady, accompanied by a detachment of United States troops left that city on the day previous in the Illinois "to intercept one or two steam boats which were said to be in the employ of the Patriot forces and which were to leave Cleveland on Monday or Tuesday with the view of rendezvousing at some point below that city preparatory to a landing on the Canadian shore." Gen. B. says he seems to have been most egregiously imposed upon. We think he will find it a difficult matter to find any steam boat in the possession of the Patriots to intercept. One thing is certain, no such steam boats have left this port on an expedition of the character above mentioned; and the General, for aught that we can see, will be under the necessity of reserving his valor for some future occasion.—*Cleveland Advertiser.*

In allusion to the above movement, the Detroit daily Advertiser says—"From information which has come to our knowledge, we are inclined to think that the plans of the insurgents are deeply laid; that they have large resources to draw upon, and that there are many disaffected persons in Canada who are aiding them."

C. A. HAGEMAN.—Of the leading men in Upper Canada, perhaps there is none of a more sanguinary and blood-thirsty disposition than Christopher A. Hageman, Attorney General of Upper Canada, and the confidential adviser of Gov. Arthur. This man is about forty five years of age, stout built, with a countenance the most unprepossessing, perhaps, that was ever beheld. When a young man, he was notorious for being one of the most reckless and infamous scoundrels in existence; and in one of his midnight brawls, received a cut from a sabre across the nose, that disfigured him for life. Yet this man possessed influential relatives, who, during the last war, procured him a commission as Lieutenant in the Militia. At the termination of the war, he was appointed to the office of Collector of Customs for the Port of Kingston; and subsequently the offices of Solicitor and Attorney General, of the province were conferred upon him.—*Buffalonian.*

ILLINOIS.—Hon. Thomas Carlin, Adm. Governor elect of this State, is among the recent victims of the sickness which has desolated Illinois during the past season. By his decease, Lieut. Gov. Anderson becomes Governor-elect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Wishing to avail myself of the fine weather for travelling, and to secure comfortable lodgings for the winter, before the great rush of members should make it less easy to do so, I have arrived here already—a week before the commencement of the session. I find very little interest in circulation here. The President is doubtless, busy in preparing his message, in which popular topics will be made the most of, and unpopular ones glossed over, the whole wearing an assumed but deceitful air of self-satisfaction, as calm as if New York had ratified his administration, instead of having condemned it and repudiated and renounced himself. Whether he will be infatuated enough still to press the sub-treasury, after this last signal rejection of that ill-omened measure is, I think, problematical. The question will not, I presume, be finally determined until the arrival of Mr. Senator Wright, who is daily expected. It is possible that rather than risk the loss of his new allies of South Carolina, the President may persevere in the recommendation of that mischievous measure, especially as he can gain nothing now by abandoning it. He is now "stepped in so far," that to retract is as perilous as to go forward. But as the venerable man-and-not-measures editor of the Richmond Enquirer, sagaciously remarks, *nous verrons*, I have said that I find little of interest in circulation here. I should except, however, one subject, which is of deep interest, and on which, from its too frequent occurrence under our own Government, calls imperatively for some preventive legislation:—I mean the defalcation and breach of trust of disbursing officers. There are two cases reported here, of men in high official station, who have, it is said, abused their trust, by means of a very reprehensible practice which has grown up under the Jacksonian regime—that of allowing the heads of bureaus to draw appropriations for specific objects out of the Treasury, and place the money in bank to their individual credit, and their private unchecked use. I will not, at present be more particular than to say, that one of the officers alluded to has resigned. I regret to learn that Judge B. (who is, or was lately here on a visit) has manifested strong symptoms of a return of the derangement which affected him two or three years ago. I am informed that he rode into the Post Office a few days since, on horseback, to inquire for letters. Several members have already arrived. Among them, I have met with the worthy Senator Prentiss of Vermont, Mr. Bell of Tennessee, Mr. Tillinghast of Rhode Island, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, Mr. Morris of Pennsylvania, Mr. Allen of Ohio, &c. Perhaps it may be worth mentioning that the first part of Dr. Mayo's "Sketches of eight years in Washington," will be published next week. I am told that it will furnish a precious exposition of Jacksonian diplomacy. Many amusing stories are told of the effects of the New York Election on the office-holders here. Several cases of locked jaw occurred; none of which, however, proved fatal. One of the most distressing cases was that of Dr. — whose spasms were very severe.

When he revived, it was quite refreshing to perceive how charitable his sufferings had made him towards Mr. Clay, in whom he had suddenly discovered innumerable virtues. For the present adieu. Unless something important transpires in the course of the week, I shall not write you again before the assembling of the Grand National Sanhedrim.—*Cor. of the Cour. & Eng.*

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—We learn from Bangor, Maine, by way of Boston, that the Commissioners and Engineers appointed by Governor Kent, to explore the disputed territory, and, if possible, to ascertain the true boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, have arrived at the former place on Monday last, and that their efforts have been crowned with complete success. The great problem to be solved, was, to ascertain the exact location of the "highlands" between the waters emptying on the one side into the river St. Lawrence, and on the other into the Atlantic ocean. The British diplomatists have denied that there were any such highlands in the contemplated regions. It is stated that the Commissioners have not only ascertained that there are such highlands, but that they rise in some places into mountains; and they have moreover, discovered the boundary line, as marked out by the Commissioners under the treaty of 1763, and all the monuments established at that time to fix the line. This information, if, as is supposed by the Eastern editors, will lead to the settlement at once of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain on this subject, is not less welcome than important.

TEXIAN TROUBLES.—The Indians in Texas seem determined to give their white neighbors a great deal of trouble. On or about the 20th ultimo, a party of 500 surveyors, stationed above Bexar, were set upon by the Indians. The savages being discovered at a distance, one of the surveyors immediately fled to Bexar, and gave notice of the approach of the Indians—a party of 13 immediately went out, if possible to ascertain the numbers and intentions of the savages. They had proceeded about 3 miles, when they discovered a party of Indians hovering about them. They halted and waited for the Indians in the open prairie. The Indians

immediately attacked them, with the intention of preventing their return to Bexar. Fight they must, and did, with the greatest intrepidity; but the crafty Indians instantly gave way at their approach, and closing behind them as they passed, showered upon them such a volley of spears and arrows, that 8 of the 13 were killed. Four of the residue were wounded, and escaped with difficulty to Bexar.

The next day a party of the citizens of Bexar, went out and found the bodies of the 8 persons killed, and two of the survivors.

Gen. Rush has had a skirmish with a band of different tribes of Indians, in which the Texans were victorious. They had 11 men severely wounded, but none killed. The enemy suffered severely, as several of their dead were found after the action. Among them were Caddos, Comanches, Blixies, one Cherokee and two Mexicans. The force of the Indians was estimated to be very large, as the ground occupied by them was near half a mile in length.

The Texans numbered 200. There has been several murders of Texans by the Indians, in different parts of the Republic—several small actions have taken place, in all of which the Texans were victorious. These Indian difficulties are assuming a serious aspect, and threaten to terminate in the shedding of some blood before the contest closes.

Boston elected but twenty of the sixty Representatives in the State Legislature to which she is entitled at the regular election. The reason is to be sought in the Temperance agitation. The opponents of the new Temperance Fifteen Gallon Law obtained the ascendancy in the Whig Nominating Committee, and put forward their own men as the regular Whig ticket. The Temperance men seceded and put up a separate ticket. So there was no choice. At the Special Election on Monday week, the vote stood—Regular Whig 3,142; Amory Hall or Temperance 2,093; Van Buren 1,837; no choice again. The Constitution forbids another trial—so Boston will have only twenty Members of the next House. These were on both the Whig tickets.

Stuart and Douglass.—The Vandalia Register asserts positively that every vote given, or claimed to be given, for Mr. Douglass, whether written "Stephen A." "William A." or "John A." have been allowed to Stephen A. Douglass, and every clerical mistake against him has been corrected, and still Stuart has a majority. We believe the statement.

Messrs. Prentiss and Word, Representatives of Mississippi in Congress, both decline a re-election on account of the urgency of their private business, but neither has resigned his seat in the present Congress.

Instructions.—Six hundred of the eight or nine hundred voters of Copiah County, Miss., have instructed their four Adm. Members of the Legislature to vote for a U. S. Senator adverse to the Sub-Treasury Scheme. The Members will either obey or resign.

THE WEATHER.—This whole section of country, so far as we have heard, experienced the most sudden change from a mild to a severely cold temperature on Saturday last. Within a few hours, the mercury fell from considerable above the freezing point to zero; in Dutchess County to 1° below, and at Litchfield, Conn. to 4° below zero. Of course, our canals all froze up solid—probably to remain so till next April, the Connecticut River was obstructed, and the Hudson froze down below Hudson. We believe this is earlier than our river navigation has been obstructed in several years; and it is rarely that our river closes without a snow-storm. This time, the sky was clear throughout. The steamboat Rochester is frozen in at Castle ton, nine miles below Albany.—*N. Yorker.*

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a fatal accident happened to Mr. Jonas Marble, in Hinsdale, (N. H.) on Monday morning last. The roof of Mr. M.'s house having taken fire near the ridge, adjacent to the stove pipe, he ascended on the outside with a pail of water, to extinguish it. The weather was intensely cold, and the water thrown upon the roof immediately congealed to ice, forming a most dangerous footing. Mr. M. no sooner attempted to descend than he slipped and fell to the ground, striking upon his head, which was badly fractured. Surgical aid was obtained from this village, but without avail; he lived but a few hours. After getting her husband into the house, Mrs. Marble, we understand, by applying water under the roof, kept the fire in check until a daughter had procured assistance from the neighbors, who succeeded in extinguishing it. The stove-pipe, it is said, was carried through the roof without any chimney—a very unsafe mode, and we mention it as a caution to some of our neighbors.—*Brattleborough paper.*

SUB TREASURY BUSTIES.—Now that the election is over, the Government finds time to look a little into the condition of the New York Custom House. The Collector is off with a million and a half of dollars! His term of service expired six months ago, and although a defaulter to this frightful amount, not a syllable was said or a step taken by the Administration until the Election was over! Thirteen hundred thousand dollars, of the National Treasury, compared with the interests of the party, was an unimportant item!

Immediately after our Election, the Solicitor of the Treasury was sent to New York to do what had been neglected for six months. After going through with the forms of an examination, it was given out that Mr. Swartwout was a defaulter in the sum of \$1,250,000. This has been known to the Government for six months. And during that six months, the subordinate officers under whose eye and with whose knowledge this robbery had been committed, were continued in the same offices under the present Collector.

For the loss of this million and a quarter of the people's money, the Administration is directly responsible. The defalcation has been accruing for eight years, under the eye of the Secretary of the Treasury. The fact of the defalcation, though known to the Government, was concealed from the people until after their election. The

Cashier of the Custom-House, who allowed the Treasury to be thus plundered, has been kept in office, under the Collector, and for ought we know, that another million may be filched from the Treasury.

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.—A sight of the most interesting description that can well be imagined was exhibited in the High Church, Glasgow, on Sunday. All the young inmates, male and female, of the Blind Asylum, appeared together at the service—for the first time in this part of the country—with their own newly printed raised letter Psalm Books. When the psalm was given out, they seemed generally to find the place with as much facility as their next neighbors who were blessed with vision; and it was most gratifying to observe that they could follow the line with perfect precision.—*Scottish Guardian.*

CLOSE VOTING.—The elections this year have been remarkable for many close contests. In the third district in Illinois, out of forty thousand votes, the Whig candidate succeeded by five majority. In Maryland, out of fifty-five thousand, the Loco Foco candidate succeeded by 311. In several of the Congressional districts in New York, the Loco Focos were chosen by less than one hundred, and in the third senatorial district, out of 49,074 votes given, the Loco Foco candidate had but a majority of 481; and in Delaware a member of Congress is elected by 42 votes!

THE OHIO 74, is now lying at the entrance of Butter milk Channel, on the eve of her departure for the Mediterranean.—The measurement burden is 1992 tons, and her draft of water is 25 feet. Her canvas for a single suit of sails covers a space of very nearly equal to two acres. She carries 102 guns, viz:

30 42lb. canonades on her spar deck.
34 32lb. long guns on the main deck.
34 42lb. long guns on the lower deck.
Her bread room holds 1700 barrels. She has on board about 1000 men.—*M. Y. Star.*

A CAUTIOUS WIDOWER.—In a village of Picardy, after a long sickness, a farmer's wife fell into a lethargy. Her husband was willing, good man, to believe her out of pain, and so, according to the custom of that country, he was wrapt in a sheet, and carried out to be buried. But, as good luck would have it, the bearers carried her so near a hedge, that the thorns pierced the sheet, and waked the woman from her trance. Some years after she died in reality; and as the funeral passed along, the husband would every now and then bawl out "Not to near the hedge! not too near the hedge, neighbors!"

DISCIPLINE.—When Kleber was in Egypt, he sustained, during five hours, with only two thousand men, the united efforts of twenty thousand. He was nearly surrounded, was wounded, and had only a narrow defile by which to escape. In this extremity he called to him a chief de battalion, named Chevarin, for whom he had a particular regard.—"Take," said he to him "a company of grandiers, and stop the enemy at the ravine; you will be killed, but you will save your comrades." "Yes, general," replied Chevarin. He gave his watch and pocket book to his servant, executed the order, and his death, in fact, arrested the enemy and saved the French.

THE BACHELOR'S DEFINITION OF A HUSBAND.—An animal to run of errands, bring water, cut wood, and do all other jobs for 'missus.'

DIED.

In this town, on the 4th inst., **Wolfe Nelson**, son of Jeremiah Potter, aged four and a half months. It died to sin, if it did to care—
But for a moment left the care—
O mother, such the Lord declares,
Such are the children of our God. *Com.*

ECCLIASTICAL NOTICE.

The next regular conference of the Churches in Chittenden County will be held in Wiltiston, commencing on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock A. M. All the churches on the South side of Onion River, are expected to be represented by their pastors or delegates.

J. K. CONVERSE.—Register.
December 6, 1838.

Wood Choppers Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to contract for the cutting and drawing of 1000 cords of wood, immediately. *HICKOK and CATLIN.*

Bank of Burlington.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Burlington, will be held at their Banking House on Tuesday the 8th day of January next at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing seven Directors, for the year ensuing.
Dec. 7, 1838. *R. G. COLE, Cash.*

Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank.

THE stockholders of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their Banking House on the second Tuesday of January next at 2 o'clock P. M. to make choice of seven Directors, for the year ensuing. By order of the Board. *C. F. WARNER, Cash.*
Burlington, Dec. 5, 1838. *3W*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

OF all descriptions, selling very low, at the New Boot and Shoe Store.

Men's Kid Boots,
Men's coarse Boots,
Men's Kid Brogans,
Men's thick Brogans,
Boys coarse Boots,
Boys Kid and thick Brogans,
Children's Boots, Brogans &c. &c.
For sale as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.
Dec. 5. *J. FAY.*

Dancing Academy.

MR. G. SAUNDERS
MOST respectfully begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Burlington and vicinity, that his Dancing Academy will open on Saturday Dec. 15th, at Mr. J. Howard's Assembly Room, for the instruction of young Ladies, Misses and Masters, in DANCING and WALTZING; and would solicit a share of patronage from his friends and the public,—pledging himself that no pains will be spared in forwarding his pupils in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in all its branches. Particular attention will be paid to the manners and demeanor of those entrusted to his care. An easy, graceful, and genteel style of dancing, and a variety of the newest and most fashionable Cotillions and Waltzes will be taught. Terms of tuition \$3.50 per quarter. A quarter entitles the scholar to twelve lessons, and one public, which will be given expressly for the admission of parents and friends of the scholars. Hours of attendance, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Saunders would also give notice that his evening school will commence on Monday Dec. the 10th, The Young Ladies' Class for the first four evenings, will be formed at two o'clock, P. M.

Burlington, Dec. 7, 1838.