



THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, FEBRUARY 2, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC STATE CONVENTION.

A Democratic Anti-Masonic State Convention will be held at the State House in Montpelier, on Wednesday the 24th day of February, 1836, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a ticket for State Officers for the political year ensuing; and to take into consideration whether any or what action may be expedient at this time relative to a candidate for the National Presidency, together with all other matters connected with the advancement of those principles, for which Antimasons have ever contended.

The State Committee, seeing no cause for relaxing those exertions which have already achieved so much towards ridding the country of an institution deemed by us incompatible with true liberty and all principles which republicans should most cherish, earnestly request the attendance of a full representation of the several Towns in this State. The County Committees are requested to notify Town Committees and see that all are suitably apprized of the contemplated Convention. And all those who are opposed to Secret Societies, and aristocratic monopolies, without distinction of party names, are invited to assemble in their respective towns and choose delegates to attend and represent them in the Convention.

MARTIN FLINT, State Committee.
CALVIN BLODGETT, do.
SAMUEL MANN, do.

The long-expected message from the President of the United States, on the subject of the pending dispute with France, has at length come to hand, and is inserted in this day's paper. The President, it will be perceived, recommends the passage of a law forbidding the importation of French products, as well as the entry of French vessels into our ports. The spirit of the message will doubtless tend to exasperate the French nation, and perhaps hasten the calamity of an open rupture between the two countries. The National Intelligencer says, "Our opinion continues unchanged, that Congress will not act upon the recommendations contained in the Message, until at least we hear what has been the reception of the President's Annual Message by the French Government."

CORRECTIONS. The simultaneous temperance meetings are to be on the last Tuesday in February, which will be the 23rd day.

The date of the President's Message on the last page should in good conscience be, 1836.

HUMBURG. At a meeting of the Van Buren men during the session of the late Constitutional Convention, the notorious Ezra Meech, a Knight Templar, was called to the chair, and the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That uncompromising opposition to all combinations and associations, whether secret or public, whose principles have a tendency to abridge the just and equal rights and privileges of the community, is a fundamental article in the creed of the democratic party.

We presume the Grand Lodge itself would say amen to the above. Why not?

WHIG CONVENTION. It appears that the Whig State Committee, consisting of H. H. Reed, E. P. Walton and Jos. Howes, have issued a call for a Whig convention, to be held "at the village of Montpelier, on the 24th day of February, 1836, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a ticket for State Officers, and an Electoral Ticket, to be recommended to the undivided support of that portion of the Freeman, 'without distinction of party names,' who are opposed to the National Administration."

It will be seen that the whigs have fixed upon the day and hour appointed for the Antimasonic Convention; and from the circumstance that no house is assigned for the whigs, the question has been asked, Where are the whigs to meet? Will they go to Jefferson Hall? or to the Court House? or do they intend to espouse the principles of Antimasons and go with us? Not professing to be in the councils of the Whigs, we must leave these questions for others to answer. We feel warranted, however, in saying to all whom it may concern, that no measures are in contemplation by our party, anywise inconsistent with the hitherto uniform and dignified course of the Antimasons of Vermont. If any are calculating by stratagem or intimidation to give a contrary bias, it ought to be understood beforehand, that they will be disappointed.

Very much is depending on the doings of the Antimasonic convention. We again suggest to our friends the importance of being fully represented.

A LOUD CALL. The last Emancipator contains a call for an anti-slavery convention to be held in Providence to-day, for the purpose of forming a State Anti-Slavery Society. The names of 850 gentlemen of Rhode-Island, from all the towns in the state, except two, are appended to the call!

The Woodstock Courier intimates that Judge Clarke has stopped his subscription to the State Journal. Not by a jugful.

For the State Journal.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Vermont Chronicle for November 26 1835, there is a notice of what the Presbyterian church in Kentucky are doing for the abolition of slavery in their bonds, which I wish to place in substance before your readers.

A committee of ten was appointed by the Synod of Kentucky to digest and prepare a plan for the moral and religious instruction of our slaves, and for their future emancipation. This Committee say in defining slavery:

"1. A part of our system of slavery consists in depriving human beings of the right to acquire property. 2. The deprivation of personal liberty forms another part of our system of slavery. 3. The deprivation of personal security is the remaining constituent of our system of slavery." Its effects are said to be: "1. To deprive and to degrade its subjects, by removing from them the strongest natural checks to human corruption. 2. It dooms thousands of human beings to hopeless ignorance. 3. It deprives its subjects, in a great measure, of the privileges of the gospel. 4. This system licenses and produces great cruelty. 5. It produces general licentiousness among the slaves. 6. This system demoralizes the whites as well as the blacks. 7. This system draws down upon us the vengeance of Heaven."

It is then asserted by the committee to be the unquestionable duty of every Christian, to use vigorous and immediate measures for the destruction of this whole system, and for the removal of all its unhappy effects. Both these objects should be contemplated in his efforts.

The committee then recommend 1. That all slaves now under twenty years of age, and all yet to be born in our possession, be emancipated, as they severally reach their 25th year. 2. That deeds of emancipation be now drawn and recorded. 3. That our slaves be instructed in the common elementary branches of education. 4. That strenuous and persevering efforts be made, to induce them to attend regularly upon the ordinary services of religion, both domestic and public. 5. That great pains be taken to teach them the holy scriptures; and that, to effect this, the instrumentality of Sabbath Schools, wherever they can be employed, be united with that of domestic instruction."

"This looks well, and should be hailed by every friend of humanity and of religion, as the light of the morning spread upon the mountains. I do not ask whether these good men have done all, that the cause requires; but I rejoice that they have done so much, that they have entered the race and do most cheerfully bid them God-speed. Here is a noble example that will redound to the honor of the Presbyterian church in Kentucky to the latest generation. And let all the churches at the South and at the North follow up this example, and they will lay the axe to the root of the tree, and slavery will fall before the power of the gospel in this land as well as in other lands. Let all the churches awake, and come up to this work immediately and they will exterminate slavery, and may prevent results, which must sicken the heart to dwell upon. And why should they not do it? Have they no *hottel's* nor *marries*? No regard for the millions that are sunk in ignorance and crime? No regard for the claims of justice and humanity? No regard for the commands of God and the honor of our holy religion?"

Look at slavery and its effects as portrayed by those who were competent to judge, and who were not disposed to paint in shades darker than life. Christian men; they recognize slaves as men, they see their wrongs, they feel that the white as well as the black are suffering from slavery. They fear the vengeance of an offended God. They acknowledge that it is the unquestionable duty of every Christian to use vigorous and immediate measures for the destruction of the whole system of slavery; and for the removal of all its unhappy effects. The Lord prosper them, and bless them, and lead them in the right way. And let the Editors of the Chronicle, and all our religious Journals, and all the churches arise and put their hands in good earnest to the work. For actions speak louder than words. AN ABOLITIONIST.

MR. KNAPP:—I will join the enterprise as stated in the Journal Jan. 5th, and pledge myself to be one of the thousand for the object suggested by Mr Samuel Hubbard of East-Bethel. And cannot 200 men be found, that are willing to put their hand to this good work?

KIAH BAYLEY.
Hardwick, Jan. 16, 1836.

The Virginia "Democratic" Convention have unanimously nominated Martin Van Buren, of New-York, for President of the United States, and William Smith, of Alabama, for vice President.

The Governor of Maryland, in his recent message to the Legislature of that State, recommends the passage of a law making the city, town or village in which property may be destroyed by a Mob, liable to the sufferers for the damages they may sustain.

An awful event took place in Monroe co. Georgia on Christmas Eve. Some indiscreet persons in a frolic went to a neighbor's (by the name of Ray,) late in the night, made an alarm, and induced him to believe there was a servile insurrection—when Ray seized his gun and fired amongst them, unfortunately killing one man!

A brawl of a most disgraceful character took place in Charleston on the 2d inst. Five young Gentlemen (such is the phrase) exchanged pistol shots in the open streets of that city. Their names are Whaley, Pinckney, two Boyces and Gregg. The latter was shot in the abdomen. Pinckney in the hip, and Boyce in the os ilium. The encounter grew out of a contention as to who should be President of a society in Columbia College.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

SENATE. Mr McKean reported a bill regulating the pay of officers of the Marine Corps, which was read and ordered to a 2d reading.

Mr Benton reported a bill appropriating \$600,000 for the construction and equipment of floating steam batteries.

Also a bill for the construction of a military road from Fort Leavenworth to the River des Moines.

Also, a bill to provide for the increase of the corps of Engineers and other purposes.

Mr. B. gave notice that he would at an early day, move to have the last mentioned bill taken up.

The others were, with reports accompanying the same, read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clayton reported a bill to establish a territorial government for Wisconsin Territory. Read twice and referred.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.
Mr Tyler submitted the following:

Resolved, That to alter, change or abolish the rights of property in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the owners, would be unjust and despotic, and in violation of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved further, That even with such consent, to interfere with the subject of Slavery, not only without, but against the consent of the people of Maryland and Virginia, would be in flagrant violation of the public faith, an abuse of the trust concentrated in Congress by the cession, and hazardous to the peace and security of those two States.

Resolved further, That such proceeding would sap the foundations of our constitutional system, which is based on the condition of things, as they existed at the time of the adoption of the constitution, and which cannot be altered in so material a point, without disturbing the principle of compromise, out of which the government originated.

Mr T. moved that the resolutions should be printed, in order that the attention of the Senate might be called to the subject. Agreed to.

Sundry resolutions heretofore submitted, were taken up and agreed to.

SURPLUS REVENUE.
On motion of Mr Hubbard, the resolution offered by Mr. Benton, "to set apart the surplus revenue for the defence of the country," &c. having been taken up—

Mr Hubbard resumed and concluded his remarks in support of the resolution.

Mr. Goldsborough withdrew the amendment offered by him, as a substitute for the original motion.

Mr Grundy suggested as a modification, the insertion of the words "so much of" the surplus revenue, "and as may be necessary for the purpose," in order to prevent the locking up of the surplus revenue that might accrue, after the objects contemplated by the resolution should be attained.

Mr Benton accepted the suggestion and modified his resolution accordingly.

After which, on motion of Mr Ewing, the resolution, as modified, was ordered to be printed, and its consideration postponed until Monday next, to which day the Senate stands adjourned.

HOUSE. The further consideration of the memorial, presented by Mr. J. Q. Adams for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was again postponed until Saturday week.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making appropriations for the collection of information, and to commence the construction of certain fortifications, and for other purposes, which, having been twice read, was referred to the committee of the Union and ordered to be printed.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.
The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions upon the subject, heretofore offered by Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, together with the pending amendments thereon, declaring that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia. A long debate ensued, but no question was taken.

TEXAS.
Capture of the fortress of San Antonio.

The New Orleans Bee thus announces the capture of the fortress of San Antonio, and the termination for the present of the war in Texas:

San Antonio, the fortress of the despotic Santa Anna, in Texas, has fallen. This event took place on Thursday, Dec. 10. On the Saturday previous, (the 5th,) 300 of the Colonial troops entered the town of San Antonio, under the command of Col. Benjamin R. Milan. They could not at first get possession of the public square, owing to the walls and ditches across the mouth of the streets, each of which was likewise defended by two pieces of artillery, and in consequence of this, they occupied some building and tops of houses adjacent. Here they remained watching unceasingly night and day, until Wednesday the 9th, when they forced their way into the square, and drove the enemy across the river into their fort called the Alamo.

In these relative situations the battle continued until the 10th, (Thursday,) when the enemy capitulated. By the capitulation, upwards of one thousand yielded to less than three hundred. The town itself was surrendered with 24 pieces of brass artillery, 1,900 rounds of powder, ball, grape, and canister, with the public stores of every description. This glorious conquest was achieved, with the loss on the part of the conquerors of only 3 killed and 30 wounded, while the loss of the enemy, in killed, is variously estimated at from 60 to 150. But the joy of triumph was sadly diminished by the circumstance that the brave Milan, the dauntless leader of the storm, was among the slain. He fell, by a ball through his head, while fearlessly animating his men to victory. Long, long will Texas and the friends of liberty lament his fate! Among the gallant band who stormed the town, were more than 100 volunteers from the United States. The New Orleans Grays and Blues constituted a great majority of these, and the remainder were from different parts of the State of Mississippi.

General results of the War.
Thus, in the short space of two months, have an undisciplined and inexperienced people reduced by storm the only three garrisons of the army in Texas, and driven every hostile soldier out of Texas, with a loss of only five in killed, and with a loss, in killed on the part of the enemy of be-

ween 200 and three hundred. Moreover they have taken 500 horses, 30 pieces of brass artillery, with small arms, ammunition, provisions, and other public stores, amounting to more than \$50,000. There are now between 1,000 and 1,500 volunteers from the U. S. in Texas, and they are hourly increasing. The Commander in Chief has called for 5,000.

From the Middlebury Free Press.

Between the White and Van Buren parties, Mr Webster, by the desertion of his Whig friends, will be abandoned, and the crisis is approaching, when the attempt will be made and perchance may be successful, to make the nation choose between the evils of Whiteism and Van Burenism. Mark our prediction!

In such a contingency what are the antislaveryists to do? Are they thus to be trafficked off to the support of men, neither of whom has their confidence? We trust not. There is a door of escape for them and the whole people of the Union, against this alternative. By remaining inflexible to their principles and their own men, the antislaveryists will be enabled to bring out a candidate for the Presidency, who will combine the whole strength of the north, and we believe the greatest portion of the Union, of those who neither wish to support Slavery and Jacksonism with White, or Jacksonism and Van Burenism with Van Buren. Without this success from the antislavery party, the people will be driven to choose between the great evils of White or Van Buren. Let them, the people rally with antislavery against the intrigues of factions neither of which they can consistently support.

The Mulenberg Convention in Pennsylvania have adopted the electoral ticket nominated by the friends of Gov. Wolf. This is formed a re-union, perhaps not complete, between the two factions into which the Jackson party in Pennsylvania was divided, and which caused their defeat at the late election.

We learn from Utica, Auburn, Syracuse, and other places at the west, that the snow from a storm which commenced on the 2th inst. fell to such a depth that the roofs of many buildings have been crushed with the weight. In some large districts it averages four feet, and renders the roads impassable.

The catalogue of Andover Theological Seminary for 1836, comprises the names of 162 students, viz. Resident Licentiates 16; Students 18, Middle Class 66, Juniors 62.

Only 60,000 hogs have been slaughtered the past season in Cincinnati, and but few more to come in. The number slaughtered in the previous year was 152,000, besides which about 10,000 were brought in by the farmers already slaughtered. A steam engine is about to be introduced for cutting sausage meat.

IRISH RIOT IN FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee Floridian of Dec. 21, says "We have just learned, by an express from St. Marks, that one hundred and three Irish laborers arrived at that place yesterday from St. Joseph's railroad, and in the evening commenced a riot, bidding defiance to the civil authority. A severe contest ensued with the citizens, amounting to about forty men, which terminated in the restoration of order. Fortunately, the citizens made but little use of fire arms, though many of the rioters are severely wounded: fifty of them are lodged in jail. The masters and mates of vessels in port rendered great assistance."

Worcester.

The Antimasonic citizens of the town of Worcester, are requested to meet at the School House in the 2d School District in said town, on Thursday evening, February 18th, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention. By request of the town A. M. Com.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VERMONT ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE Second Annual Meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society will, with the leave of Providence be held at MIDDLEBURY, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 10th and 11th days of February next. It is hoped that every auxiliary Society will be represented by two or more Delegates, and that the friends of the cause in every part of the State will, so far as practicable, attend, as subjects of great importance will come before the meeting.

By order of the Executive Committee, C. L. KNAPP, Sec. Secretary.

Jan. 19, 1836.
Editors in Vermont will confer a favor by giving publicity to the above.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. S. Kellogg, Mr. Moses E. Hale, to Miss Maria Vincent, daughter of Capt. Isaac Vincent.
In Burlington, Jan. 25th, by the Rev. Mr. Converse, Mr. G. W. Cobb, of Montpelier, to Miss Mary E. Day of Burlington.
In Montpelier, by H. Holden, Esq. Mr. Leander Chamberlin, of Middlebury, to Miss Nancy Stiles, of Montpelier.

Notice.

I have this day relinquished and given to my son, E. PAGE SCRIBNER, his time, while and whither, and I will in no case hereafter, claim his earnings or property, nor will I be in any way accountable for his debts of any description.

EDNEZER SCRIBNER.
Middlesex, Jan. 29, 1836.

PAY THE POET!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that an immediate settlement of all debts due him is absolutely necessary to save cost.

SIMEON PRATT.
Waitsfield, Jan. 22, 1836.

Call!

ALL persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to call and settle IMMEDIATELY. I shall be under the necessity of being absent most of the winter. I will be at home and attend to settlements with all that may call till the 15th January instant. I hope no one will neglect to call within that time, and oblige their friend and humble servant.

HARRY RICHARDSON.
Montpelier, Jan. 1, 1836.

ALMONDS, Costana Nuts, and Filberts—Also, English Lozenges and a variety of Confectionary; for sale by E. H. PRENTISS.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE

420 ACRES of Land, in the Town of Highgate, situated near Lake Champlain, about one half under improvement—well adapted for sheep as any other with good fences, and fencing timber. A HOUSE, BARN, and other out houses all in good repair—a proportion of mowing, tillage, pasture and timber land; about 2000 MAPLE TREES, suitable to saw into to market lumber—a SAW-MILL, to be completed in April next—a GRIST-MILL, with two run of Burr Stones, and a CARDING-MACHINE. Also a Store & Wharf, which rents for \$50, per annum. A good title for the above will be given and a credit to suit the purchaser. For particulars enquire of S. W. Jewett, Weybridge, or P. Saxe on the premises.
Highgate, Jan. 1, 1836. 204-w

STATE OF VERMONT.

Washington County, ss.
Washington County Court, November term, A. D. 1835.

WHEREAS, at the last April term of this Court, A. D. 1835, Luther Cross of Montpelier, and Ira Day of Barre, both in the County of Washington aforesaid, commenced their action against Sylvanus Baldwin and Sylvanus L. Baldwin, late of Montpelier, now of Reynoldsville, State of Ohio, declaring in assumpsit and specifying a note of hand dated the 22d day of October A. D. 1831, promising to pay them or order the sum of one hundred eighty nine dollars and thirty three cents in six months &c. at which term came the plaintiffs by their attorney, D. P. Thompson; and it not appearing that said defendants had been personally notified of the pendency of said suit, the same was continued to the present term.

And now came the plaintiffs by their attorney aforesaid, and it not yet appearing that the defendants had been personally notified:

It is ordered that the plaintiffs notify the said Sylvanus and S. L. Baldwin of the pendency of this suit, by publishing the substance of their declaration, together with this order, in the State Journal, printed at Montpelier, in said county of Washington, three weeks successively, the last of which to be at least six weeks before the next term of this Court to be held on the Second Tuesday of April A. D. 1836; which shall be deemed sufficient notice for said Sylvanus and S. L. Baldwin to appear at said next term of this Court to be held at Montpelier on the day before mentioned, and defend said suit, if they see cause.

By order of Court.

Attest, J. Y. VAIL, Clerk.

Pedlers Wanted.

INDUSTRIOUS, capable, honest men are wanted to peddle Tin, and Block-Tin Wares, with Domestic and Foreign Manufactures. Those who are over twenty years of age, of unexceptionable moral character, and trust-worthy, by producing unequivocal recommendations of being such, and furnishing a strong, sound, kind work-horse seven to nine years old, that will draw 20 to 25 hundred pounds on common roads, can have employ and good wages, commencing the last week in March next, on seasonable application to the subscriber, post paid.

BURRAGE VALE.

South Reading, Mass.
January 1, 1836.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable the Probate Court for the district of Orleans, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

JOHN McLELLON,

late of Glover, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto, and six months from the seventh day of January, 1836, were allowed by said Court for that purpose: We do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of the Widow Hannah McLellan, in said Glover, on the last Mondays of February, April and June, 1836, from nine o'clock A. M. until four P. M. on each of said days.

CHARLES HARDY, } Com'rs.
E. B. SIMONDS, }
NATH'L. FRENCH, }
Glover, January 8th, 1836.

STATE OF VERMONT.

District of Randolph ss.
In Probate Court on the 11th day of January A. D. 1836.

CAME Timothy Brooks and James Murray, administrators on the estate of ELIJAH BATES, late of Randolph, in said District, deceased, intestate, and presented their account against said estate for allowance: Whereupon it is ordered by said Court, that the same be referred to the third Friday of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Judge in said Randolph. And it is further ordered, that all persons interested in said estate be notified hereby by publishing this order in the State Journal, printed at Montpelier, three weeks successively as soon as may be, that they may appear at said time and place, and object to the allowance of said account if they see cause.

Done in Probate Court, at said Randolph this 11th day of January A. D. 1836.

By order of Court,

WM. HEBARD, Register.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would respectfully notify travellers and the community generally, that he has opened a house of entertainment two miles south of Montpelier Village, where the road forks to Barre and Danville, at the sign of the

MONTPELIER TEMPERANCE COFFEE-HOUSE,

where every thing for the comfort of travellers, and the gratification of parties of pleasure, usually found at a public-house, may be had except ardent spirits.

All persons who wish for good accommodations and desire to patronize such a house, are invited to call.

FREDERICK MARSH.
Montpelier, Jan. 12th, 1836. 21-3m.

BLANKS for Sale at the Journal Office.

Now look at this!

"YEA ALL THAT A MAN HATH WILL HE GIVE FOR HIS" HEALTH.

THE subscriber would again inform the public that he still makes and has constantly on hand, the most valuable medicine which will in most all cases, cure Rheumatic and Hip Complaints, and he warrants those who call upon him on Saturdays and stay until Monday and find no relief by the application of said medicine, that they are welcome to the medicine and attendance. It is a mistaken idea of many people, that the aged who have been afflicted with Rheumatism for many years, cannot be helped. It is true that the aged cannot be made young again; but they may be relieved from pain.

Those who may favor him with a call may find him at the first house North of the Centre Village Hotel in St. Johnsbury Caledonia Co.

N. B. Applicants are requested to bring with them three vials each. Price not to exceed \$1.50 in common cases. Applications by letter directed to St. Johnsbury Centre, or verbal, will be punctually attended to. Where there are cases of costiveness or bilious complaints, attending the Rheumatism, the cure cannot be so speedily obtained; but he considers himself able to manage all such cases.

Many certificates may be obtained of different cases; but the following are of the most obstinate kind.

Board can be had for \$1.25 per week. REUBEN POWERS.
St. Johnsbury Centre, Jan. 1836.

CERTIFICATES.

I, Thomas Kent, of Orford in the State of New Hampshire, certify that my wife has been afflicted with the Rheumatism for ten years, and for five years so lame as to use a cane in each hand and that with difficulty, and was in extreme pain, and had resorted to various medicines without relief—at length in Sept. 1834, by the use of Reuben Powers' Medicine, she was so far relieved as to walk without canes, and is as free from pain as most people of her age, which is 71 years.

THOMAS KENT.
December 17, 1835.

I, Keziah Aldrich, of St. Johnsbury in Caledonia County and State of Vermont, aged 65 years, hereby certify that I have been for fifteen years afflicted with frequent attacks of inflammatory Rheumatism, which has produced the most excruciating pain, and at times rendered me entirely helpless, have applied to a number of physicians and used many medicines recommended in such cases but without any material relief, and at length in November 1834, I was induced to make use of Mr. Reuben Powers' Medicine, by the use of which I experienced immediate relief, and have never since had an attack of Rheumatism, but have in every respect enjoyed better health than for many years before.

ARIEL ALDRICH.
KEZIAH ALDRICH.
St. Johnsbury, Dec. 1, 1835.

I, Nathaniel Hazleton, of Orford in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, hereby certify that my son, William Hazleton, aged 17 years, was two years afflicted with Rheumatism in both knees, was much of the time in extreme pain, the knee joint become considerably enlarged, and he was sometimes wholly confined to the house, and having resorted to medical aid, without any relief, I was induced to use Mr. Reuben Powers' Medicine, by the use of which in three weeks, the pain and swelling of his knees subsided and he was restored to perfect health.

My daughter, Mary Tiler, of Thetford, in the State of Vermont, aged 26 years was two years and a half afflicted with a lameness in the Hip, which was much of the time extremely painful. She was most of the time unable to walk a step without crutches. They applied to several different physicians who all decided her complaint was Hip Disease. In Sept. 1834 after my son was well, I went to Thetford, with Powers, and advised them to obtain him to Doctor her. They did, and in three weeks she was able to walk without crutches; and in ten weeks she was perfectly restored. I do cheerfully recommend the said Powers' medicine to the public as in my opinion, the most valuable medicine known in such cases.

NATHANIEL HAZLETON.
LUCY HAZLETON.
December 7th, 1835.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Washington District, ss.
In Probate Court held at Montpelier in and for the District of Washington on the 15th day of January, 1836.

L OVINA GREEN, Administratrix on the Estate of James Green, late of Elmton, in said District, deceased, applied for license to sell all the real estate of the deceased for the payment of debts against said Estate, the personal property being insufficient for that purpose, by the sum of \$174.73 said Administratrix at the same time represented that a part of said Estate could not be sold without great injury to those interested in the remainder, and therefore applied for license to sell the whole of said real estate—it was therefore ordered that said application be heard at the Probate Office in Montpelier on the second day of February next, and that all concerned be notified hereof by publishing this notice and order in the State Journal, printed at said Montpelier, three weeks successively, as soon as may be, which shall be sufficient, to the heirs to appear and give bonds for the payment of the debts, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

A true record.

L. B. PECK, Register.

L. B. PECK, Reg'r

Saddlery Hardware.

THE Subscriber has a large stock of the above Ware, which he is selling lower than has been sold in this village before.

HENRY Y.