

spicuous. But such an attempt, I am sure, will meet from such men a most decided and indignant rebuke. They will never throw themselves into the arms of a party, so much opposed to them in principle, and from which they have always received any thing but decent treatment, and can never expect any thing but vulgar abuse and slander.

I said in another place that the editor of the Free Press in supporting Mr Van Buren, had abandoned not only his antislavery, but other political sentiments. Now I will adduce the proof. I quote from the proceedings of the antislavery convention of 1834, the following resolutions introduced by Mr Barber and sustained by him in a very able and animated speech.

**Resolved**, That in addition to the dangers which we apprehend from the existence and principles of freemasonry, we discern other causes of alarm for the safety and stability of our institutions, in the recent measures of the Executive of the United States.

**Resolved**, That by his frequent renomination of individuals to office, after their rejection by the Senate—by his withholding nominations of some of the most important officers of the government from the Senate for a long time after their assembling, and appointing and continuing individuals in office in open derogation of the rights of the Senate and spirit of the Constitution—by his late removal of the public deposits in the manner and for the reasons he did—and by his assumptions of power in his recent protest to the Senate—he has evinced a spirit of insubordination to legal and constitutional checks upon his authority and perpetrated abuses of the powers confided to him, which are fatal in their tendencies to the liberties of the republic, and, if acquiesced in, certain presages of approaching despotism.

**Resolved**, That we will labor for the Supremacy of the Laws and Constitution, against all encroachments, whether they come from a secret brotherhood, or the chief magistrate of the nation.

Now, can Mr Barber, without an utter abandonment of the sentiments of these resolutions, which he himself introduced, support Mr Van Buren, who has pledged himself to "tread generally in the footsteps" of the very man whom these resolutions denounce as having evinced a spirit of insubordination to legal and constitutional checks upon his authority, and perpetrated abuses of the powers confided to him, which are fatal in their tendencies to the liberties of the republic, and, if acquiesced in, certain presages of approaching despotism?

And yet he tells us he is perfectly consistent in supporting the man who has publicly pledged himself to carry out the very measures which in 1834 he (Mr Barber) declared in my presence, in our antislavery State Convention, to be "fatal in their tendencies to the liberties of the country, and, if acquiesced in, certain presages of approaching despotism." Another instance of such palpable, gross inconsistency as is here exhibited, is scarcely to be found in the political history of the State of Vermont.

It is not my purpose to abuse Mr Barber, but when I see him endeavoring, by creating a division in the antislavery party, to crush it, and thus give the electoral vote of the State to Mr Van Buren, I feel called upon by every principle of patriotism, of love of the sacred institutions of the country, and of opposition to freemasonry, to express my unqualified disapprobation of such a course. For myself I can never yield support to a man who has ever been changing as parties changed, who has betrayed every trust confided to him—has proved recreant to every principle of democracy, and who, when acting as an important agent of this government, falsified and degraded his country at a foreign Court. If Mr Barber wishes to support a man of this character, in opposition to the regularly nominated antislavery candidate, a firm and consistent democrat, he can do it, but he will find I am sure, but very few antislavery men who will follow him in.

**ORANGE COUNTY.**  
**NOTE.** The following is the proclamation of Governor Clinton, referred to by our correspondent:

**Proclamation of De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State of New York.**  
Whereas the measures adopted for the discovery of William Morgan, after his unlawful abduction from Canandaigua, in September last, have not been attended with success; and whereas many of the good citizens of this state are under an impression, from the lapse of time and other circumstances, that he is murdered: Now therefore, to the end that, if living, he may be restored to his family, and, if murdered, that the perpetrators may be brought to condign punishment, I have thought fit to issue this proclamation, promising a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of the said William Morgan if alive, and if murdered, a reward of two thousand dollars for the discovery of the offender or offenders, to be paid on conviction and on the certificate of the Attorney-General, or officer prosecuting on the part of the state, that the person or persons claiming the said mentioned reward, is or are justly entitled to the same under this proclamation. And I further promise a free pardon so far as I am authorized under the constitution of this state, to any accomplice or co-operator who shall make a full discovery of the offender or offenders. And I enjoin it upon all officers and ministers of justice, and all other persons, to be vigilant and active in bringing to justice the perpetrators of a crime so abhorrent to humanity and so derogatory from the ascendancy of law and good order.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the privy seal, at the city of Albany, this 19th day of March, Anno Domini, 1827.

**DE WITT CLINTON.**  
**SPIRIT OF THE NORTH.**—This is neither Lynch Law nor excommunication, but free discussion, at all hazards, and self defence. It is this. The Anti Slavery fund for publications was computed for this year at \$50,000—amount actually resolved on is \$100,000. Mr. Gerrit Smith, formerly a colonizationist, opened the subscription with a check for \$2000. Is it a spirit like this that the south can crush? No! the single fact of the burning of Fowlersville church, will add an amount more than the value of that church to the Anti Slavery fund.—Pittsburgh Times.

From the Boston Atlas.  
**MR CALHOUN'S INCENDIARY PUBLICATION BILL.**

Mr Van Buren has given a signal exhibition of his miserable, time-serving policy—his willingness to sacrifice every thing to his ambition—in his recent vote on Mr Calhoun's Bill for the suppression of Incendiary Publications. This bill introduces a system of odious espionage into the Post Office Department, which induced all the northern Senators, excepting the collar gentlemen, Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Wright and Tallmadge of New York, to vote against it. When it came to the vote on its final passage, the following was the result:

**Yeas**—Messrs. Black, Buchanan, Brown, Calhoun, Culbert, Grundy, Goldsborough, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Moore, Nichols, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Wright.—18.  
**Nays**—Messrs. Benton, Clay, Davis, Ewing of Illinois, Ewing of Ohio, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, Morris, Niles, Prentiss, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster.—12.

Mr Hubbard of New Hampshire being in the chair, Mr Calhoun immediately called out—"Where is the Vice President?" Mr Van Buren was on the floor, engaged in conversation with Mr Clay. He would have given "his whole fortune" to save himself from one little word, with more readiness than he would have sacrificed it to prevent the restoration of the Deposits; and as he holds his landed interest at Oswego alone at \$300,000—it must be owned that the sacrifice would be by no means a small one. But there was no escape. He took the chair, and recorded his vote in the affirmative.

That our Southern friends should have gone in a body with the Southern Administration men on this subject, we can readily conceive; but that a Northern man of any party should have sustained it in its present shape, we never considered even among probabilities. This vote is Mr Van Buren's bid for Virginia and Georgia; we think he has paid for them too dearly.

It will be seen that even Hubbard, Niles, Ruggles and Shepley voted against the Bill. They did not dare to vote for it; nor would the Southern Senators be sustained by the people in such a vote, were it not for the peculiar excitement prevailing at this period in reference to Abolition. We hope that those northern journals which are holding up Mr Van Buren in opposition to Judge White, by stigmatizing the latter as the slave-holder's candidate, will not fail to give the New York gentleman the credit of being the slave-holder's Tool.

When Mr Van Buren's vote was declared, some of the non-slaveholding Senators exclaimed—"the free States are all sold!" And with this Judas price the New Yorker expects to purchase the Presidency.

See the last page for an admirable speech of Mr Granger.

The following article we copy from a strong pro-slavery press—the Boston Atlas. Of course we dissent from its opinion of Abolition. Even the mob editors can't put up with the gag system.

**MR VAN BUREN'S VOTE FOR THE BILL OF ABOMINATIONS.**

We had occasion to state some time ago that Mr Van Buren was the favorite Presidential candidate of the Northern Abolitionists. We inferred this from the fact that the papers purporting to be friendly to Abolition, espoused the cause of Mr Van Buren, with great zeal; and held him up to public admiration as the antagonist of the SLAVE HOLDERS' CANDIDATE. We knew Mr Van Buren entertained notions as little settled on this subject as any other; that he held opinions for certain markets and meridians, and that while he was sustained in New England and New York on the score of his abolition principles, he was upheld in Georgia and Virginia as the enemy of Abolition, and the committed friend of Slavery. The discussion of his principles in this regard is now fortunately set at rest forever. His non-committal game will serve his turn no longer; and his white slaves of the North will no longer dare to continue the deception they have hitherto attempted to practice.

As the Bill of Mr Calhoun, for which Mr Van Buren gave his casting vote, is one of vital interest and importance, to the people of all sections, we propose to present a cursory consideration of its most odious features. Its provisions are broad and general. They make it illegal for any Postmaster to mail or deliver any pamphlet, newspaper, handbill, or other paper, printed or written, touching the subject of slavery, addressed to any person living in a State where the circulation of such paper is prohibited by law. And this offence the bill proposes to punish by fine and imprisonment.

The objections to this Bill are manifold and obvious. IT IS INDEED A BILL OF ABOMINATIONS. What right has a postmaster to know the contents of the papers which pass through his office? Are we living, or are we to be doomed to live, under the curse of a Post Office Espionage? And what justice is there in punishing a Postmaster for mailing or delivering documents, of whose contents he can rightfully obtain no knowledge? Here is a dilemma for the friends of the bill. If the Postmaster examines the contents of a paper, written or printed, he should be dismissed for an abuse of his powers. If he fails to examine, and deliver documents pronounced to be incendiary, the bill proposes to punish him by fine and imprisonment.

And then the limitations of the Bill. Its provisions extend to all papers, written or printed, touching the subject of Slavery. And who is to decide in the first instance, how far such a document touches the subject of Slavery? Why the Postmaster's Clerks, and the boys, who mail and distribute the papers. Any thing which escapes their vigilant supervision, is to expose their employer to fine and imprisonment! Is there common justice or common sense in such an enactment as this? And on what data are these Post Office Censors to predicate their judgment? To what extent will it be necessary for a paper to touch the subject, in order to render it obnoxious to the law? Must the word slavery be stricken from our vocabularies? Must the Declaration of Independence be a dead letter—a prohibited pamphlet—in any state which chooses to proscribe it, because it pronounces all men born with the unalienable right of LIBERTY? Is not that touching the subject of Slavery—and would

Congress be justified in passing any law which should sustain a State in making it Penal for a Postmaster to mail or deliver the Declaration of Independence?

Congress can make no law directly abridging the freedom of speech or the press; and the papers and effects of the people are secured by the Constitution from unreasonable seizure or search. Now what more right have Congress to permit the postmasters, deputies and clerks to seize and search papers passing through the mail, than they have to authorize other officers to search their houses for similar objectionable documents? Is not the liberty of the press abridged, as effectually by a Post Office Censorship, as by any other? What matters it whether you abridge that liberty by forbidding to print certain documents, or by making it penal to circulate them? And if Congress have no right to forbid the printing of any documents touching the subject of slavery—as such an act would be an obvious abridgment of the freedom of the press—what right has it to subject officers of the United States to punishment, for not preventing their circulation?

No law based upon a Post Office censorship—no law which even countenances such a search of the mail as is evinced by the bill of Mr Calhoun, can be otherwise than odious to the people of the United States. It authorizes a seizure and a search of papers and effects, forbidden by our Constitution. It directly abridges the liberty of the press, guaranteed to us by the same sacred charter. It imposes a duty on Postmasters which the Constitution does not warrant, and a responsibility to which they cannot be justly exposed. It erects in every village of the Slaveholding States a petty Inquisition, whose officer may be at once a dependent and a spy of the General Government. It increases ten fold the power and importance of these Departmental officials, and while it renders them doubly obnoxious and dangerous to the people, may make them doubly useful as instruments of the Executive.

That the Southern Senators should have generally voted for this law, we are not so much surprised; and we would by no means impugn their motives in so doing. Urged on by the rash and reckless course of the Abolitionists; irritated, exasperated by their abusive attacks and inflammatory appeals; feeling deeply that this interference with their domestic institutions is unwarrantable, unconstitutional and unjust; knowing that, if persisted in, it must inevitably result in a civil and servile war, we can hardly wonder that their excited feelings should lead them to the adoption of stronger measures than would be approved by their more deliberate judgment. But we must confess that we were not prepared for the humiliating spectacle that has been presented. We were not prepared to see a Northern man, occupying the second place in the Government, and candidate for the first, bartering the Constitutional rights of the American People for the contingent votes of a couple of slaveholding States. Talk of Sedition Laws and Gag Laws; there is no law which ever more disgraced the Statute book of a people living under a Constitution, than this Incendiary Publication Bill; and this law which has been engrossed for its final passage in the Senate by the casting vote of MARTIN VAN BUREN.

We have been uniformly and strongly opposed to the movements of the Abolitionists. We believe them to be in the last degree injudicious, unjust, unconstitutional, and not merely unavailing, but absolutely prejudicial to the cause of Emancipation. We believe firmly that if it had not been for these Northern agitators, slavery would have been abolished both in Maryland and Virginia within ten years. Other States would have followed her example; but now the prospect is more remote than ever. The spirit of the South favorable to the cause has been paralyzed, struck dumb, by the wild and reckless fanaticism of the immediate Abolitionists. It has been stripped of power; if not driven by common interests, sympathies and dangers to a firmer alliance with the slaveholder. But while we defend the Constitutional rights of the South, we must not overlook those Constitutional rights which are common to every section of the country. While we would protect the slaveholder to the last tittle in all the rights which the charter of our Union secures to him—we cannot consent to the slightest infringement on the GENERAL LIBERTY secured by the same sacred instrument. We can never consent to submit our guaranteed freedom of the Press, and freedom of unreasonable seizure in our papers and effects, to the adjudication of these Post Office Inquisitors. We will consent not to make SLAVES of the North, even to protect the SLAVEHOLDERS of the South. We will not consent even that the Slaveholders of the South shall protect themselves, by a sacrifice of our common inheritance—the Constitution of the United States. And yet this sacrifice has been made by a candidate for the Presidency, on the altar of an UNHOLY AMBITION.

**WOODS ON FIRE.** We learn by a slip from the office of the Brattleboro (Vt.) Phoenix, dated the 20th, that a fire was spreading through the woods in Searsburg, where it commenced on Wednesday, and that extensive damage had already been sustained. Three dwelling houses, a barn, two saw mills, and two bridges had been sustained. The fire was rapidly spreading toward Wilmington Hollow, and the people in much alarm, were turning out in mass to check its progress.

The Methodist General Conference, now in session in Cincinnati, have elected to the office of Bishop the Rev. Dr. Fisk, of the Wesleyan University, now in Europe; Rev. T. A. Morris, of Cincinnati; and Rev. B. Waugh, of New York.

Rev. Asa Burton, D. D. died early last month at Thetford, Vt., aged 84, after a minority of more than half a century.—"Whatever may be thought of some of his abstract speculations in theology," says the editor of the Boston Recorder, "few men have exerted a greater or better influence on the religious character of the country. Of his power as a preacher and a pastor, no correct idea can be formed from his published works. His influence in forming the opinions and characters of those whose theological education he superintended will long be extensively felt."

A man who loves his family, never fails to take a newspaper.

From the Farmer's Register.  
**ON THE CULTIVATION OF CORN.**

Fully convinced as I am that much more labor than necessary is usually expended on the culture of the corn crop, I yet offer the following remarks on that subject with great diffidence.—Early and deep ploughing, particularly on stiff soils, is deemed essential, even where a second ploughing is rendered necessary by application of manure in the spring. In every process on my farm, it is my object to substitute as far as practicable the use of horse power for manual labor; and in subserviency to this rule, after the whole surface has been previously well harrowed in the spring, my corn land is laid off in checks, where the land is dry enough to admit of this sort of culture. With a view to the same subject (the saving of manual labor), a great distance is allowed, and two stalks are left in a station where the strength of the land is sufficient to bear it. This you observe greatly diminishes the hoe work. We use seed without stint, dropping from six or eight grains in a place where one stalk is to be left & from 10 to 12 where we intend to have two. The object is to insure an even crop. We use a variety of small ploughs, but infinitely more depends on the execution of the work than the kind of plough used. There should always, however, be a due relation between the implements used and the width of the rows, in order that the whole work may be completed in a given number of bouts, within ploughing any part of the row twice. We deem it all important to start the small ploughs early (soon after the corn is well up), ploughing deep and close to the plants, and endeavoring to get over the whole field once in 14 days, till harvest. During the busy season we keep about half the number of ploughs at work.

Some of my neighbors have frequently hoed over their entire crops before I began to weed at all—an operation at that early period I verily believe rather retards than forwards the growth of the young and tender plants (nor am I singular in that opinion). If I can barely get over with the ploughs before harvest, and that rather imperfectly as most farmers would pronounce, I am perfectly satisfied. Immediately after harvest we keep all our ploughs running for five or six days, and at the same time, we weed our most grassy spots with the hoes. We then commence thrashing wheat, and leave about half the ploughs to lay by the corn, which they do by ploughing every other row to diminish the risk of firing. When the field has been gone over in this way they return and finish the rows that have been left. As soon as the crop of wheat has been thrashed, the hoe lands return to the corn field and destroy the young grass; this is done to expedite the seeding of wheat. Under this system we are enabled to deliver the most of our wheat in July, when according to the old plan, we hardly ever commenced thrashing till about the 1st of August. The advantages of an early delivery of wheat must be obvious to every farmer. The quantity is greater, the quality improved, and the price enhanced, as well for these reasons, as because the miller is anxious to get wheat in order to commence grinding at that early season. In fine, I will not say that quite as much corn can be made this way as with hoe work, though I am by no means convinced to the contrary, but I do say, that the increase, if any, would not compensate me for my extra labor at that busy season of the year.

**WILLIAM H. HARRISON.**  
Five months ago the "gentleman" dough faces of Boston were "frightened out of their propriety" by twenty women who met to talk about slavery. Lynch law was accordingly resorted to for the prevention of so calamitous a catastrophe—poor souls—if they had any souls.—Well—on the 27th ult. a convention numbering three hundred and eighteen, from all the states of New England, met at that same place, to wipe out the stain from the carter of the city; and there was none to make them afraid. They went even so far as to pass a resolution appealing to the moral heroism of the nation to sustain the vital right of free discussion; rebuking in that way the indiscretion of Governor Everett who impugned that right. The meeting subscribed above six thousand dollars to be expended for anti-slavery publications—and that is the way the free people of America reply to the "gentlemanly mob" who would muzzle them and the press.—Pittsburgh Times.

Gen. Nathaniel Pitcher, lieutenant governor of New York, died on the 25th ult. at his residence at Sandy Hill, in the 59th year of his age.

Ex-President Madison is quite feeble, and there are fears that he may not long survive.

Hon. Daniel Webster, is about to engage in the business of cultivating the White Mulberry. 5000 trees have been ordered from Northampton for his farm in Marshfield.

**ANTIMASONIC COUNTY CONVENTION.**

The freemen of Caledonia County who are friendly to the nominations of Harrison and Granger for President and Vice President, and of the State Ticket headed with the name of Silas H. Jenison for Governor, made at Montpelier, on the 24th of February last, are requested to meet at the Court House in Danville, on Wednesday the 29th day of June, at 12 o'clock A. M. to select two candidates to be supported for Senators for said county at the ensuing election, and also to take such measures as may be thought proper to promote the success of such nominations. It is earnestly hoped that freemen from every town in the county will attend.

**GEN. B. CHANDLER.** County ALANSON STEVENS. }  
DEMOCRATIC ANTIMASONIC CONVENTION.

The freemen of the third Congressional District, who are opposed to all secret societies, are requested to meet at Samuel Bodge's Tavern in Royalton, on Tuesday the 28th day of June instant, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent said district in the Congress of the United States. Provided, the committee for the county of Windsor make no objection to said time and place.

**CHARLES WALDO.**  
For the Committee of the County of Orange.

**MARRIED.**  
In this Village, on the 6th inst. by Rev. Chester Wright, Mr. E. P. WALTON, Jr. junior Editor of the Watchman, and Miss SARAH S. HOWES.  
In Calais, May 28, by Rev. J. L. Green, Mr. Caleb Bliss, Jr. to Miss Aurilla Gove.  
In Little Rock, Arkansas Territory, Jesse Brown, Esq. to Miss Louisa Clark, late of Montpelier.

**DIED.**  
In Calais, May 21, Eusey A. daughter of Caleb Bliss, aged 20 years.  
In Middlesex, March 30, ACRILLA M. daughter of Rawson B. and Ann Jones, aged 7 years and 7 months. Also, on the 31st inst. ANN JENNETT, another daughter of Mr and Mrs J. aged four years and eight months. The afflictive hand of God has been laid heavily on these bereaved parents. The ways of Providence are many times inscrutable to man, yet the resigned and humble Christian cheerfully and willingly submits to them; knowing he will do all things right. Such, we believe, were the feelings of Mr and Mrs Jones. [Printers in Charlemont and Nasluta N. H., are requested to insert the above.] Com.

**DANIEL BATES & CO.**  
No. 21 Elm-Street, and 32 Union-Street, Boston.  
**HAVE FOR SALE, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOLLOW WARE,**  
JUST received from the Taunton Furnace, of superior quality, very light and strong, ready for retailing, consisting of Levers and Plain, Tea Kettles, Bake Pans, Pans;  
Dish Kettles of all sizes, Basins, Potato Steamers;  
Spindles, Griddles, Kettles, Masin Kettles, High Pans;  
Cooking Furnaces, &c. &c.

**ALSO,**  
Oven Months, Ash Pit and Boiler Doors; Sash Weights, Sad Irons and Steel Fire Sets;  
Fire Frames and Parlor Stoves;  
Parlor and Chamber Mantle Grates;  
Russia and English and American Sheet Iron;  
Cauldrons of all sizes; Fire Brick;  
Tinned Sheet Copper;  
In addition to the above, D. B. & Co. have constantly on hand a large assortment of ROTARY COOKING STOVES, for coal or wood, with a general assortment of Cook Stoves, such as James' Wilson's Premium, Prophesy and others of the latest patterns.

N. B. Dealers in the above articles are invited to call and examine the above assortment, which will be sold on the most favorable terms.  
These who buy at retail are likewise requested to call.  
Boston, May 14, 1836. 34

**BIBLES! BIBLES!**  
A large assortment of Bibles consisting of—  
Large Quarto Family Bibles from \$2.50 to \$7.50;  
Pocket Bibles from 75 cts to \$3.50;  
Scott's Bibles in 3 vols. \$7.50;  
Clark's Commentary on New Testament;  
Clerk's Bible;  
Polyglot Bibles; large and small;  
Comprehensive Bible;  
Octavo Bibles;  
Common Bibles from 45 cents to \$1.00.  
Just received and for sale by  
E. P. WALTON & SON.  
Montpelier, June 9, 1836.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
As I have put unfavorable reports in circulation against the character of Miss Matilda Colby of Berlin, this is therefore, a public retraction on my part, and a declaration that said reports are not true but were made under excited feelings and without a cause.  
BERLIN, June 6, 1836.  
MALINDA JACOBS.

**COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.**  
WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Honorable the Probate Court for the district of Randolph Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons, against the estate of MOSES BELKNAP, Jr. late of Randolph, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the third day of June instant being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice, that we will attend to the duties of our said appointment, at the dwelling house of the widow of the deceased—Minerva Belknap, in said Randolph, on the second Monday of June instant, and the first Friday of December from nine o'clock, A. M. until four o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

**JACOB DAVIS,** }  
**JAMES DAVIS,** }  
Randolph, June 4, 1836. }  
**COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.**

**WRITING INK.**  
ARNOLD'S Japan Writing Ink for sale by E. P. WALTON & SON.  
Montpelier, May 9, 1836.

**SILK MANUAL.**  
CONTAINING information respecting the growth of the Mulberry Tree with directions for the culture of Silk, by J. H. Cobb. For sale by E. P. WALTON & SON.

**POCKET MAPS** of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Texas, also, Mitchell's, and Webster's Traveller's Guide for sale by E. P. WALTON & SON.

**STRAY COLO.**  
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in Middlesex 231, a chestnut colored three years old mare COLT; small star in the forehead; high hind foot white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.  
COLUMBUS PUTNAM.  
Middlesex, May 30, 1836.

**THIS DAY RECEIVED,**  
BY R. R. RIKER, a good assortment of Military Trimmings.  
May 14, 1836. 3

**COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.**  
WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Honorable the Probate Court for the District of Randolph, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons, against the estate of ISRAEL KIBBEE, Esq. late of Randolph, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto, and six months from the 6th day May, 1836, being allowed by said Court, for that purpose.—We do therefore hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our said appointment at the dwelling house of the Widow of the deceased in Randolph, on the first of Monday October next, from nine o'clock A. M. until four P. M. of said day.

**SETH WASHBURN,** }  
**DANIEL PARISH,** }  
Randolph, May 18, 1836. }  
**COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.**

**Anti-Slavery Books.**  
JAY'S Inquiry, Mrs Child's Appeal Bourne's Picture of Slavery, Phelps on Slavery, The Fountain, Right and Wrong in Boston, Rankin's Letters, Life of Wilberforce—Prints—Slave in Chains, Slave Market, also, Channing on Slavery, for sale at the Montpelier Bookstore, by  
E. P. WALTON & SON.

**Blacksmithing.**  
**Willard Huntley,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Montpelier and vicinity, that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Colonel Houghton, a few rods below the Pavilion, and nearly opposite the new State House, where he will at all times be ready to attend to orders in his line of business. He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.  
Montpelier, May 9th, 1836.

**NEW GOODS.**  
JEWETT, HOWES & Co., have just received a large assortment of NEW GOODS.  
Montpelier, May 9, 1836.

**NEW GOODS!**  
JUST received and for sale on the most reasonable terms, by  
J. & C. SPALDING.  
Montpelier, May 9th, 1836.

**More New Goods!!**  
**Hutchins & Wright,**  
HAVE just received a large addition to their former stock of Silk, Cotton, Woolen and Waxed Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, which they offer for sale on favorable terms.  
Montpelier, May 10, 1836.

**RUFUS R. RIKER,**  
TAILOR AND DRAPEER,  
HAS just received from New York, a prime assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash.  
May 14, 1836. 29:3v

**Stray Cow.**  
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in Berlin, about the seventh inst. a Brindle Cow, of middling size, supposed to be five or six years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.  
BERLIN, May 17, 1836.  
JOHN HASKELL.

**Removal!!**  
AUSTIN O'MALEY, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed his shop from the room formerly occupied in Spaulding's building, to the one two doors south-east of the Branch Bridge. He has entered into an arrangement under the firm of Austin O'Maley & Co., by which he offers for sale a superior assortment of imported Cloth on the most reasonable terms.  
May 19, 1836.

**JUSTIN O'MALEY'S Co.**  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
OFFER for sale cheap for cash, or approved credit, a superior assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, of the most approved colors. Also an extensive assortment of  
READY MADE CLOTHING, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, Neck Stocks, Gloves, Fancy Hdks. Cravats, Hair Brushes, Collars, Bosoms, &c.  
The SPRING FASHIONS are now received from New York, and gentlemen who want their garments in the best style and warranted to fit, are respectfully invited to patronize the New Establishment.  
N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting for others to make.  
Orders from a distance gratefully received and promptly attended to.  
Montpelier, May 19, 1836.

**Jewett & Howes,**  
HAVE taken into partnership George H. Howes. Business will be continued at the old stand, under the firm of Jewett, Howes & Co.  
Montpelier, May 7, 1836.

**BOOKS.**  
E. P. WALTON & SON have just received a new and general assortment of Books and Stationary from the city of New York.  
June 3, 1836.

**MARLAH MONK'S AWFUL DISCLOSURES.**  
OF her suffering in a Nunnery in Montreal, JAPHET IN SEARCH OF A FATHER, &c for sale by  
E. P. WALTON & SON.  
Montpelier, June 1.

**Life of Harrison.**  
LIFE OF Wm. HENRY HARRISON, for sale by  
E. P. WALTON & SON.