



THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, NOVEMBER 29, 1836.

JUNCTION OF PAPERS.

Finding it inconvenient, consistently with the performance of other and higher duties, to continue my connection with the publication of a newspaper, I have, on mature deliberation, disposed of my printing establishment to Messrs. E. P. Walton and Son, with the understanding that the Journal will, henceforward, appear in conjunction with the paper now published by them, under the title of VERMONT WATCHMAN & STATE JOURNAL. It is well known that in politics, the two papers have, in the main, harmonized; and as the leading object aimed at in the establishment of the Journal is now answered, there would seem to be no pressing necessity for the continuance, in the same neighborhood, of two distinct papers, with so little diversity of character. Entertaining this view, I shall be rather gratified than otherwise, to find the patronage heretofore enjoyed by the Journal, in future bestowed on the joint paper.

Those who have paid for the Journal beyond the present date, and who make no objection, will be supplied with the Watchman and Journal to the extent of their claims on us; but should this arrangement, in any case prove unsatisfactory, the subscriber will be entitled to a re-payment of the overplus.

Legal notices, which have been ordered to be published in this paper, will be continued in the Watchman & Journal for the term required by law; and other advertisements will be transferred to the joint paper at the option of advertisers.

It is my intention to effect a full settlement of all accounts with as little delay as possible; and it is confidently hoped that all persons now indebted, will be prompt in attending to settlements. Those who receive bills and neglect payment beyond the first of January next, will not fail to call for the accounts in the hands of an attorney. Persons wishing to transact business will call at the office of the Secretary of State, opposite the Bank.

On taking leave of the highly responsible post occupied for more than five years, during a period of history peculiarly distinguished for eventful interest, I cannot refrain from an expression of deeply-felt gratitude to that watchful Providence, who has shown about me the kindest sympathies of confiding and faithful friends, ready at all times to afford me their counsels and support in the midst of perplexing cares, which, under different auspices, would have been insupportable.

To my brethren of the editorial fraternity in Vermont, I tender my respectful acknowledgments for the urbane and gentlemanly treatment so generally received at their hands; and will only add the wish, that each and all may receive an ample requital for their well directed labors—that each may find the reward of a good conscience—the solace of a useful and happy life.

C. L. KNAPP.

November 29, 1836.

Thursday next is set apart by proclamation of the Governor, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

Mr. H. G. Reynolds has become associated with Mr. Eaton as co-editor of the North Star. It is hinted that the Star will henceforward be more cordial in its advocacy of anti-slavery sentiments. The people of Caledonia want strong meat.

At the present Term of the county court, Messrs. Ferrand F. Merrill, Heman Carpenter, Harmon G. Reynolds and W. H. Bingham were severally admitted to practice as attorneys.

The case, Winooski Turnpike Co. vs. Ridley, has again been submitted to a jury. Verdict for the defendant.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

The return of severe cold weather should remind all, into whose baskets the bounties of Providence have been poured, that they are bound to impart of their substance for the relief of the poor in their midst. We are prompted now to throw out this hint by calling to mind several cases of actual suffering, which have come to our knowledge within a few days past.

An Anti-Slavery Society was recently formed in Marshfield in this county, after an address from Rev. James Milligan of Ryegate.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

It requires but a dull capacity of perception to discover, that the question, whether American Slavery shall or shall not be abolished, is destined to become, and that speedily, the all-absorbing topic of the times, throughout this country and the civilized world. It is impossible to believe that our countrymen as a mass, when once aroused to a conviction of the character and tendencies of slavery as it really is, can be lulled again into sleepy indifference, until the doctrine of the Declaration shall be practically recognized and our country shall no longer be characterized as a land of charters and chains. The day must soon come when the fetter of every bondman will be broken by the force of all-conquering Truth. The array of moral power already enlisted in favor of universal freedom is truly formidable; but what work of hell can stand before it, when by the augmented strength of a few short years it shall pour its thunder-tones into the ear of this nation? The rapid multiplication of associations in the free states, the liberal diffusion of anti-slavery intelligence through an hundred presses, and the half-subdued temper of thousands, who but yesterday were gnashing their teeth at abolitionists, are not the only indications of the speedy overthrow of slavery. England, already rejoicing in the brilliant success of her own experiment, is citing us to the unwonted quiet, the surprising thrift, and the augmented happiness of her West Indian subjects, with their 800,000 freed-men, raised from the condition of beasts to the dignity of men in an hour. The official returns to Parliament, exhibiting statements of the various staple productions of the islands from year to year, clearly confirm the faithful testimony of history, that the freedom of any people is indispensable to permanent prosperity. But why need we look to Barbadoes or Bernice for the golden fruits of freedom contrasted with the blight and mildew of slavery? Why is the whole south almost, to this day deprived of the music of manufactories, so common on the hill-sides of New England? Not because there is a lack of water power. Not because the raw material for an important branch is not whitening her fields; nor is it because the business is unprofitable in itself. The spirit of enterprize is crushed by the Juggernaut of slavery. The same course has converted the once fair and fertile fields of Virginia into a comparative waste, and has driven her sons in squadrons to the free states of the West. So it is, that the argument of pecuniary interest comes in to the aid of moral truth; and though the slaveholder's heart be as impervious to the latter as the bars of a castle, he will yet be won over by the sordid motive of gain.

Never have we been more firmly convinced than now, that the anti-slavery efforts of the present day are loudly called for by every consideration of national honor, by the mandate of Christianity, by political economy, by the national safety, by the tears of two and a half millions, bowed down to the earth under a weight of miseries that groan from the grave's shelter. And in retiring from a situation in which we have frequently endeavored to impress these sentiments upon the public mind, it affords us great pleasure to know that they will find a warm response in the hearts of a very large and constantly increasing body of the people of this State. Let those who have put on the armor of abolition, toil on with constancy and patience and faith! Let the ministers of religion remember that the injunction,—"remember those in bonds as being bound with them," has never been abrogated. Let Christians remember that the field marked out by God as the theatre of their labor, is THE WORLD—that moral duties to our fellow men cannot, therefore, be circumscribed by geographical boundaries. Let the people ask Congress to exercise its power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories. And let all unite in forming and expressing a public sentiment which, under God, shall be effectual in breaking every yoke.

Rev. Alva Sabin of Georgia, Rev. S. M. Wilson of Craftsbury, Rev. Guy Beckley of Northfield, Mr. Jenab Coddling, late of Middlebury College, and Rev. James Milligan of Ryegate, have recently been commissioned as Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society. From a personal acquaintance with each, we doubt not they will be eminently successful instruments in preparing the public mind for the overthrow of American Slavery.

We see it stated that Rev. Dr. Beman of Troy is about to visit Great Britain in furtherance of the cause, and that two gentlemen will soon be deputed to the West Indies for the purpose of collecting the statistics of British Emancipation in the Islands. It is also stated that FIFTY agents are now in commission on or on duty in the Free States. (See speeches on the first page of this paper.)

A rumor has reached town of the decease of the President of the United States,

Extract of a letter from an intelligent friend in Caledonia County, to the Editor.

"I have just returned from the South, where I have seen Slavery with all its abominations. It is no place to cure one of abolitionism. I have become a more confirmed abolitionist. What was before a mere matter of opinion, has now become an abiding principle."

[We hope the writer will favor the public with an account of his recent observations at the South, somewhat in detail.]

Appointments by the Governor. Cyrus Ware, Esq. Surveyor of Public Buildings. Heman Carpenter, Esq. State Librarian.

Full returns are not as yet received from the several States. The prevailing opinion, however, is, that Mr Van Buren will be elected. In regard to the Vice Presidency, "clouds and darkness rest upon it."

The following communication comes from a highly respectable source, and is respectfully recommended to the notice of the editorial corps. It is not to be denied that the character of the American newspaper press has been lowered to a humiliating extent within the last ten years. The chaste and dignified cast of English periodicals presents a striking contrast to those of our own country.

For the State Journal.

MR EDITOR:—It is unpleasant to be always finding fault, but the public good seems to demand some animadversion on the manner in which political controversy is conducted in the public papers. It is a fact that newspapers have a mighty influence in forming the taste, the manners, the habits of thinking, and, in fact, the whole character of the community. Perhaps one half of the readers of newspapers find more than half of all their reading in these publications. Every reflecting mind must see, therefore, that the character of the newspapers is likely to be impressed on the minds of a large portion of the community.

If then these vehicles of thought abound in low and vulgar expressions, silly witticisms, vituperation, evil surmises, railing accusations, contemptuous and scornful denunciations, foolish puns, and senseless nick-names, they cannot fail of producing a most unhappy effect. To me it seems, Mr Editor, that every man who undertakes to conduct a public periodical assumes a tremendous responsibility. Certainly, at the tribunal of GOD, he must answer for the moral effect which his paper or pamphlet is calculated to produce on his readers. He then who conducts his journal with a view to reference to his appearance at that tribunal will not, even to carry a favorite point in politics, or to gratify private spleen, admit an article calculated to encourage evil speaking, slander, and reviling, or a heedless disregard of truth, or a willingness to give currency to reports implicating the character of a candidate for office, or, indeed, of any man, in the absence of competent evidence of their truth. I much respect the "corps editorial" but I am compelled to believe that the community suffers, not only in taste and manners, but (what is infinitely more disastrous) in moral and religious character, from the influence of many, very many of our public journals. And here, Sir, permit me to ask, what, in your own estimation, is likely to be the character of the youth of our State, if it be moulded and fashioned by the newspapers? Happily for them, they enjoy to some extent counteracting influences; but who would be willing that a neighbor should teach his children to lie, and swear, and slander, and steal, because he himself, and all other members of his family, and even some of his neighbors, are actively engaged in teaching them better? And who will believe that the responsibility of a neighbor teaching these vices is removed, or greatly diminished, by such a counteracting influence?

I am aware that it may be said, the public taste requires the style and spirit in which the journals are conducted, especially in regard to politics. But to me it seems that an Editor, instead of following and pampering a corrupt taste, should consider it his sacred duty, and his high privilege, to labor to correct it. Who can estimate the good that might be accomplished, in a few short years, by such a course faithfully pursued by every Editor, to the exclusion of all articles of a corrupting tendency? Will it be said that journals conducted in this manner would not be supported? You, Sir, will never, I trust, urge an objection of this sort against doing right. Your principles, if I have not misunderstood them, will prompt you to say to such an objection, What has an honest man to do with consequences in the fearless and faithful discharge of his duty? And who, I ask is wiser, or is a better calculator for himself, than he, who said, "Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed." Sir, I do know that some gentlemen, and I firmly believe a great many, refuse to take newspapers which otherwise they would gladly patronize, on account of their tendency to vitiate the taste, vulgarize the manners,

and corrupt the morals of their children. They wish their families to enjoy the benefit of access to proper sources of general information, but they will not suffer such papers to enter their dwellings. And I am very confident, Mr Editor, that a newspaper published in Vermont, say if you please at the seat of government, (and there is no more suitable place) whatever political doctrines it might advocate not at war with the Republican Institutions of the country, conducted in a style and spirit calculated to improve the taste, to refine the manners, to socialize the affections, to promote urbanity between men of conflicting opinions, and to purify the morals of the community, would receive a more extensive patronage than any periodical ever published in this State. W.

From the People's Press.

THE RESULT IN VERMONT.

It appears by the statement of the votes for electors in this state, as counted at Montpelier on the 15th, that Harrison and Granger's majority is 6947—making a gain since the September election, of 2645.

It is worthy of remark, that but three counties in the State give majorities for Van Buren, and that the aggregate of those majorities is but 633 while the aggregate of majorities in the other ten counties is more than seven thousand!

It was confidently predicted before the late election, that there would be a great falling off from the September vote for Jenison. "Your representatives," said the Committee of the Democratic members of the Legislature, in their address just before the election, "coming from various sections of the state, have carefully collected intelligence and compared opinions, and the result of our investigation is a firm and decided conviction that a majority of the freemen of Vermont are favorable to the election of Martin Van Buren." How little the committee of the self-styled "Democratic members of the Legislature" understood the estimation in which the yeomanry of this State held the New York aristocratic candidate for the Presidency, is seen in the seven thousand majority which followed so closely on the heels of their calculation.

The truth is, there is nothing in Mr Van Buren, and still less in his system of policy, which can make him acceptable to the people of this State. To both him and his policy they feel an invincible repugnance. To know how strong this repugnance is, we must measure the extent of the means which have been resorted to, to press them into his support.

In the first place, they have been, for near two years, urged to support him on the ground that the question lay only between him and a slaveholder. Much as they dislike slavery, (and there is no people on earth more opposed to it,) they have firmly stood their ground and said—"We do not like Mr Van Buren or his policy, and cannot give him our votes."

In the next place, he has been pressed upon them as "the Democratic candidate," until all the types in the "Democratic" printing offices in the State; which spell "Democracy," have been worn out; and yet the People have stood to it that they could not see a particle of Democracy in him or his policy, and would not vote for him.

Finally,—they have been told that he would "certainly be elected," and it was folly for Vermont to stand out, and place herself in a position of opposition to "the government." All the comfortableness of being in a "certain majority" has been held forth to lure the mercenary and enlist the wavering. But all would not do. The People insisted that it was a question of principle, which could be settled by no certainty of an election; and resolutely and nobly said,—We will not go with the multitude against the convictions of our own judgment. We understand the means which have been used to secure the contemplated "certain majority," and detect them. They do but make us cling closer to our principles, and strengthen our determination to maintain them. Whatever charms there may be to office holders or office seekers in a "certain majority," and however charming or comfortable, what is that to us? And as to being in "opposition to the Government," we do not understand that the President is "the Government," but if he is, it shall be our glory to oppose "the government" while it is administered upon anti-republican and corrupt principles.

Subordinate to the general motives thus urged upon the freemen of this State, there has been a long course of Van Buren management to carry the antislavery in his support. To accomplish this, measures were early taken to secure the presses of the party. Hallett of Boston, though he had declined as loud as any body against the "misrule of Jacksonism," and had publicly declared Mr Van Buren to be the "HIGH PRIEST OF POLITICAL INTEREST," gradually warped round and came into his support, and to the astonishment of every body, three antislavery presses in this State, after "sneaking and filing" for a few months, at length set all sail, and put themselves before the wind, for the comfortable part of a "certain majority!"

Last of all, several of the men who had been leading antislavery, walked into the Van Buren Legislative caucus at Montpelier, at the last session, gave in their adhesion to "the party," and went to laboring with all the zeal of eleven hour men, in the Van Buren vineyard. To decoy the antislavery, two of them, Governor Palmer and Mr. John Smith, were placed upon the committee appointed to address the Freemen of Vermont—while another was employed to draw up a "Democratic creed," for their instruction! Governor Palmer's name was placed at the head of the Committee, and stood first among the signers of the address; and thus the Antislavery were addressed by their old GOVERNOR, and their old SPEAKER, and urged by the strong motives of old party associations to go with them into the support of Mr Van Buren.

To crown the whole—the Address and Creed were put into Extras, and literally sown, broad cast, over the whole State. And now, behold the result! Seven thousand majority for Harrison and Granger—an advance of sixty per cent. on the majority for Jenison two months ago!

"Who will refuse to join us in Six Cheers for the 'honest little State of Vermont?' Who will not award to her freemen the praise of firmly resisting temptation, and who deny that is a hard task to reconcile to the 'corruptions of Van Burenism,' the men of the Mountain State?"

CITY OF NEW YORK. In this city, the Regency party came well nigh a total defeat, at the late election. The Whigs carried two out of the four members of Congress, the State Senator, a majority of the members of Assembly, and the City Register. All this in a city which has until recently, given for the Jackson ticket, a majority of from 5000 to 8000.

From the New York Express. THE PENNSYLVANIA QUESTION OFFICIALLY SETTLED.

Returns have been received at Harrisburg from all the counties in the State. The following is the result:

For Van Buren 91,475

For Harrison 87,111

Majority for Van Buren 4,364

The Whigs of Pennsylvania, not all of them, for some we are glad to say, have done their duty, have the consolation of knowing that they have elected Martin Van Buren. The vote of Pennsylvania might as well have been given to Harrison as to Van Buren. The votes of several of the Whig counties at this election prove this to be the result; and if proof is wanting, we have it in the fact that Governor Ritner received, not only a much larger vote than General Harrison, but much larger than Mr Van Buren.

Governor Ritner received 94,047

Van Buren receives 91,475

Excess of Ritner's vote over V. B. 2572

Here is a lesson for the Whigs who stay at home; such a lesson as has already been given them in this State where Seward's majority is greater than Van Buren's; and in North Carolina, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, where the apathy of the Whigs has given Van Buren the Electoral votes of these several States.

TENNESSEE. Our returns from Tennessee are as yet meagre. In Sumner county the vote stood for White 82; for Van Buren 40. In Nashville, White's majority is 160.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We have returns from forty counties in North Carolina leaving 25 to be heard from. In these counties the White electoral ticket has 11,988, Van Buren 15,633 Majority for Van Buren so far 3,645.

The same counties gave in August for Dudley 15,697, Spaight 19,009. Dudley's majority in these counties in August, 658. This makes the Van Buren gain so far 432. It is highly probable Van Buren has carried the State.

The Raleigh Standard [Van Buren] of the 16th thinks that the Van Buren ticket has succeeded beyond all dispute. The Raleigh Star of the 17th says the result is not ascertained.

From Georgia, the intelligence is more favorable. 33 counties give White a majority of 2459.

ILLINOIS. We have no information from Illinois, except what is contained in the following from the Louisville Journal:

A letter from Vincennes, Ind. dated on the 13th instant says: "Returns are this instant sent to me from Lawrence Co. Ill. on the opposite side of our river, where, I rejoice to say, the Union ticket has prevailed, and the general opinion is, that Illinois has cast her vote for the old hero." We learn in addition that Mr Carmel has given a majority of 100 for Harrison; that Crawford county has given a small majority for Harrison, and that the majority for Van Buren in Sullivan is 170.

DIED.

In Berlin, suddenly, on the 19th instant, Sarah, wife of Eben Bailey, Esq., aged 68, Printers in Newburyport, and Haverhill, Mass. are requested, &c.

JOHN McALLISTER'S ESTATE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the honorable Probate Court for the District of Washington, commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of JOHN McALLISTER, late of Stowe, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and the term of six months from the 24th day of November, A. D. 1836, allowed by said Court to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit and prove their respective claims before us; Do give notice that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the dwelling house of widow Mary McAllister, in Stowe, in said district, on the second Mondays of February and May next, at ten o'clock forenoon on each of said days.

P. G. CAMP, } Com'rs
NATHAN FOSTER, }
Stowe, November 24th, A. D. 1836.

Vermont Bee-Hive.

BY JOHN M. WEEKS, Salisbury, Vt.

PATENT.

THIS hive was invented and patented by John M. Weeks. On this plan the lives of the bees are never destroyed, and all the surplus pure honey, without bread, may be taken from them without danger from stings, or depriving them of any part of their winter stores, or disturbing the main colony in the operation.

The success of the bee cultivation depends principally on the management of the Queens, and preventing their destruction by the moths; the proprietor has published a book which is designed as an accompaniment to the hive. This book is a concise work, containing only 73 pages 16 mo, and yet contains all that is necessary to make a skillful Apiarian. It is entitled "A manual, or an easy method of managing bees with infallible rules to prevent their destruction by the moth." It contains thirteen concise and easy rules by which the bees may be managed in any manner their nature will admit of, and at the same time, make them most profitable to their owner.

Applications for the Hive may be made to E. H. PRENTISS, General Agent.

Cash

AND the highest price paid for Shipping
Part, by E. H. PRENTISS.

HOUSE CARPENTER AND ARCHITECT.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he has erected a new shop near his dwelling on Barre Street, a few rods east of Shepard's hotel, where he will, as usual, be happy to attend to any orders for work in the line of his business.

Window Sash, Fancy Sash, Blinds, &c., manufactured on the most reasonable terms. The subscriber tenders his thanks to the public for the liberal measure of patronage heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN T. MILLER.
Montpelier, Nov. 24, 1836.

Farm For Sale.

WILL be sold low, a farm in Troy Vt. of about 300 acres of land, 110 of which are cleared and well fenced. On the Farm are, a substantial dwelling house forty feet by thirty-two, with a wood house attached—two good barns, and a cattle shed fifty feet by twenty. Also a saw mill on a brook near the house that will saw about forty thousand feet of boards in a year, the capability of which may be greatly increased at a trifling cost. One third of the purchase money will be expected on the delivery of the deed, the remainder, if desired, to be divided into annual payments to suit the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

W. HAUXHERST.
Also for sale five thousand acres of wild land in said Town.

Deerskin Mittens

JUST received from New York and for sale by wholesale or retail.

S. DURGIN.

Nov. 26.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Waite and Kingsbury, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The concerns of the firm will be settled by J. Kingsbury, at the old stand.

JOHN WAITE,
JOSEPH KINGSBURY.
Baintree, Nov. 14, 1836.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business, under the firm of Waite, Lamson & Salisbury, and have just received a large and splendid assortment of RICH and FASHIONABLE FALL and WINTER

GOODS,

comprising almost every article called for in a country store, with the exception of Ardent.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

We will take in exchange for GOODS, Flannel, Footings, Tow Cloth, and all domestic commodities usually taken in a country Store.

JOHN WAITE,
HARVEY LAMSON,
BELCHER SALISBURY.
Baintree, Nov. 14, 1836.

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,

late of Randolph, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 4th day of November inst. 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 John Miles, in Randolph, on the last Tuesday of February said April next, from one o'clock P. M. until four P. M. on each of said days.

SOLOMON BURNHAM, } Com'rs
RANNAY GREENE, }

STATE OF VERMONT.

Washington District ss.

ON application of Nathaniel Jones, executor of

REUBEN SMITH,

late of Northfield, in said district, deceased, it is ordered and decreed that all persons having demands against said estate, exhibit the same to the said executor for settlement, on or before the 17th day of November, 1837; otherwise they shall be forever barred. And it is ordered that notice thereof be given to all concerned, by publishing this order and decree three weeks successively in the State Journal, printed at Montpelier in said district, and by posting up the same at four public places in said Northfield within sixty days from the date of this order.

Given in Probate Court, at Montpelier, in said district, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1836.

By order of Court,
J. T. MABSTON, Register.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I have given my son,

JONATHAN CUMMINGS, his time, with liberty to transact business for himself, without my agency or control, and shall hereafter pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings.

CYRUS CUMMINGS,
Newport, Nov. 4th, 1836. G4w3.

NOTICE.

THIS certifies that I have this day sold my son,

ALBERT BROWN, his time, and declare him free to act for himself, and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his wages after this date.

STEPHEN BROWN.
Ayer's G. 105, Nov. 5, 1836.

Stray Horse.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about the 1st of Nov. a bay horse, supposed to be five or six years old, black man and tail, and but one eye. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ASAHEL H. NYE,
Berlin, Nov. 22, 1836.