WHO ARE THE DEMOCRACY?

The number of the present electoral college is 294, from which Mr Van Buren has received 60 votes against 235 given to Gen. Harrison. Now what can be more absurd than for a party which casts about *one fifth* of the electoral votes to set up a claim to the title of *Democracy?*

The St. Louis Pennant objects to the phrase, "beastly drunk," and "drunk as a beast," sometimes used to describe people in a state of intoxication. It is a gross slander upon the beast creation. We never saw a beast that was not too respectable to drink: man is the only animal that is mean enough to do it. Shame, shame upon him who calls himself lord of the creation, and yet makes himself lower than the very swine.

Odds and Ends. A Boston paper announces the marriage of James Odds to Miss Martha Ends.

When the full grown thief is hanged, do we not sometimes forget that he was the child of misery and vice,—born for the gallows, nursed for the halter? Did we legislate a little more for the cradle, might we not be spared some pains for the hulks!

Not Bad. In speaking of the transmigration of souls, a dandy wittily observed that he remembered being the golden calf. "And now you've only lost the gilding," replied a lady.

Our fellow citizen Silas E. Burrows, presented all the prisoners confined in the criminal department of the city prison, with a substantial and luxurious dinner on New Year's day. A roast sheep, roast turkies, fowls, &c. were among the viands, with a barrel of good cider (Silas is a Tippecanoe boy,) washed them down with a hearty relish. Encore!—*N. Y. Signal.*

The U. S. Gazette states that twelve musket balls were, on New Year's Eve, fired into the new and beautiful sign of General Harrison, at the corner of Eighth and Collowhill streets.

Size of London. London is probably the largest city in the world, at least if we set down as doubtful the exaggerated accounts of the population of some of the Chinese and Japanese cities. We can form some idea of its size when we are told it contains as many inhabitants as do the five states of Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

CRIMES, CASUALTIES, &c.

Fire. The dwelling house of Mr Simeon Nash, of East Montpelier, took fire from a stove pipe running through a chamber, and was burnt down on the morning of the 20th instant. Part of the furniture was saved. Loss from 500 to 600 dollars; no insurance.

A Shocking Accident, we learn, occurred on Thursday night of last week at Alstead in this state. The rain, it will be recollected, was very heavy and the streams much swollen. As a young lady, by the name of Hannah Murphy, was riding in company with a gentleman to a ball at Paper Mill Village, the vehicle either in consequence of the slippery descent of the road bordering on the stream or the giving away of a portion of the bridge, was precipitated into the water. The gentleman & horse were carried some ways, but we believed escaped without injury. Miss M. however, was borne down the stream, went over three dams, and was taken up at a distance of three miles from the spot at which the accident occurred, a *mangled corpse!* There is something shocking in the idea of a young lady being thus suddenly hurried into eternity.—*Claremont N. H. Eagle.*

A number of robberies of the mail between New York and the west, has taken place since the 6th of November last, the perpetrators of which had eluded the utmost vigilance of the department and the police. We are pleased to learn from the Baltimore Sun, that Messrs. Howard, Kennedy, and George Plitt, special agents of the department, have succeeded in tracing these depredations to their authors, four of whom were arrested at Washington and Union Town, Pennsylvania, on the 7th inst. The first one arrested was a mail driver named Corman, who voluntarily made a confession which led to the capture of the others, whose names are Doctor Bradee of Union Town, the chief of the gang, a man named Purnell, who acted as his clerk, and another named Strayer, his tool. The Doctor either is, or pretends to be exceedingly illiterate, though it is evident that he is the principal rogue, and it is even supposed that he has accomplices in other sections of the country. On searching his residence a number of small bags, travelling trunks & valeses were found, besides $10,000 which were secreted in a hay mound and of which a part can be identified by Mr. Taylor of Louisville, Ky. as having been mailed by him in November last.

A heart rending occurrence, resulting in the instant death of an active and esteemed young man, happened in the town of Warren, in this county, on Tuesday, the 29th ult. It appears that several individuals—among others, Mr. Menzo W. Rathbun, of Springfield—were engaged in pursuit of foxes, and that Mr. R. having occasion for his loaded rifle, was in the act of withdrawing it, muzzle foremost, from beneath the seat in the sleigh when the trigger became entangled in some straw, and the contents of the piece were discharged into the side of the unfortunate young man, causing almost instantaneous death. Mr. R. was in his 28th year, and was universally beloved by his acquaintance. What adds to the affecting nature of the case, the deceased was to have been married during the present week to a young lady of Warren; and we are told his wedding suite arrived at Cherry Valley shortly after the lifeless form it was to have adorned was carried into his father's house. 'Truly 'in the midst of life we are in death.'—*Herkimer N. Y. Journal.*

A little boy six years old, son of Mr. Lord of Norwich, Vt. was drowned in the Connecticut on Tuesday of week before last. He went down upon the ice, to dip a pail of water, when it gave way and he found a watery grave. Every attempt thus far to recover his body has proved abortive. Both of the parents of the boy had been several days absent on a journey.

Shocking result of intemperance. A correspondent at Patterson, N. J. informs us, says the N. Y. Sun, of another shocking death which has occurred at that place, the result of intoxication. It appears that a Mrs. Mactagul, aged 29, who worked in one of the factories, having obtained a quart of rum, went home with it, and became helplessly drunk, leaving her domestic duties to a lovely little daughter of eight years old. During the day the child absented herself a short time for the purpose of getting a neighbor to help her to lift a large boiler from the stove, and while she was gone, her mother, as is supposed, attempted herself to remove the boiler, and in the attempt knocked over the stove, by which means her clothes were set on fire, and she was so horribly burned all over her body, that, after lingering in unspeakable agony till nine in the evening, she expired.

Intemperance and freezing. Sometime Friday evening, 1st inst. a man was found in his sleigh near the Columbus st. bridge, almost frozen to death. His horses had stopt against a building. He was taken into a house, and after great exertions he was restored so that he could speak. He had been drinking, became intoxicated, started for home, and his horses stopped. His hands and feet were frozen, and in a short time, had he not been discovered, he would have reeled and staggered into the presence of his Maker. 'Who hath sorrow?'—*Cleveland O. Herald.*

Four lives lost. We have received an extra from the office of the Mauch Chunk Courier, which gives the most distressing details of the effects of the recent freshet in that vicinity. An immense amount of property was injured—lives of a female and three children, were lost. The shanties of many of the laborers and workers in the coal mines were completely deluged; and the distress for a time was very great indeed.—*Albany Adv.*

Horrible affair. We learn that two negroes were taken out of the jail of Duplin County, in this state, a few days ago by a gang of armed men, and deliberately shot at night, by torch-light!—The cause of this outrage was, that the negroes were charged with a cruel murder, and doubts were entertained, from the previous escape of an accomplice, whether the jail was sufficiently strong to keep the others safely until court! This is the *first* instance we have ever known, in our law-abiding state, of so gross a violation of all law, hu-

FOREIGN NEWS.

Five days later intelligence has been received from England. Further difficulties have arisen between Spain and Portugal, but England will interfere to prevent war. The British sloop of war Fairy, has been lost on the coast of England, and all on board, 35 in number, perished.

The Jews. There seems to be a movement among the continental Jews, in relation to late events in the East.

The following is the concluding paragraph of an address to the Jews, published in *Der Orient*, a German newspaper.

"People of Jehovah, raise yourselves from your thousand years' slumber. Rally round leaders! have really the will, a Moses will not be wanting. The rights of nations will never grow old; take possession of the land of your fathers; build a third time the temple of Zion, greater and more magnificent than ever. Trust in the Lord, who has led you safely through the valley of misery thousands of years. He also will not forsake you in your last conflict."

Russia and Khiva. The last number of the Gazette of St. Petersburg contains an official account of the settlement of the differences between Russia and the Khan of Khiva.

This settlement will secure the peace of Central Asia from the disturbance to which it has been exposed; and by means of it a question has been got rid of which might have become a source of jealousy between Russia and England. *Boston Atlas.*

France and Buenos Ayres. The difficulties between these countries is settled, and the French have raised the blockade which has been so long enforced.

TEXAS.

News to the third December, and it is of a warlike character. President Burnet, in a message to Congress, said: "Texas, as defined by the sword, may comprehend the Sierra del Madre. Let the sword do its work." Texas is now bounded by the Rio Grande. The Mexicans have 2450 troops on the Texan frontier, and a body of them had entered the Texan county of San Patricio.

FLORIDA NEWS.

Office of the News,
St. Augustine, Jan. 1, 1840.

Col. Harney has passed through the Everglades, coming out at Cape Sable. He surprised a camp of 40 Indians, *hung ten of the warriors*, and reserved one to take him to Sam Jones' camp. Chekika, who headed the party robbing Indian Key, was among the number. Lt. Ord of 3d artillery, in attempting to dislodge 7 Indians from an Island lost one man, had six wounded, and the only one uninjured brought his men off. At a time when the commanding General is tampering with outlaws and murderers, it is a bright relief to cast the eye upon a man who knows his duty to the country and is not afraid to perform it.

Last night the market was illuminated, cannons fired, and music employed to add their grateful sounds to the admiration which this affair has produced.

From the Savannah Georgian of Jan. 5

Important from Florida. We have melancholy news from Florida, and yet a prospect that most of the Indians will submit.

A correspondent writes from Fort Holmes, E. F. that the express has just arrived from the West and says that a wagon going from Micanopy to Wakakuta, escorted by ten men, was attacked by Indians, and Lt Sherwood and Mrs Lt. Montgomery, Sergt. Carle and 3 privates killed.

Thus has a young and tender female fallen a victim to the devotion of her sex. We have since learned from a passenger by the Florida, that Mrs. M. was but recently married. Another officer, too, of our gallant little army, has also fallen by her side, while four others have shared their fate.

The murderers must be a portion of the Coacooche's party, determined to drink the blood of the whites whenever opportunity offers.

A letter has been received at St. Augustine, from an officer at Fort King, stating that the War Department had instructed Gen. Armstrong to treat with the Indians, and allow them a part of Florida.

RAIL ROAD ACROSS VERMONT.

A correspondent of the Vt. Chronicle says:—

"There is another subject to which I hope you will invite the attention of your readers—particularly the politicians. It is the claim we have to the advantages of Internal Improvement. Should our boundary disputes with Great Britain result as is feared by many, a Rail Road from Lake Champlain towards the seacost will be all but indispensable to the safety of our northern frontier—as well as to the speedy transfer of troops, &c. from our mountains to the seaboard. I am not apprised that there is a proposed public work in the country whose benefits to the whole nation, in such a contest, would be more conspicuous. I have no doubt but a Rail Road will be constructed from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain:—its continuation from our side of the Lake to the Connecticut River, and thence either down the banks of the river to a junction with the Massachusetts and Albany Rail Road; or across New Hampshire to a junction with the Nashua and Lowell Rail Road, would secure to all New England that defence in war, and those commercial advantages in peace, which no other communication has given."

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Cincinnati Republican, edited by Col. Todd, an intimate personal friend of Gen. Harrison, thus speaks in reference to this subject, and we presume by authority:

EXTRA SESSION. The Globe begins early on this subject. But it cannot gull its own friends by assertions, or mislead ours by misstatements. It is well for us, however, to understand our position; and to say beforehand what may and what may not be necessary.

First, then, we do not hesitate to declare that *no extra session of Congress will be called unless the absolute wants of the country demand it.* Every effort will be made to avoid it. The Whigs in Congress now are united in action to prevent it. If an extra session then be necessary, it will be because those who are now in power make it so, and they cannot rid themselves of the responsibility.

Nor can they complain of this. Due notice has been given that a new set of Books will be opened with the new administration. The party in power *know* that they must balance up the old set. If they do not do it, or if doing it, it is found that we cannot get along, or that the nation cannot meet or fulfil its engagements, then no alternative will be left to the Whigs. We shall rejoice to learn that it may be avoided. But if it may not be, then let the responsibility rest where it ought! We have only to say further that it is somewhat suspicious that the Globe begins to charge so early on this subject. Does it wish by this course to divert public attention from the state of the Treasury? Can it expect by so shallow a device to cover up any heavy delinquency of its friends in power? We wait for further light. But meantime we suspect all is not right, and we fear that disclosures will be made which will shock good men, and cause even the bitter partizan to doubt.

Elections in Massachusetts, 1641. A looker-up of some by-gone things, in the Bay State Democrat, furnishes the following as in vogue at the date above in reference to the mode of voting:

"It is ordered by this court and the authority thereof, that for the yearly choosing of assistants, the freemen shall use *Indian Corn and Beans.*—The Indian Corn to manifest election, the Beans contrary. And if any freeman shall put in more than one Indian Corn or Bean for the choice, or refusal of any public officer, he shall forfeit for every such offence, ten pounds."

The following in relation to marriages, is supplied by the same hand:

"And if any person shall willfully and unreasonably deny any child a timely or convenient marriage, or shall exercise any unnatural severity towards them, such child or children shall have

MARRIAGES.

In this village on the 20th inst. by Rev. B. W. Smith, Mr. Joseph Burrage of Boston to Miss Frances S. Perrin of the former place.

"The mighty Power that formed the mind
One mould for every two designed."

In this town, 14th inst. by Rev Mr Harding, Mr Austin D. Arms to Miss Fanny Dodge.

In this town, 15th inst. by Chs Sibley Esq. Mr Josephus Slayton to Miss Fanny Andrus.

In Berlin, by Marvin Simons Esq. Mr Joseph Grant jr to Miss Mary Coburn

In Worcester, 31st ult. Mr Thomas Taylor to Miss Matilda Pratt.

In Norwich, 13th inst. Mr Harry Russ of Strafford to Miss Adeline Hunt.

In Berlin, 13th inst. Mr Jewett Morse of Danville to Miss Susan W Skinner.

In Concord, 11th inst. Mr Nathaniel Cutting to Miss Lydia Isham.

In Lyndon, 12th inst. Mr Wm O Fuller to Miss Eliza Houghton, daughter of Silas Houghton Esq.

In Chelsea, 6th inst. Mr Wm H Braman to Miss Abigail Jones, both of Washington.

In Johnson, 12th inst. Mr Geo D Downer, merchant, of Stowe, to Miss Flavilla Waterman—Mr Aaron Dodge to Miss Prudentia Waterman—both daughters of Hon Joseph Waterman.

In Waterville, 6th inst. Mr George Redding to Miss Joanna Gleed.

In Hydepark, 14th inst. Mr Artemas Crawford of Alexandria, N H. to Miss Aphia Hadley.

In Barnard, 24th ult. Mr Frederick W Luce to Miss Submit Strong.

In Corinth, Mr Loren Downs of Newbury to Miss Elizabeth W Taplin—5th inst. Mr Israel P Smith of Pomfret to Miss Sarah Litch.

DEATHS.

In Duxbury, 5th ult. Lucy, wife of James Atkins, aged 52.

In Enosburgh, 30th ult. Mary Ann, wife of Capt Daniel Stone, aged 35.

In Bakersfield, 1st inst. Mr Jonas Brigham, aged 58.

In Rockingham, 6th inst. Mr Joshua Reed, 90—a revolutionary soldier, formerly of Stoddard, N H.

In Windsor, 18th inst. Capt Martin Pinney, aged 72.

In Hartland, 28th ult. Mr Simeon Alvord, aged 100.

In Peacham, 10th inst. Mr Wm Holmes, aged 71.

In Concord, 24th ult. Mrs Polly May, aged 55.

In Barnet, 10th inst. Deborah, wife of Mr David Lawrence, in the 56th year of her age.

In Chelsea, 6th inst. Elizabeth, wife of Mr Nathan Hood aged 76 years 9 months.

In Bridgewater, 11th ult. Mrs Abigail Hodgman, aged 92—12th, Mr Phineas Sanderson, aged 89.

In Chester, 26th ult. suddenly, Rev Joseph Brown, 76.

In Rutland, Mass. 9th inst. by a fall which broke his neck, Mr Robert Forbes, 56.

VILLAGE MEETING. An adjourned meeting of the Village of Montpelier will be holden at H Gourley's hotel on Monday the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock p m. to act on the following article of the warning, to wit—to raise money on the grand list of said village to defray the expenses of the same the ensuing year, and also to pay all claims now due from said corporation. Attest.
Jan 20, 1841. LYMAN BRIGGS, Clerk.

BANK OF MONTPELIER. The holders of the capital stock in the bank of Montpelier are hereby notified to meet at the dwellinghouse of Mahlon Cottrill, on the 2d day of February next 10 o'clock forenoon, to choose five directors of said bank. Montpelier, Jan 22, 1841
AUGUSTINE CLARKE,
E P JEWETT,
ZENAS WOOD,
J R LANGDON,
NEHEMIAH HARVEY, } Commissioners.

HARD-WARE.
HOLBROOK & TAPPAN,
66 MILK STREET, BOSTON, have on hand, and are constantly receiving from Birmingham & Sheffield, large supplies of HARD-WARE and CUTLERY, which they offer to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. Merchants wishing to obtain their goods cheap, are requested to examine this stock before purchasing.
Jan 16 88t4m

GROCERIES. 100 chests & half Young Hyson tea; 60 do Hyson Skin do 25 bags Pimento; 20 do Pepper; 50 do Coffee; 25 boxes Pipes; 150 do Bar Soap; 200 do Raisins; 40 do Starch; 100 do dipped Candles; 25 do Sperm Candles; 50 kegs pure Ginger; 300 mats Cassia; Signette Brandy, Holland Gin; St Croix Rum; Baltimore Gin; American Brandy; Champagne, Port, pale and brown Sherry, Madeira and Sicily Madeira, Marseilles Madeira and Malaga Wines, by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15, 1841

DYE-STUFFS. 300 bbls Logwood, St Domingo; 250 do do Campeachy; 230 do Fustic; 200 do Nic. Wood; 150 do Camwood; 35 do Alum; 40 do Madder; 20 do blue Vitriol; 60 carboys Oil Vitriol; Argol and Cream Tartar; Nitric and Muriatic Acid; Aqua fortis; Bengal and Flotant Indigo; Quercitron Bark, Peach and Bar Wood, Curcuma, Lac Dye, Nut Galls, Press Papers, Clothiers' Jacks, Tenter Hooks, by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15

PAINTS. 10,000 lbs Weiberell's dry White Lead; 150 kegs do ground do do 15 bbls Venetian Red; 12 do French Yellow; 10 do American do; 20 do Spanish White; 15 do Spanish Brown; 25 do Spirits Turpentine; Chrome Yellow, Chrome, Green Terradescena, Sand Paper, Painters' Brushes and Sash Tools; Copal Varnish, Gold and Silver Leaf, Gold, Silver and Copper Bronze, by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, 15th Jan. 1841—88:3m

NAILS, BRADS, IRON & STEEL. 2000 kegs Nails from 3d to 60d; 200 do Brads from 6d to 20d; 16 tons horse shoe Iron; 20 do round and square do from 1-4 to 1 1-2 inches; 12 do band do from 1 1-4 to 4 1-2 inches; 15 do scroll, hame, knob and nose do; 20 do English do. from 1 1-8 to 6 inches; 8 do Shears do; 6 do Russia; Sanderson's Cast Steel; Spring and American do; English Blister do; German do; by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15, 1841—88m3

GLASS. 1200 BOXES Burlington, Vermont, and Essex, by J & J H PECK and CO. agents. Burlington, Jan 15, 1841

POWDER. 200 KEGS of superior quality, by J & J H PECK and Co. Burlington, Jan 15, 1841

150 DOZ. CORN BROOMS, By J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15

CROWN GLASS. Redford, Saranac, Clinton—orders for the various sizes filled on short notice, by J and J H PECK and CO. agents. Burlington, Jan 15, '41

FLOUR. 1200 BBLS. of superior brands, by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15

SALT. 15,000 bushels Solar; 2000 do Turks Island; 1000 bbls fine; 200 do coarse; 300 bags Ashton's dairy, by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15

OILS. 40 bbls American Linseed; 45 do refined whale; 10 tierces fall Sperm; 10 do winter do; 8 do Olive; by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15

LORRILARD'S SNUFF AND TOBACCO. 75 bbls cut chewing and smoking tobacco; 300 jars Maccaboa Snuff; 450 bladders Scotch do. by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15, 1841—88:3mo

TOBACCO. 50 kegs plug; 30 half do do; 40 boxes Cavendish, by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15, 1841

FAIRBANKS' SCALES by J & J H PECK and CO. agents. Burlington, Jan 15, 1841

MACKEREL. A consignment of half barrels, by J & J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15, '41

POTASH KETTLES, Caldrons, cast and wrought iron Wagon Arms, wagon and cart boxes, by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15, 1841

PLASTER. 150 tons ground Nova Scotia, 40 do do Western, by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15, 1841—88:3m

BOSTON N. E. RUM. 50 hhds Gardner Brewer's, 50 per cent above proof, by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15, 1841—88:3m

NOTICE.

D. & D. A. PARTRIDGE having purchased the interest of John E. Badger in the firm of Badger, Partridge & Co. said firm is by mutual consent this day dissolved.—All debts due to and all claims due from said firm will be settled by D. and D. A. Partridge.
Montpelier, Jan. 21, 1841. J. E. BADGER, D. PARTRIDGE, D. A. PARTRIDGE.

D. AND D. A. PARTRIDGE inform their friends and the public that they will continue the Hatting and Fur business under the firm of D. and D. A. Partridge at the old stand of Badger and Partridge, where they will be happy to receive a continuance of their calls and patronage. They have employed Mr. J. E. Badger to take charge of their manufacturing business; the skill of Mr. Badger needs no comment, as the public have long known him.—A general assortment of Hats, Caps and other articles in their line of business will be kept constantly on hand. Call and see. D. PARTRIDGE.
Montpelier, Jan. 21, 1841. D. A. PARTRIDGE.

GUN-SMITHING.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Gun-Smithing business formerly carried on by R. B. Hayward will now be carried on under the firm of Hayward and Cushman. They will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Rifles and Fowling-Pieces of the best quality, also Rifle Pistols of different lengths, common do. also rifle locks from $1 25 to $3 00, powder flasks, shot bags, lead and shot. Always on hand the best of rifle powder from 50 cts to $1 per lb warranted as good as can be bought in the United States, 25000 of the best of percussion caps. All of the above articles we intend to sell at a fair price for ready pay or reasonable credit. Rifles, Guns, etc. made to order on short notice and warranted.

R. B. H. would return his sincere thanks for past custom and hopes for a continuance of the same. He wishes all who are indebted to him would call and settle up the old debts and contract new ones.
HAYWARD & CUSHMAN.

SAL ERATUS. 40 barrels and tierces by J and J H PECK and CO. Burlington, Jan 15, 1841

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Williamstown, my son, Elijah Williams. This is to forbid and warn all persons harboring and trusting said Williams on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Williamstown, Jan 20, 1841 88*

SHEPARD AND LANGDON'S MILL, AGAIN IN OPERATION. Berlin, Jan. 22, 1841.

AN ANSWER TO TILDEN'S EXPIRING GROAN!

THE public are no doubt amused in observing that when Mr Tilden is driven to the wall with his fraudulent patent, he attempts to shield himself behind his mock dignity, and talks about his *condescension, &c.* in answering us. The *brevity* of his last communication is its least fault, and we think those of the public, who are unacquainted with us, will not take our characters from Mr Tilden, till they become satisfied he is a disinterested witness, and one whose veracity is unquestionable. On the first qualification the public can have no doubt, and we can show him as objectionable in the other, if he will not get angry for being exposed.

Mr Tilden says, "We would here state that the Tilden and the Rowell stove are *two in principle and construction*, and there is not a plate in the Rowell stove that bears any analogy to any plate in our stove. The stoves are as dissimilar to each other as Conant's and Woolson's, except that both have elevated ovens." Now, that the public may judge whether he states that which is true, or *absolutely false*, we assert, that the engraving at the head of J L & G C Robinson's advertisement is a correct representation of Rowell's stove, as made by said Robinsons in the fall of 1839, *and we challenge Mr Tilden to deny our assertion, and point out the difference, if any.* The public can see whether or not they are alike in principle and construction.

Mr Tilden next says, in substance, that we claimed, *at first*, that he stole Rowell's invention and took a patent on *that alone*, and when we found there was a new plate in Tilden's stove not found in Rowell's, and when Holmes' statement came out, we *then* claimed that Town invented the three curved plate; and he would thereby insinuate that we abandoned Rowell's claim, after Holmes' statement appeared, and assumed a different ground. Our first and only charge was, that Town invented the three curved plate, and Rowell invented the rest of the stove, and that Tilden stole their inventions and took out a patent on them. See our advertisement published Sept. 7, 1840.

Mr. Tilden next says that 'we have not, dare not, and cannot answer Mr. Holmes's statement.' Terrible! Terrible!! But be so good as to read the 'postscript' to our advertisement published for several weeks after the 6th of October last.

Mr. Tilden next says that he let the October term pass without suing us, because he was obliged so to do, 'or that we did not dare to sell the Farmer's Stove until suing time was out for that term, and that he would have sued us previous to that term if we had given him an opportunity. The time for the service of writs, returnable to that term of the court, expired on the 21st day of September last. One of our patterns for the Farmer's Stove was made by Hoffman, Tilden's pattern maker, in May last. Tilden called at Mr. Webb's house in August last and saw one of our said stoves in use. We notified Tilden by an advertisement dated Sept. 4th and published in three of the papers of this village, that we had the Farmer's Stove in use ourselves and had sold a number of them to others and should defend all who bought of us or our agents; and his re-butter dated Sept. 7, published the next week, acknowledges notice 14 days before the time of service of writs for the October Court expired.

Before Mr Tilden publishes any more statements like his *brief* reply we would recommend to him to wear one of the Universal Strengthening Plasters on his cranium awhile, to strengthen his memory, for his statement about our being willing to pay at least $200, is also false. Near the close of his communication respecting us, he has, accidently no doubt, told one truth, and that is, that selfishness is paramount with him, and that he has no regard for the rights of others, but lets them take care of themselves if they can.—We expected he would wince under this lash of justice, but did not expect he would plead guilty, till just before the session of the Circuit Court. As he seems anxious to retire from the public gaze, we are willing to take leave of him now, if he chooses, bidding him welcome to all the laurels he has won; but at parting we are compelled to say that his inventive genius shines more conspicuously in conjuring up false statements, regardless of what has been said and done before to disprove them, than it does in mechanism.

We shall continue to supply all who wish to purchase the Farmer's, and other cooking stoves, box and parlor stoves, stove-pipe, kettles, tin and copper ware, &c. &c. and defend as before stated.

E A WEBB & CO.
Montpelier, Jan. 14, 1841.

ONCE MORE TO THE PUBLIC.

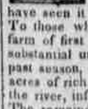
20,000 MILES UP SALT RIVER, JAN. 15, 1841.

TO an enlightened community we return our sincere thanks for the indulgence given us in pursuing the newspaper controversy between us and Mr. Tilden, for four months past; also for the liberal patronage we have received in the sale of our Farmer's Stove, for which Mr. Tilden says he has an awful monster of a patent. And as our former statement of facts has given Mr. Tilden such a fever, we will crave the public indulgence while we furnish him another chapter, on which we wish the public to decide.

Who invented the farmer's Stove? Darius S. Rowell. Who made the first stove on that principle? J. L. & G. C. Robinson. Where was the first stove of that kind put in operation? At G. C. Robinson's. Who came there and examined said stove? Lester Tilden. Who took Rowell's model to procure patterns made for casting said stove, and a model to send to the Patent office? Tilden. Who made Tilden's patterns and model? Fisher Holmes. What did Holmes have before him while he was making Tilden's patterns and model? Rowell's model!—Who made Thwing's stove patterns in 1837? F. Holmes. Who made the three curved plate for the same? F. Holmes. Who made the pattern for the three curved back plate in Town's stove? F. Holmes. How long has the three curved back plate been in use in cooking stoves About 6 years. What is the difference between Town's three curved plate and Tilden's three curved plate! The circles in one are a little larger than in the other, and one plate is a little wider than the other. Does a difference in size make a difference in principle? Any child knows it does not. Who says it does make a difference?—Those interested in Tilden's "monster of a patent." Who states that Tilden's stove and Rowell's have no resemblance, except that both have elevated ovens? Tilden. What difference does Tilden mention in his reply to folks up salt river? The three curved plate Who says the two stoves are the same in principle and operation? Every person that has seen both, and is not interested in Tilden's patent. Who wrote Fisher Holmes' advertisement? Tilden, or his agent. Who made the wonderful discovery that he could not sue us previous to the October Court? Tilden. For what reason does Tilden say he could not sue us? Because we had not sold stoves, and did not dare sell them before the October Court. To whom did we sell stoves before the 21st day of September, the day that time expired for the October Court? To A. Dagget, E. Kinney, S Milne Dodge and others. Who knew the fact and said much about suing us? Tilden. Who made our engraving, which Tilden accuses us of stealing? Mr Chase, an ingenious goldsmith at Montpelier, to whom we tender our thanks. Who began the newspaper controversy? Tilden. Who wants no more of it? Tilden. Why? Because he has danced cross-legged too much, and has a poor memory. Did T. ever see the three curved plate in Town's or Thwing's stove? We presume not, or if he did, he would as soon call it a ploughshare or a broad axe, as a back to a stove, being a man of great ingenuity. What does our engraving represent?—The Rowell stove as made by us in 1839. Why does our engraving disturb Tilden? Because he is fearful that the public will find out the two stoves are alike, for the addition of one pipe is of no consequence.—The public will find that Mr. Tilden, like Hannan of old, has built a gallows on which to hang himself.

J. L. & G. C. ROBINSON.

FOR SALE!

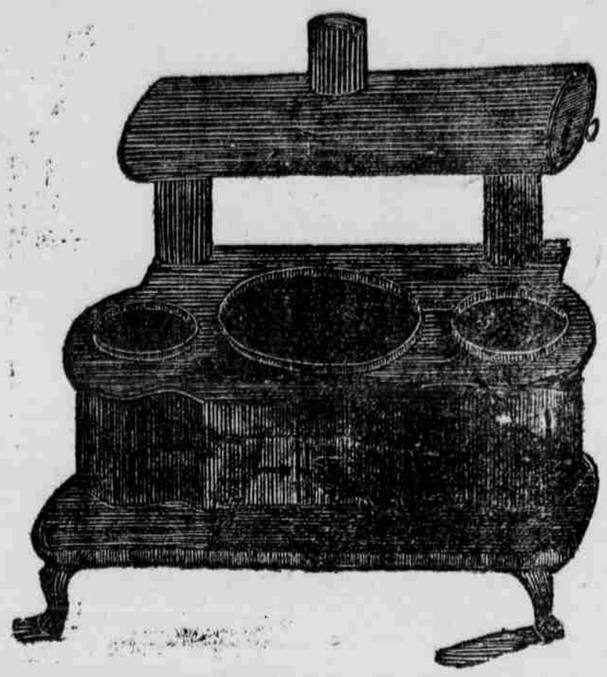


THE subscriber offers for sale the delightful situation he has so recently fitted up, two miles north of Montpelier Village, on the North Branch of Onion River. Persons who have seen it need no description or commendation of it. To those who have not, I would say, if you want a small farm of first rate land, easy to be managed, with most substantial and CONVENIENT buildings, mostly erected the past season, come and see this. There are about fifteen acres of rich meadow on the east side of the road, on the river, inferior to none, it is believed, in the region. The remainder of the land, lying on the west side of the road, is divided into meadow, pasture and wood land; being, as is supposed, about 75 acres in all. ☞ A part of the price can remain on mortgage for a time, but at least one half will be required when possession is given, or ample security by responsible sureties.
GEO. STORRS.
Montpelier, Jan 1841:3*87tf

LIGHT!! STATEMENT OF FACTS

MORE LIGHT! MORE LIGHT! MORE

NEVER BEFORE COMMUNICATED!



THE public are aware of the vigorous efforts made by us to induce Mr. Tilden to commence a suit against us for what he calls an infringement of 'his Patent,' and that we claim the invention of the FARMER'S STOVE to belong to DARIUS S. ROWELL, with an addition of ELISHA TOWN'S three curved back plate.

The fore part of last September we employed counsel and directed them to commence a suit against Mr. Tilden to repeal his stolen patent, as we had understood there was a provision in the patent law for such a proceeding, and we intended to have such a suit brought returnable to the last October term of the United States Court in this State. Our counsel examined the patent law, and found that the provision of the original patent law of 1793, for bringing a suit to repeal a patent that was fraudulently obtained, was not retained in the new patent law of 1836, and that the only way to get a patent vacated, was to get the patentee to bring a suit for an infringment of his false patent, and then, if the court decided in favor of the defendant, on the ground that the patentee was not the true inventor, they would then render a judgment vacating the patent. To be sure that this was the true state of the case, we had a letter sent to the Commissioner of Patents, and he confirmed the opinion of our counsel.

We were then under the necessity of commencing our kicks and cuffs upon Mr. Tilden's fraudulent patent, and continuing them, till he could be provoked to sue us. He has at length brought a suit for which WE RETURN HIM OUR SINCERE THANKS, and he cannot now very well back out. The public will please take notice of this!

Mr. Tilden and his agents may as well not report that we are in jail on Tilden's suit, for they will find us at home, making the FARMER'S STOVE a far superior article to that of Mr. Tildens, and other Stoves to supply all our customers, and Mr. Tilden will find us troublesome customers about his patent the best way that he can fix it, for we shall defend ourselves and our customers to his sorrow.

Purchasers are invited to call at our old stand where they will find the Farmer's Stove, with two pipes, and also with three pipes, Conant's Improved Drop Boiler Stove, Premium Stove, Box and Parlor Stoves, Ploughs, Sleigh Shoes, Hollow and Tin Ware, Stove-Pipe and Stove Trimmings, Cauldron Kettles, Russia Iron Sap Boilers, &c. &c. J. L. & G. C. ROBINSON. Barre, Jan. 2d, 1841—83

A BRIEF REPLY TO FOLKS UP SALT RIVER

THE subscribers feel themselves again called upon to make a passing remark in answer to a new set of advertisements over the signature of E A Webb & Co. and G. L. and G. C. Robinson, published in two of the public Journals, printed at Montpelier, although we consider it derogatory to us and condescending too much to answer the boldhardy impostors, and would not do it did we suppose the public knew them as well as we do; therefore we once more beg the indulgence of the public while we endeavor briefly to print some few of the false positions those gentlemen have taken relative to our Cooking Stove. At first they come before the public with an advertisement stating that in the winter of '38 D. S. Rowell invented a stove with an elevated oven, and that in the winter of '40, we, or Tilden, stole the model, carried it to one Fisher Holmes, procured some patterns, put the stove into operation and by fraudulent means secured a patent thereon. We would here state that the Tilden and the Rowell stove are two in principle and construction, and there is not a plate in the Rowell stove that bears any analogy to any plate in our stove. The stoves are as dissimilar to each other as Conant's and Woolson's except that both have elevated ovens. It was early discovered that there was a new plate in our stove that was not to be found in the Rowell, or any other stove then extant, called a triple curve plate. With this they declared war, this they said was no invention, but was put in the stove by the suggestion of Mr Holmes, which is as false as the alcoran, and that the truth might prevail Mr. Holmes came before the public and charged them directly with the lie, and they have not, dare not, cannot answer him. Here the cloven foot showed itself, and it appears to have been their chief design since that time to scandalize and abuse us, and humbug the public out of the idea they had lied. They then claimed that the plate was invented by Elisha Town, and was used in the Town stove some years previous to the invention of our stove; but in this they were equally unfortunate, as the plate referred to was not in the stove when it was patented, nor was it put in by Mr Town, and it compares with the plate in our stove as a broad axe does with a plough share, or the above named gentlemen do with decent men. And now over date of Dec. 23 and 4, they boast they have fired their big gun, and we think they have, and like the negro, besmeared their new coats for nothing. They have for the last three months been throwing in the face and eyes of the public one continued volume of falsehood and abuse, and for what? For no other reason only because we have undertaken to maintain and defend the rights the laws of our country have guaranteed to us. If we have injured them, is there no honorable way to get a remedy? Are they compelled to kick, cuff and abuse us as they boast they have, by reason of a defect in the law? or is it but giving vent to their malignant passions, which cannot be too mean for them to stoop to? O! shame where is thy blush! We say they have done us wrong, and we take none but honorable means to get that wrong righted. They talk of being over stocked with the weapons of truth and justice. Is this equally false, or true? If true, why not use them in their warfare with that awful Monster, Tilden's patent, instead of longer using the weapons of falsehood, and see if they do not have better success? They say they have provoked us to sue them; and for this we ask how much credit are they entitled to? and complain they were not sued soon enough. We think there is no reason for this, for we assure them Uncle Sam will put his veto on their course as soon as they wish, and in his decision they'll find a good deal of "K. K." [kold konsolation,] as the drunkard said when he took a glass of cold water for the glass of gin. The gentlemen say we let the October term pass without suing them. True, we did; and because we were obliged to; we would have shown them the way to Rutland last fall had they given us an opportunity. The truth is they dared not sell stoves until suing time was out for the October session, and if the brave gentlemen are as well pleased as they pretend about being sued, we think they had better not boast any more about getting cleared from the suit for twenty-five dollars; and why is this Montpelier Gentleman, Mr Webb, so much alarmed about the public being injured by us while he is at the same time selling the same article? We regard our own interest as paramount to public in matters of business, and rest contented, believing that the public are capable of taking care of themselves; and if Mr. Webb has a good right to make and vend our stoves, why was he in August last so anxious to obtain our permission, or willing to give us at least 200 dollars for the privilege of casting and selling the stove. We leave it for the public to judge.

And now in answer to "MORE LIGHT," we have only to say they are men of wonderful sagacity that with the advice of able counsel they discovered that the new patent law of '36 was not like the old law of '93, and it appears from the heading of their last advertisement they are possessed of a little of that supernatural art of cabbage, which they are so much alarmed about, for fear they shall not succeed in making the public believe we are guilty of the crime they themselves have committed. We only say to them they are welcome to our engraving, but we should not like to have them maul and deform it so as to represent their old Rowell stove.—They have also made one other important discovery which involves an entire new principle of law, and say they are confirmed in the opinion by the Commissioner of Patents; that is, that there is no honorable or legal way to vacate a fraudulent patent—that they were obliged to kick, cuff and abuse the patentee until he could be provoked to sue, and if the case went to trial and the court did not sustain his action, why then he was beat. Wonderful discovery indeed, and if true, they are justly entitled to a patent for it, for it is the first time we ever knew them right.

Now we hope the gentlemen will be content with their good luck, if they have accomplished their design, as they say they have; and here let the business stop, and no longer trespass upon the rights of community by further troubling them with this k