LETTER FROM JUDGE WILLIAMS.

It is a well known adage that "the bearer of unwelcome news performs a losing task," and we anticipate the force of the truism in issuing our sheet to-day with the following letter from Mr. Williams. It may, however, convince our touchy brethren of the press that no banditti of disorganizers, with the candidate himself in council, had leagued themselves together, incited by sectional or personal preferences, to elevate a favorite to the chair of State. To our mind, it shows pretty conclusively that he was never even consulted upon the matter at all. In this unhappy state of things, we have adopted the motto, "*We choose the least between two evils*," viz: between the nominations and loco foco ism. The result of the September election will show who judged the wisest in regard to the popular feelings on the subject.

Rutland Herald.

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE STATE OF VERMONT:

The office of Chief Magistrate of this State is of that dignity and high importance, that it should never be solicited by any one, nor should it be declined without great and weighty considerations. It is emphatically an office for the people, to be bestowed by them on that individual, who they deem worthy of their confidence and esteem, and to which no one can, with propriety, be said to have any claims. There may however be reasons which should induce an individual, when his name is brought before the public, to express his own wishes and views with regard to being a candidate for that high station.

Perceiving that I have been named, through the partiality of my friends, for that office, I think it proper on due consideration and reflection to declare being a candidate.

Having for some years past received the unanimous vote of the representatives of the people, of both political parties, for the place I now hold, it would be with great reluctance I could consent to be held up as a candidate for any office against their declared wishes, expressed in their convention. While I feel very grateful to my friends who have named me as a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of this State, and however strongly, under other circumstances, I should have felt bound to yield to their wishes, yet considerations of a public as well as personal nature require that under the present circumstances, I should decline.

It is due to a highly respectable class of my fellow citizens, who I understand have put me in nomination, to say, that it is not from any distrust of the principles for which they are contending, or any doubt but that they will ultimately prevail, that I decline. The nomination was wholly gratuitous and without the usual formalities of asking my opinion on the subjects for which they are contending, and as such it will always be remembered with gratitude. And on those subjects, in the language of a distinguished English Judge, for whose decisions and opinion I entertain a most profound respect, I have no hesitation to say "that standing upon the high ground of natural rights and disdaining to bend to the lower doctrine of expediency, slavery is inconsistent with the genius of the" American Constitution, "and that human beings *cannot* be the subject matter of property." And if slavery is recognized any where by law, "it is an antichristian law and one which violates the rights of nature."

CH. K. WILLIAMS.

Rutland, July 26, 1841.

PEACE DECLARED!

The Rutland Herald places the regular ticket at the head of its columns, and declares for peace—persisting, nevertheless, that the nomination was unfair and highly unpopular. We deny, flatly and directly, the accusation of the editor of the Herald as to the nomination: it is untrue, and an insult to hundreds of Whigs better than himself,—better, because *they* attended the convention and did their duty there to the best of their ability, while *he* staid at home, and has since gracelessly grumbled at the nomination. As to the unpopularity of the nomination, this is to be said: it was not necessarily unpopular—that it *has been made so*, to a considerable extent, is true. Any ticket would have been seriously injured, if treated as this has been. Now, having replied to the Herald, we accept the proffered peace.—Let us fight the enemy till after election. If then the Herald desires to try quills with us, he shall have a chance.

THE STATE TICKET.

Judge Williams has now declined—a course highly honorable to him, and such as we had a right to expect from any and every Whig placed in his position; every Whig paper in the State, (save one, from which we have not heard since Judge W. declined,) sustains the regular ticket; in a word, the way is clear for union and harmony, and a victory over locofocoism such as the Whigs of Vermont ought annually to achieve. Why shall not this opportunity for the restoration of harmony be seized, at once, by every Whig in the State? Prudence and the true spirit of patriotism require it; the success of Whig principles and Whig measures requires it. "Once more into the breach, good friends!" remembering, that it is far more important to maintain the Whig cause in Vermont, than to elect this or that particular man to office. We press upon those who would prefer a different ticket, this, the only true and safe doctrine—*principles rather than men*. By neglecting this rule, you will bring inevitable defeat upon all your expectations, both as to men and measures.

☞ Silks, of every variety, can be produced in this country, yet we pay from 30 to 35 millions a year to France for this article, and nearly half of this amount in specie. What prudent man objects, then, to a duty on French silks? Why not treat silk as we do woolens and cotton—tax the foreign article and induce our own citizens to manufacture for our own use?

Brighton Market, Aug. 2.—At market 260 beef cattle. Prices—beef, first quality, 5 to 6 25; second, 5 to 5 50; third, 4 to 4 75.

☞ The Patriot cast imputations upon Col. Paine's moral character by way of a *joke*; it really meant nothing but a joke, warranted, as the Patriot thinks, by the course which that paper intimates that some of the Whigs have pursued towards the Colonel! This is really good. What must those Whigs think of the matter, when even the Patriot has too high a sense of justice to permit it to back them up!

THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

Pursuant to a public call to the abolitionists of Washington county and vicinity, there was a meeting in this village on Wednesday last—numbering fifteen persons. This meeting invited the abolitionists of the several counties to appoint delegates to a convention, to be holden in Windsor county this month, and recommended that convention to nominate a ticket for State officers. Of course we cannot say how the recommendation will be received generally: that it will be urged by one or two very clever and disinterested fellows,—who have been in the habit of blessing all parties in turn with the light of their countenance and the benefit of their eloquence—is beyond doubt. It may not be amiss, then, for the people to think upon the proposition of starting a third political party in the State. We suggest an inquiry or two to anti-slavery men who are Whigs: You know the position of Vermont on the subject of slavery—can you better it one whit by putting Col. Miller and his coadjutors into power? Can you gain any thing by driving off the multitudes in Vermont who never will consent to make slavery the exclusive party question in the State? Or, if an iota of benefit is gained for your cause, will enough be gained to compensate for sacrificing your Whig principles? If so, by all means join the third party, and support indiscriminately Whigs and Tories, tariff men and anti-tariff men, bank men and anti-bank men, and blot out Vermont as having a political existence or political influence in the Union. If you think the course is a *wise one*, our advice would be to take it at set out once. The sooner it is taken and the sooner its consummate folly is exposed, the better for the people.—Possibly now the Whigs of the nation can get along without Vermont; a few years hence they may not do so; then if Vermont is really and practically to recede from the political family, she had better do it now. Our own opinion is, as it has been, that the only wise course for *Whigs* to pursue, is to stand firmly on the ground they now occupy, both as to the politics of the the country and the slave question: on that ground they can maintain their own rights and interests, and at the same time pay a just regard to to the rights and interests of all others, black and white, bond and free. If they leave this ground, they must sacrifice one or the other,—themselves or the objects of their philanthropy, and probably *both*.

POSTSCRIPT.

The following bears upon this question. It is from the Burlington Free Press of the 6th, received just as we were preparing for the press.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

We take great pleasure in spreading the following correspondence before our readers. It was received at so late an hour that we have no time for comments this week. We have no doubt that all will now be satisfied of the soundness of COL. PAINE'S opinions on the great subject of universal freedom.

BURLINGTON, July 16, 1841

Sir—It having been settled by general acquiescence that the elector has a right to the sentiments of the candidate for office upon all questions which are involved in his election, we take the liberty in the exercise of this right, of addressing you upon a subject in which we ourselves, in common with very many of the freemen of Vermont, feel a deep and powerful interest.

That subject is Slavery, and for the purpose of ascertaining your views upon it, we propose the following questions as involving those principles which we deem of vital importance.

Do you believe that Slavery is a great moral wrong, a stain upon our national escutcheon, a disgrace to humanity, which ought to be immediately corrected by emancipation?

Do you believe that congress possesses the power by the Constitution to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States, and if so, do you believe they ought to do it?

Would you have approved the law, passed at the last session of our Legislature, giving to fugitive slaves the right of trial by jury, had you been Executive of the State?

By answering these questions with that frankness and candor which we believe to be congenial with your character, you will much oblige your fellow citizens.

GEO. A. ALLEN,
N. LOVELY,
JAMES MITCHELL,
D. A. BRAMAN.

Col. CHARLES PAINE,
Northfield, Vt.

NORTHFIELD, July 30th, 1841.

Gentlemen,—Upon my return home, after an absence of a week, I find your letter of the 16th inst. propounding to me certain questions in relation to slavery.

In answer, I shall give you such views as I have for years entertained and expressed.

To your first question, I reply in the affirmative—understanding that you have no reference to the action of Congress upon slavery in the States; nor can I conceive of a man, born upon our Green Mountains, and breathing the pure air of Vermont, who for a moment can hesitate to say he abhors slavery in all its forms and under all circumstances, and who would not desire that all men should be free.

I also answer your second question in the affirmative, adding, that if there are, as it is asserted by some, any implied or honorary obligations on the part of the United States, towards Virginia and Maryland, not to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of these States, then it is the duty of Congress to obtain consent, or, failing to do so at once to remove the seat of government.

To your last question, I reply that I should most certainly have approved such a law.

I am, Gentlemen,
Respectfully,
Your ob'l't servant,
CHARLES PAINE.

MESSRS. GEO. A. ALLEN,
N. LOVELY,
JAMES MITCHELL,
D. A. BRAMAN.

Next Governor.—With a single exception the entire whig press of Vermont has adopted the ticket regularly nominated at Montpelier. Still there does not seem to prevail through the state that cordiality, unanimity and zeal in sustaining the nominees, so desirable to secure to it that triumphant success, which the numerical superiority of the whig party might give it. And for this we are sure no adequate reason can be assigned. The convention which made the nomination was regularly called, and in number, talents and intelligence was highly respectable; and although, there was found some discrepancy of opinion, an harmonious feeling at length prevailed, and the ticket was adopted and agreed to be supported with great unanimity. No whig in the state should now complain that the convention did not as fairly express the wishes of the whig party, as any ever assembled upon a similar occasion. If any portion of the whigs stayed at home in careless apathy, when they might have been present, they should adopt the candidate whom they have entrusted others to designate for them, and not endanger the unity of the party by after murmurs and complaints.

Have the whigs in Vermont lost all sense of the necessity of that discipline which the victories of their less powerful opponents have taught them to respect? Will they, the moment the common enemy ceases to press them to the wall, fall at once into disruptions, and like silly daws, cruelly pluck each other, while the vulture is ready to pounce upon both with an indiscriminate vengeance? By union, we overthrew a dynasty which corruption had rendered almost invincible, and by union alone can we perpetuate the victory.—Let us then have union, immediate concentration of our strength upon the candidate designated by the usages of the party; standing as we do, in the presence of a foe who is now chuckling at the prospect of recruiting his broken ranks from our dissensions, an undivided and unbroken front is of vastly more consequence to us than the elevation of any individual to office. All mere preference for men must be yielded, rather than in the least endanger the great interests which the people have so nobly struggled to sustain. We trust in Heaven, that the whigs of the Green Mountains have not become so lost to the dignity of their principles, and the obvious means of sustaining them, as to separate upon the question, whether Charles Paine, or Charles K. Williams shall occupy the comparatively insignificant office of governor of the state.—There should be no party, but for the country. We go, then, for union, for practical union, and we pronounce it folly, madness and a political crime of the first magnitude, for any portion of the whig party to decline, without the most urgent considerations, against a nomination made by a regular convention of the state.—*Middlebury People's Press.*

The Regular Nomination.—Independent of his being the regular nominated candidate of the party, we see no sufficient reason why even the most scrupulous whig should not vote for Col. Paine. His talents and acquirements as a scholar, his habits of industry and promptitude in business, are confessedly adequate to the duties of the office to which he has been designated. He cannot, it is true, boast of official rank and professional distinction. But what constitutes a far better commendation for popular favor, he has through life been engaged in business operations among the agricultural and manufacturing classes of community, and his practical knowledge of the interests, wants and wishes of the great body of the people is exceeded by very few in the state. As a politician, unlike too many time-waiting, office-seeking men, he has never trimmed or varied from a straight forward course. For years he has been among the foremost to sustain those fundamental whig principles and measures, which will ever form the basis of our national prosperity, and in unvaried opposition to the arbitrary federal course of the last administration, whose mercenary party policy has come very near ruining all the great interests of the country. But while locofocoism has done its worst to blast the hopes of the farmers and laboring classes, Col. Paine has distributed his thousands, in purchasing the great staple which forms the basis of our agricultural wealth, and in the manufacture of it, in the worst of times, he has afforded the means of subsistence to multitudes, who would otherwise have been destitute of employment.

Although Col. Paine has before been before the people as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy, not a solitary stigma has been affixed to his character. Party malice itself can say no more against him, than that he is the son of a revolutionary father who fought under Washington, and imbibed those noble principles of government which distinguished that spotless patriot. A charge of a sort of federalism which confessedly advanced the country to the highest pitch of national greatness and prosperity, coming from a party whose contempt for popular rights had nearly reduced the government to an elective monarchy, can have but little influence among the intelligent people of Vermont who have long since learned to detect the imposture, and to despise the cheater and the cheat.

Doct. Ranney, the candidate for Lieut. Governor, is a man of a strong cultivated mind, and of enlarged and liberal views, a true republican, and above all an honest man. For several years he has served in the senate of the State, with a high reputation for talent and usefulness, and especially for his able advocacy of that true democracy which opens the heart, and extends the hand of protection equally to the highest and humblest of his fellow citizens, of whatever complexion.—*Ib.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

The arrival of the Great Western at New York with accustomed and clock-like punctuality, on Thursday last, puts us in possession of the result of the great political struggle which has convulsed England for the past month. It is claimed by the Tory papers and conceded by the whigs, that there will be a Conservative majority of some sixty to eighty in the new Parliament. The Ministers lost heavily in the English counties in consequence of the proposed alteration of the corn laws, while their expectations of proportionate or even greater gains in the English boroughs and in Ireland have not been realized. Indeed the "member for all Ireland," the great "agitator" himself, has met with a most unexpected defeat in Dublin. His own version of the affairs is contained in the following brief address to his countrymen, published after the defeat was known:

"Fellow-citizens and Irishmen,—The enemies of Ireland—the base Orange faction—have triumphed; they have carried their ends by the basest bribery and corruption; but, blessed be God, their triumph has given a greater impulse to the darling object of my life—repeal. Be not daunted, my friends; a petition will unseat the externinators of yourselves and your holy and sacred religion. Ireland cannot bear my absence from the house at this crisis, even for a moment: I have therefore accepted the representation of the honest men of Meath; but Hutton, the honored friend of his country, will prosecute a successful petition.—Your faithful friend and servant.

"Merrion-square, July 10. D. O'CONNEL."

The following was the state of the poll in Dublin, at the close of third day:

TORIES.		WHIGS.	
West.	3,002	O'Connel.	2,763
Georgia.	2,997	Hutton.	2,748

The defeat of O'Connel in Dublin, however, is scarcely as great a triumph for the Tories as the success of their candidates over Lords Morpeth and Milton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The Whig interest, supported by all the influence of the Howards, and the Earl of Fitzwilliam, has prevailed in this country for nearly half a century.—The following is the vote in this large and populous country:

TORIES.		WHIGS.	
Wortley.	12,740	Morpeth.	11,591
Denison.	12,374	Milton	11,632

As usual in such cases the defeated party complains bitterly of the bribery and corruption practised by their opponents. Incredible tales are told of the sums paid for single votes, in close contests; and if we credit all that we see in the papers, we must believe that gold turned the scale in every doubtful constituency. We hear, too, in various quarters, Liverpool, Cork, Carlisle, &c. of election riots, of the police beaten by the populace, and the populace, in turn, dispersed by the military. We observe, however, that the details of these affairs are not given in the English press—the papers generally contenting themselves with brief allusions to these disgraceful transactions.

The news, other than political, by the Great Western, is unimportant. McLeod and the Caroline affair seem to have been utterly forgotten in the elections for the new parliament, but the excitement will doubtless blaze up again on the receipt of the decision of our Supreme Court recommanding McLeod for trial. Whether the new Tory Ministry will prove more tractable than their Whig predecessors in the Boundary question and other points at issue between the two governments, is a question that time alone can solve.—*Albany Adv.*

From the Boston Atlas of August 3.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Steamship Acadia, Capt. Riory, arrived in our harbor yesterday morning, at half past 2 o'clock, but some time elapsed before she reached the wharf, or we were enabled to get our papers.

She left Liverpool on the 20th ult. at 12, M.,

Cotton has slightly declined, but there was an improved demand. Tea was flat at prices last quoted

The account of successes of the Conservatives received by the Great Western, is more than confirmed by the intelligence by the Acadia. The Conservative majority at the last accounts was *eighty three*, and there was no hope entertained by the Ministry that the few counties not heard from would materially vary this majority.

Frightful Loss of Life at Rotterham.—(From the London Standard July 7)—A letter has reached town this morning, giving a brief account of a most dreadful loss of life which took place yesterday afternoon at Rotterham, in Yorkshire. It appears that a small vessel with about 150 persons of both sexes on board, was launched from Chamber's boat-yard, when no sooner had it touched the water than it suddenly rolled over, and every individual on board was immersed in the stream. The piercing cries for assistance from those whose lives were in jeopardy were truly heart-rending, while the phrenzied shrieks from persons on shore, who were witnesses to the melancholy catastrophe added to the frightful scene. The grand jury, who were sitting at the time in the neighborhood, ordered instantly every policemen and other officers to proceed to the spot, and render all possible assistance, which was promptly and eagerly complied with. A postscript to the letter above alluded to, dated half past 6 last night, states that at that hour the vessel had just been hauled up, and that seventy bodies had been recovered. These are all the particulars which have yet reached us; tomorow, perhaps, we shall have full details of this mournful event.

Murder and Suicide.—The New York Commercial, of Thursday, publishes the annexed statement of a cold-blooded murder, followed almost immediately by the suicide of the murderer, at Lyme, Connecticut.

LYME, Ct. July 28.

Our community was much agitated yesterday and today, by an awful occurrence here. Atwell Tucker, one of our residents, yesterday morning purchased at Warren's store three pints of rum, which he drank in the forenoon. In the forenoon he met old Dr. Noyes, with whom he had previously a quarrel, and followed him about a mile, threatening to shoot him. The Doctor finally escaped and took out a warrant for the apprehension of Tucker, and gave it into the hands of Hunsley, the constable, who immediately proceeded to serve it.

A short distance from the village he saw Tucker in a field near the road. He alighted from his wagon, and proceeded towards the culprit, who fired and shot him through the bowels, inflicting a wound so serious that the unfortunate man lived but about fifteen minutes. He left a wife and five children entirely dependent upon him. He parted from his wife in full health half an hour before the occurrence and the first information which she had of it was when he was brought home a bleeding corpse.

A guard was placed around Tucker's house last night. This morning he was tracked into the woods, and it was ascertained that he was concealed in a swamp near the jumping rocks. The spot was surrounded when the report of a gun was heard close at hand. On proceeding to the place whence the sound proceeded, Tucker was found stretched on the ground, a difigured corpse, part of his head blown entirely off. He was a murderer, he was a suicide, all through the influence of *rum*, RUM, RUM.

When sober, Atwell Tucker was an excellent workman, an honest man, but when under the influence of liquor, he was furious as a tiger.

From the New Orleans Bee of July 23d.

Discovery of a Fearful Plot.—Early yesterday morning, the 22d inst. the Bayou Sara steam packet *Clipper*, Capt. Laurent, arrived at the levee, bringing intelligence of an astounding character. It appears that the whole of the residents on the plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi, bordering on the river, have, in all probability, been rescued from frightful massacre, through the providential and timely detection of a servile plot. From the information we have obtained, it would seem that on Friday last, the overseer of the plantation of Robert J. Barrow, Esq. in West Feliciana, was taking his accustomed rounds among the negro quarters, when he heard a conversation in one of the huts between a number of negroes, the import of which induced him immediately to pause and listen.—He overhead that the negroes on the estate, in conjunction with those on the different plantations situated along the river as far as Natchez, had conspired together and were to rise in insurrection on the 1st of August, and that a general massacre of the whites was to follow. The overseer withdrew, and the next morning laid his information before the authorities of Bayou Sara. A proper force was instantly despatched up to several plantations, and some forty or fifty slaves were arrested. These were supposed to be the ringleaders. At the time of the departure of the *Clipper*, the greatest consternation prevailed in Bayou Sara and the neighborhood, and the inhabitants were armed, and maintained a constant watch. The negroes were to be tried on Wednesday, and it was believed that a short shrift and a speedy doom would be awarded to the guilty.

In addition to this intelligence, we find in yesterday's Courier some statements corroborating the above. A considerable number of slaves, says that journal, fled to the swamps and ravines as soon as they heard of the arrest of the leaders. Many slaves among the plantations in the neighborhood of Woodville, (Miss.) had been apprehended. The Courier publishes the following letter from a respectable inhabitant, dated

POINT COUPEE, July 19.

The negroes on the other side of the river, say Bayou Sara, and environs, have had a regular conspiracy. It was to have taken place some days since, but owing to the illness of the leader, it was postponed. Last evening was to have been their final meeting, and then was to have commenced their massacre, but fortunately some of the confederate slaves informed their masters. A body of men was immediately raised at Bayou Sara, and some 15 or 20 of the leaders have been arrested, and will no doubt be tried and executed immediately. This is no humbug.

Send me up a dozen of your best bowie knives.

P.S. It appears to have been a regularly organized conspiracy from this place to Natchez, (nearly 150 miles of coast.) The leaders have been white men, one of whom is now in jail at St Francisville, and will no doubt be executed.

The Bank Bill which has gone from the Senate to the House, and which we trust and believe will become a law, founds the power of establishing branches for local discount on the consent of the States respectively.

If any State objects, there can be no such branch within its limits.

If she assents expressly, or if, after one session of her Legislature, she is found not to object, her assent is to be presumed; and this seems reasonable, because, if she have opposition, she will express it, and her silence may imply either her wishes, or that she has no objection. *Nat. Intel.*

DEATHS.

At Pittsford, on the 22d instant, while on a visit to his father's, Dea. Calvin Drury, Rev. Amos Drury, A. M. Pastor over the first Congregational Church and Society in Westhampton, Mass. in the 49th year of his age, and 23d of his ministry.

At East Corinth, July 21st, of Scrofula consumption, Susan Ann, eldest daughter of Nathan and Susan Blake, aged 20 years.

In Wood stock, Deacon George Sampson, aged 82.

UNDER this administration of better times, the subscriber proposes to dress cloth at the following rates for cash down—

Indigo blue 56 cents per yard.
All common colors, men's ware, 12 1 2 cents per yard.
Women's ware, all common colors, 10 cents per yard.
Sheep's Grey 6 cents per yard.
And for most kinds of produce are charged on book as cheap as Waterbury, Moretown or Montpelier, and the work done as well, and we will try hard and do it a little better. SAM'L. HOYT, Agent.
Middlesex, August 5th, 1841. 16

LAW INSTITUTION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE Autumn Term of the Law School will commence on the 27th day of August next.

The design of this institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intended for the bar in other of the United States. The course of instruction embraces the various branches of Public and Constitutional Law, Admiralty, Maritime, Equity and Common Law, with occasional illustrations of Foreign Jurisprudence. The active labors of instruction are shared equally by Mr. Justice Story, who is Dane Professor of Law in the University, and by Mr Greenleaf, the Royal Professor of Law, who has the immediate direction and superintendence of the Law School.

No previous examination is necessary for admission; but the student is expected to produce testimonials of good character. He also gives a bond of $200 to the Steward, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, for the payment of College dues, or deposits $140 with the Steward.

The fees are at the rate of $100 per annum, and are computed for any period not less than one quarter; for which sum, without additional charge, students have the use of the lecture rooms, the Law and College Libraries, and text books; and are admitted to all the public lectures in the University. They may also study any foreign language in the University, for $10 per annum. The price of board varies from $2 25 to $3 50 per week, and of room rent from 75 cents to $1 25 per week. Fuel, prepared for use, is furnished, at cost, by the Steward.

The academical year, which commences on the Friday after the fourth Wednesday in August, is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and two vacations of six weeks each, alternately succeeding each other.

Instruction is given by examinations, and oral lectures and expositions, of which each Professor gives at least six, every week, to the several classes. A Moot Court is holden in each week, at which a cause, previously given out is argued by four students, and an opinion is delivered by the presiding Professor.

All students who have pursued their studies in the Law School three terms, or eighteen months, or who, after having been admitted to the bar, have pursued their studies in the Law School for one year, are entitled, upon the certificate or recommendation of the Law Faculty, to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In behalf of the Faculty,

SIMON GREENLEAF,
Royall Professor of Law.
Cambridge, Mass., July 30, 1841. 16.4w

NORWICH INSTITUTE.

THE undersigned would inform the public, that the Fall Term of the above institution, will commence on Monday the 6th day of September next. The female department will be conducted as formerly, by Miss V. TOWN.

Tuition per quarter, $4.00
For French, extra, 2.00
Board, rooms, &c. can be procured on reasonable terms. L. HURLBUT, A. B. Principal.
Norwich, Vt. August 2d, 1841. 16

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having permanent engagements in Keesville, New York, would respectfully request those wishing to have communication with him to address him at that place. B. W. SMITH.

NOTICE.

THE proprietors and land owners of the town of Salem, in the county of Orleans, are hereby notified that a petition will be preferred to the legislature at their session next to be holden at Montpelier in October next, for a tax of six cents per acre on all the lands [public rights excepted] in said town, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges in said town, that they may appear and object if they see cause.

SAMUEL BLAKE, } Selectmen
NOYES HOPKINSON, } of
SUMNER CUMMINGS, } Salem.
Salem, July 31st, 1841. 16

BLOOMFIELD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors and land owners of the township of Bloomfield, in the county of Essex and State of Vermont, that a petition will be preferred to the legislature at their session in October next, for a grant of a tax of six cents on the acre on all the lands, [public rights excepted,] for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges in said town.

MARTIN FRENCH, } Selectmen of
HENRY FULLER, } Bloomfield.
Bloomfield, July 29, 1841. 16

BARNUM'S (BALTIMORE, MD.) CITY HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and patrons that, after a lapse of five years, he has resumed the proprietorship of the CITY HOTEL, and has spared neither pains nor expense in putting the house in complete order—the exterior as well as the interior has been thoroughly cleaned and painted, the halls flagged with marble, the parlors and chambers refurnished, and the entire establishment thoroughly reorganized. The subscriber therefore hopes, that by his long experience in the business, his untiring exertions to please, to merit and receive that liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to him—it being the aim of himself and those in his employ, to make the CITY HOTEL not only the traveller's home, but a place of real enjoyment.

DAVID BARNUM.
Baltimore, Md. July 22, 1841. 15.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, June 22, two brindle yearling heifers. The owner is requested to take them away and pay charges.

EDWIN C. LEWIS.
Berlin, July 29, 1841. 18

NOTICE.

THIS certifies that I have this day given to my son, Horace M. Bruce, his time, during the remainder of his minority; and he is hereby authorized to receive his earnings, and that I shall not hereafter claim his wages, or pay any debts of his contracting. HORACE BRUCE.
Montpelier, July 30, 1841. 15

PROBATE NOTICES.

STATE OF VERMONT, } In Probate Court holden at
Randolph District, ss. } Randolph, in and for said District, on the 4th day of August, 1841.

WILLIAM C. DREW, Esq., executor of the last will and testament of Dutee Spaulding, late of Tunbridge in said district, deceased, applied for license to sell all the real estate of said deceased, for payment of debts and legacies due from said deceased; and the same appearing necessary: It is ordered, that said application be heard at the probate office, in Randolph, in said district, on the first day of September next, and that the heirs and legatees of said deceased be notified hereof by a publication of this order in the Vermont Watchman & Journal, printed at Montpelier, three weeks successively, as soon as may be, that they may appear, if they see cause, at said time and place, and give bonds for the payment of said debts, agreeably to the provisions of the statute in such case made.
16 WM. HEBARD, Judge of Probate.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon the Probate Court for the District of Bradford, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Benjamin Buck, late of Newbury, in said district deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands of said deceased, exhibited in offset thereto—and six months from the 27th day of July, 1841, being allowed by said court for that purpose, do hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment at the dwelling house of Colonel Horatio Brock, in said Newbury, on the first Tuesdays of November and January next, from nine o'clock forenoon till four o'clock afternoon.

JOSEPH BERRY, } Commis-
CALEB STEVENS, Jr. } sioners.
Dated at Newbury, this 3d day of August, 1841. 16

STATE OF VERMONT, } To the heirs at law and al
District of Bradford, ss. } persons interested in the estate of Ruth Ashley, late of Vershire in said District of Bradford, deceased:—

YOU are hereby notified that an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to the Probate Court in and for said district, by Luke Ashley jr., the executor therein named, for probate and allowance, and that the same is assigned for a hearing and decision at the session of said court to be holden at Southworth's Inn, in West Fairlee, in said district, on the last Tuesday of August, 1841, when and where all persons concerned may appear and object, if they see cause.

Dated at the Probate office in Thetford, this 31 day of August, 1841.

By order of the court,
Attest, JOSEPH BERRY, Reg'ster.

COMMISSIONER'S 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 Gamaliel Bennett, late of Williamstown, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 28th day of July, 1841, 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 Lucy J. Bennet, of Williamstown, in said District, on the last Mondays in August and November next, from nine o'clock A M until 4 o'clock P M on each of said days.

JAMES HOPKINS, } Commis-
JOHN AVERILL. } sioners.
Williamstown, Aug. 1, 1841. 16

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. 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 Enoch Hoyt, late of Tunbridge in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 9th day of July 1841, 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 David Jones, in Tunbridge, on the first Wednesdays in September and November next, from nine o'clock A. M. until four o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

GEORGE WEYMOUTH, } Commis-
ASAHEL DEWEY, } sioners.
Tunbridge, July 17, 1841. 15

D. P. JOHNSON'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, } In Probate Court hol
Washington District, ss. } den at Montpelier, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1841:

JOSEPH HOWES, administrator on the estate of D. P. Johnson, late of Montpelier, in said district, deceased, makes application to said court for license to sell all the real estate of said deceased, to raise the sum of five hundred dollars which the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay including also the reversion of the widow's dower—Whereupon it is ordered by said Court that said application come under consideration and be heard on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1841, at the Probate Office in Montpelier,—and it is further ordered, that all persons interested be notified hereof by publication of notice of this application and order thereon, three weeks in the Vermont Watchman and State Journal printed at Montpelier, before said time of hearing, that they may give bonds for the payment of the debts against said estate unpaid as aforesaid, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

GEO. WORTHINGTON, Judge.

RUTH HUME'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, } At a Probate Court holden
Washington District, ss. } at Probate Office in Montpelier, within and for said District, on the 29th day of July, 1841.

Present, the Hon. George Worthington, Judge.

AN Instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Ruth Humes, late of Berlin, in said district, deceased, being presented to the Court here for probate; It is ordered by said Court, that all persons concerned therein, be notified to appear at a session of said Court, to be holden at the probate Office, in Montpelier, on the 10th day of August, 1841, and shew cause, if any they may have, against the probate of said will: for which purpose, it is further ordered, that a copy of the record of this order, be published three weeks successively, in the Vermont Watchman and State Journal, printed at Montpelier, aforesaid, as soon as may be.

A true copy of record,
Attest, GEO. B. MANSER, Register.

STATE OF VERMONT, } The Hon. the Probate Dis-
District of Bradford, ss. } trict Court for said district to all concerned in the estate of David Wells, late of Strafford in said district, deceased—Greeting.

UPON application of Sirah Wells, administratrix on the said estate for license to sell the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, the personal estate being insufficient therefor by the sum of $550 dollars; You are therefore hereby notified to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Southworth's Inn, in West Fairlee in said district, on the last Tuesday of August next, and give bonds as the law directs, for the payment of said debts, or license will be granted pursuant to said application; and it is hereby ordered that notice hereof be published three weeks successively in the Vermont Watchman, printed at Montpelier, previous to said hearing.

Given under my hand at Thetford, in said district, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1841.
14* SIMEON SHORT Judge.

STATE OF VERMONT.
Washington County, ss.

E. P. Walton Exec'r. of Amos Farley, } Washington county Court, April
vs. } Term, 1841.
Mark Goss.

ACTION of assumpsit on two notes executed at Hardwick by the defendant [the said Mark Goss] one for two hundred dollars, payable to the said Farley in three years with interest annually, and dated 4th day of February A. D. 1826 [signed also by one Luke Goss, now gone to parts unknown] the other dated same place October 13th, 1830, and for the sum of $36,00 payable to said Farley on demand and interest.

The said Mark Goss, not having had personal notice of the pendency of this suit, it is ordered by the Court here that he be notified hereof by publishing the substance of said suit, together with this order, in the Vermont Watchman and State Journal, printed at Montpelier in said county three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be at least six weeks before the sitting of this Court, at said Montpelier, on the 3d Tuesday of November, next, which will be deemed sufficient notice to the said defendant to appear at said term and make answer, if he see cause STILLMAN CHURCHILL, Clerk.
TH. & H. H. REED, att'ys.

WOOL, WOOL!

BALDWIN, SCOTT & CO. will take good clean fleece WOOL on debts, in exchange for Goods, and will pay cash if wanted.
July 2, 1841. 11

WOOL, WOOL!

STORRS & LANGDONS will give great bargains in Goods for Wool.
June 30, 1841. 11

NOTICE.

THE proprietors and land owners in the town of Goshen, Addison county and State of Vermont, are hereby notified that a petition will be presented to the Legislature next to be holden at Montpelier, for a tax of four cents on each acre of land in said town [public rights excepted,] for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges in said town. SILAS D. GALE, } Selectmen
AZEL DUNKEE Jr., } of Goshen.
Goshen, July 16, 1841. 14

GROUND ROCK SALT.

A FEW Barrels of that best kind of BUTTER SALT, just received by STORRS & LANGDONS, July 21, 1841.

BOSTON NOTICES.

MILITARY ROOMS,

123 Washington street, Boston. Just received from the manufacturers in Europe and America, and for sale at the above place, a complete assortment of military goods, consisting in part of gold and gilt Epaulletts, gold and gilt Laces of all patterns—swords from $5 to $100—Plumes of all kinds—silk and worsted Sashes—Cap Trimmings—Buttons for the army, navy and revenue, together with stars, plates, belt 'ts—chains, etc. which they offer on as good terms as any other house in the city.
05m5 LOWS, BALL & CO. Boston.

MILITARY GOODS,

HARRIS & STANWOOD,
Tremont Row, a few doors north of Tremont House, BOSTON:

HAVE just received a complete assortment of
MILITARY GOODS,
Consisting of
Gilt and Plated Mounted and Solid Scabbard SWORDS;
CLASPS, BELTS, SWORD-CHAINS;
Gold, Gilt, and Plated LACES, CORDS, and BRAIDS;
Gilt and Plated
EPAULETTS, TASSELS and STARS;
Gilt GRENADES, SWORD KNOTS, and AGUELETTES;
Military, Army, Navy, and Revenue BUTTONS;
PLUMES, of all styles and colors;
POMPONS;
Silk and Worsted SASHES;
WINGS, PUFFS, CHAPEAUX, CAP TRIMMINGS, etc

☞ Orders for any style of MILITARY TRIMMINGS executed at short notice.

Also an extensive and first rate assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CHURCH LAMPS, AND COMMUNION WARE;
PARLOR LAMPS, and BRANCHES for Candles;
BRITTANIA TEA WARE, of all patterns;
SILVER SPOONS, of every style and pattern;
SILVER WARE, of superior finish and workmanship;
Plated TEA SETS, URNS, COFFEE POTS, etc.
A great variety of FANCY GOODS, for presents.
Rich PARLOR CLOCKS;
Table CUTLERY, of fine and common quality, etc.

GEORGE B. FOSTER, at the above establishment, has constantly for sale, a first rate assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, of beautiful sty