

From the Vermont Patriot.
LIGHT WANTED! It is, doubtless, generally apprehended, if not distinctly understood, that the Canadian Patriots, or refugees, have a greater or less amount of arms and ammunition deposited in the vicinity of the frontier, with a view to future operations, when Heaven shall favor them with an opportunity of redressing their wrongs and of securing and establishing their rights. Now, we are informed, upon authority in which we confide, that the Officers of the General Government, Civil and Military, are empowered and directed to capture and detain all such munitions of war.—Under such circumstances, we feel it important to inquire by what warrant of law or right these orders are issued and these captures attempted. We understand the bill before Congress to contain provisions which fully cover the ground; but that bill has not passed into a law—and for the honor of a nation of freemen we pray God it never may! And if the officers aforesaid are legally clothed with the power they are directed to exercise, there is no necessity whatever for such a law, for they are invested with ample powers without it as with it. If it be a fact that this is a mere assumption of power, or is derived from a forced construction of existing treaties, or the laws of nations; it is time that the press and the people should speak out upon the subject. We have been waiting for others to take the lead—and finally resolved to break the ice ourselves. We have conversed with many gentlemen of high legal attainments. They all concur with us—that it is wholly an unwarranted procedure. *Give us light!*
We are told that Gen. Wool has threatened to order, or force all the leading patriots, in a certain quarter out of the country, and to arrest a distinguished refugee. Do we dream? Is it possible that the intention is seriously entertained, of compelling these oppressed exiles to leave this free soil, and return where their heads will pay the forfeit? What a glorious asylum for the oppressed! If this is the protection our Government affords to men who are driven from their homes, their property confiscated and a price set upon their heads, and who have violated none of our laws, we owe no allegiance to such a government.—We will cross the line of 45 immediately, if the officers of Government will permit—and see what can be done there toward establishing a free government. Neither General Scott, nor Gen. Wool, nor Gen. Jackson, could enforce these tyrannical decrees, in this quarter, and we humbly trust they will be able to do so no where.

From the Journal of the American Institute.
INCREASE OF COMMUNICATION BY RAIL-ROADS.
In this rail-road making country, where every day we hear of some new project of the kind, the most accurate data should be procured and made public. Facts should be sought out. Capitalists, before they invest, should look. We are yet a young country, not over abounding in capital, and it will be found generally as much the interest of the country as of the individual capitalist, that works which will not the most should be first undertaken. And, in relation to public works, it is particularly important that every legislator have at command such data as will enable him to form an idea of the probable future increase of travel and transportation of commodities, before he gives his vote for an appropriation for any undertaking of internal improvement. Dr Lardner has recently made a communication to the British Association for the Promotion of Science, embracing three cases which show that by means of rail roads, communication has been increased four to one.
Before the completion of the rail road, 25 coaches plied between Manchester and Liverpool, and carried, on an average, 400 passengers daily; the railway has been in operation since 1825, and the average number of passengers carried every day by it, has been more than 1500. A second case was that of the rail road between Newcastle and Hexham; before its completion, the returns gave a communication of 1,700 persons passing between these places by coaches; the first ten months of the rail-road gave 7,000, being as before, in the ratio of four to one. The third case is that of the rail-road from Dublin to Kingstown, which carries now on an average of 3,200 persons daily; whereas, before its establishment, there were carried between the two places an average of only 800 persons daily.
If such an increase has resulted from rail-roads in England, where their common roads before were so perfect, what will be the effect of rail-road improvements through sections of our country rendered by bad roads almost inaccessible, and where, in consequence, the value of commodities is almost consumed in transportation. Such, for want of the means of communication, was literally the case in many parts of western New York, before the construction of the New York and Erie Canal.
The multiplication of passengers on the Hudson since steamboat navigation commenced, would far outstrip any analogy which transatlantic improvement can afford.
It is stated in the London Observer of Dec. 31, that Ministers had under consideration the propriety of recommending to Parliament, immediately after the re-assembling of the two Houses, an increase of both the Army and Navy,—the former to the amount of 15 or 20,000 men, and the latter from 5 to 10,000. One of the reasons assigned for this measure, in addition to the unsettled state of the Canadas, is the unfriendly tone of the Message of the President of the United States, upon the boundary question.

From the Louisville Journal.
The N. Y. Evening Post boasts that Col. Denton "always holds his own." His great fault, that he sometimes holds more than "his own." He gets hold of what belongs to other people.
One of Senator Niles' loco loco friends in Hartford, was heard boasting the other day, that the Hon. Senator had the promise of being appointed minister to the Penitentiary of Russia.
Andrew Jackson is our friend—but truth is more our friend.—*Ritch, Enquirer.*
If truth be a friend of Richies', it literally obeys the divine command—"love your enemies."
A Pennsylvania paper proposes that the Government "make Dr Brandreth's pills a legal currency and deposit them as such in the Treasury." Let the sub-treasury system go into operation, and the Treasury will soon be very thoroughly "cleared out" without the slightest aid from the pills aforesaid.
SHOCKING LOSS OF LIFE.—The Jacksonville, Fla. Courier of February 1st, has the following:
On Wednesday morning of last week, at early dawn, the steamboat Cincinnati came up the river with a sail boat in tow belonging to Col. Mcintosh, on the way to his Florida plantation a few miles above this place. The boat had on board, in addition to some valuables—papers &c. eleven of the Colonel's servants—two women and seven children, on their way to their new and delightful home. Opposite to us, (as it is said in consequence of some unskillful management of a yawl boat belonging to the steamer,) the boat containing the servants was sunk, and except the two men who swam ashore all were lost! The women and children, asleep under the deck, went down with the boat; no vestige of which, or them, has yet been found!

From the morning Post.
The Poets.—Hallack, it is said, is footing up Mr. Astor's account books.—Wetmore is selling crockery.—Sprague is dealing in skin-plasters.—Bryant is editing a newspaper.—Willhouse is planting trees and raising potatoes.—Brooks is picking pork.—Percival is manufacturing pills.—Paulding is paying seamen—and some of the other are.
"Busy in the cotton trade,
And sugar line!"

UPPER CANADA.
A letter from Gov. Mason to the President.
(DETROIT, Feb. 11, 1838.)
Sir: I regret to inform you that, contrary to my most confident expectations, this frontier is again thrown into a state of confusion, by the appearance of the force recently disbanded at "Navy Island." I have no idea that this assemblage of persons can make any effective impression on the Canadian shore; but the fact of their appearance is calculated to keep this side of the line in a continued ferment, and the opposite shore in a constant state of alarm and apprehension.
The Patriot forces so called, are at present scattered in detached parties, in different directions, preparatory to a movement against the Canadian frontier on the 22d of the present month. Their arms and munitions of war are in boxes, and are conveyed through the country as merchandise. If the existing law would permit the seizure of these boxes, on reasonable suspicion that they contain the weapons for an expedition against a foreign power at peace with the Government of the United States, the parties could at once be disarmed, and permanent tranquility restored to the frontier.
With this view, General Brady has determined to despatch an express to Washington, urging immediate passage, by the House of Representatives, of the bill which has recently passed the Senate for the preservation of our neutrality with foreign powers. I concur fully with the General in his views of the necessity of such a law, and would most earnestly, but respectfully suggest that you should present such considerations to the House of Representatives as will secure the immediate passage of the bill above referred to, and that it be transmitted to this frontier without delay.
With sentiments of the highest consideration, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
STEVENS T. MASON,
To his Excellency M. VAN BUREN,
President of the United States.

FROM THE FRONTIER.
The Albany Advertiser of Monday says:
As we have all along suspected, there is more trouble brewing by the Canada Patriots. The Western mail yesterday brought intelligence that the scattering Navy Islanders were concentrating near Detroit, where several hundreds—as was supposed, for their numbers or precise whereabouts appear not to have been clearly understood—were collected on the 10th inst. and supposed to be awaiting the appearance of a commander-in-chief.—Duncombe and Sutherland were among them, but still the master-spirit appeared to be wanting.
General Brady, of the United States Army, who a few days before had thought it unnecessary to call the militia into service, believing the patriot ardor completely quelled, and the tranquillity of the frontier permanently established, has called upon Governor Mason for six companies of troops with the necessary officers, stating that from information just received, he is convinced the neutrality of the frontier cannot be preserved without additional troops.—The requisition of Gen. B. was promptly complied with by Governor Mason.
The Buffalo Journal of Friday last, contains the following extract of a letter from a person who holds the office of quarter-master in the patriot army, to a gentleman in Buffalo. It is dated Cunningham's Island, Feb. 10.
"I am now stationed on Cunningham's Island about 15 miles north-west of Sandusky City. I left the latter place day before yesterday, and went across on the ice to the Peninsula, or rather to Point Peninsula, and arrived at Cunningham's Isle the same day.
I have just received my regimental order to leave here in the morning, and procure quarters for about one half of the army at Port Clinton—remain there until the 11th, 6 o'clock, P. M., and then push forward to Toledo, Ohio, and by the last order I think we shall go on to Detroit and join in with the Michigan and Southern troops. I have understood by good authority there must be a large number of men in Michigan, ready to do something for the cause. All they are waiting for is a leader or commanding chief."
The Buffalo Star, of Friday says:—"In a relation of the numerous rumors about Duncombe, we are assured, by the Detroit Morning Post, that he is safe, either in or near Detroit, having escaped from the midst of his enemies, by disguising himself in female apparel."

From the New York Evening Post.
DEATH OF OCEOLA.
We announced the death of this distinguished Indian Chief last week. Subsequent accounts state that his complaint was the Quinsey, and that owing to the influence of a conqueror or doctor, his physician was debarred the privilege of administering the proper remedies. Surgeon Weeolon, who had been called in, says: "He was then laboring under considerable difficulty of deglutition and respiration, accompanied with pain and inflammation of the tonsils. To prevent suffocation, it was necessary to support him nearly in an erect position. His pulse was full, quick and hard. Blood was instantly drawn, and an emetic and blister prescribed." But the presence of the Indian Doctor deterred Oeocola from submitting to this treatment. Professor Stroebel, of the Medical College, was then called in, and he described his visit in these words:
"I saw him in the evening by candle light. He was lying on his blanket before the fire, his head propped up, and two Indian women (one on each side of him) employed bathing his neck with warm water, in which some herbs had been steeped. He was breathing with much difficulty, his brow contracted, and his countenance indicating great bodily pain. His pulse was full and quick, skin hot and dry. I requested his permission, through the interpreter, to examine his throat, to which he assented. I discovered that the tonsils were so large as greatly to impede respiration—and that the mucous membrane of the pharynx was in a high state of inflammation. As there was some danger of suffocation unless the disease was arrested, I proposed to scarify the tonsils. The patient referred us to his conjurer, who was sitting on the floor covered up in his blanket, with all the air and dignity of a great man. He said 'No!' I next proposed to apply leeches to the throat and back of the ears. The conjurer said 'No!' I proposed lastly some medicine and a stimulating wash to be applied externally—which he also refused, saying that if the patient was not better in the morning, he would give him up to us. I urged, entreated, and persuaded him to let us do something for although I did not doubt his ability to cure in the woods, where he could have access to his roots and herbs, yet here he was placed under different circumstances, and as he had no means within his reach, begged him to yield up the patient to us. All was in vain, and we were finally compelled to abandon Oeocola to his fate."

Extract of a letter from the seat of war in Florida, Jan. 25, 1838.
The Indians are surrounded by the troops, and General Jesup says he will not receive a white flag. The soldiers are in high spirits, but I think the Indians have the advantage.
The Indian force is computed at 1200 warriors. They appear now to be completely hemmed in by the three armies, viz: Gen. Jesup, Gen. Smith and Col. Taylor. It was Col. Taylor's command that the Indians fought with on Christmas. Fighting the Indians in Florida is like catching a mouse in a hay-stack, for the best construction upon it. But the major part of the officers do not want to bring the war to a close. There are but few high minded and honorable gentlemen in this section of the country, for when the war is over, they will have to go home and get an honest living. No man of spirit would take a commission here. Many of them are in debt, and do not like to go home; and some would be shot by their own men, if brought into action. I am speaking of the militia now. The regulars are fine fellows, and do all that is done. Many of the volunteer officers are very good men; but volunteers, as an effective force, are a complete nuisance; for when attacked they fall back and leave the brunt to be borne by the regulars; besides, most of the volunteers are mounted, and cost considerable more than foot soldiers.
You may expect to here something decisive in a few days, as an express has arrived here bringing information that Gen. Scott has orders to enlist an unlimited number of volunteers, and proceed to Niagara frontier. The longing officers are all on needles about it; they however, are not worthy to carry Gen. Scott's shoes. The regular officers with us are fine men, and of estimable character.
Gen. Scott is idolized by the men, but is the terror of the officers.

From the National Intelligencer.
THE FLORIDA WAR.—A letter from an officer of the Army, now in Florida, addressed to his friend, the Editor of the Political Arena, under date of Jan. 25, gives some further particulars of the encounter with the Indians, which may be interesting to our readers, as follows:
"The battle lasted only an hour or two, when we drove them in every direction. Our loss was only eight killed, and thirty-three wounded, (two since dead.) No officer wounded but Gen. Jesup, who received a slight wound below his left eye.
"We made no prisoners, and found only two dead Indians on the battle ground; we have, however, captured several hundred head of cattle.
"The Indians were posted in a very thick hammock, with a deep stream running through it; they were stationed along the stream, behind trees and stumps, in which they had cut notches to rest their rifles in. It was extremely difficult to penetrate the hammock, and particularly uncomfortable, as the Indian rifles balls flew thick and fast, and the stream was not fordable, but deep enough to swim both man and horse."
The same officer, in the following remarks, discloses a feeling, in regard to this war, which we believe is very prevalent among the officers as well of the Navy as of the Army:
"I fervently hope this is the last war (Indian war at least) that it will ever be my fate to participate in. It is fatiguing cheerless, and every way unprofitable.—There is seldom any thing to animate or eliven us, except such an affair as we had yesterday, which excites us a little; but the only pleasure it could give us would and did arise from the hope that it has a tendency to close the war, and allow us to return to our friends and families. It is no cause for triumph to beat and drive the poor miserable Indians, who are desperately and obstinately contending for their natural rights and possessions, against most unequal forces."

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.
The Dowry Theatre again destroyed.
Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, the Boxe Theatre, together with the whole of its contents, with the exception of an iron safe containing some money, and the books and papers of the establishment, was entirely destroyed. The side walls and front pillars only are left standing. An insurance had been effected on the building to the amount of \$35,000, which it is supposed would not cover one half the actual loss. The wardrobe, scenery, and other property, of which Mr. Dimmock was the principal owner, were valued at about \$60,000, upon which there was no insurance. The flames extended northward to No. 52 Broadway a 2 story brick building, occupied by Bradford Jones as a porter house, the interior of which, with most of its contents, was also destroyed.—insured.
While the above fire was raging, a fire broke out in a stable in the rear of Christie street, near Walker, owned by Thomas Hamblin, which was also entirely destroyed. An old colored man who formerly worked in the stable, had managed to get in the left unknown to any person, and when found, was burned to a crisp.—The stable took fire from some of the cinders from the Theatre falling through the skylight on the roof of the building.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*
Dreadful Result of Intemperance.—We are informed by a gentleman from Orono of the following melancholy accident resulting from intemperance:—
In the town of Brady, near Orono they resided a poor miserable drunkard, by the name of Gurlum who has been known to be drunk for the period of 27 days at a time! Some three or four weeks since, he went home in the evening, drunk; his wife being unable to get him to bed left him by the fire and retired to rest. Some time during the night he got into the bed and his wife covered him over, not knowing that any thing had happened to him. Early in the morning he called to his son, by a former wife, to bring him some drink. Water was brought by the boy, and the father drank it, since when he has not been able to speak. Though he was living a few days ago, the doctors think he cannot recover. It seems that after his wife had retired, he fell into the fire and burnt himself so dreadfully that all one side of his face was a dried crisp, and in some parts the bones entirely bare. One eye so badly burnt that it has since fallen from his head! O! Intemperance those are thy fell doings.—*Ellsworth (Me) Statesman.*
Wonderful Bear Hunt—Old Kentucky Outdone at Last.—Mr. G. Decker, of Shawagunk, a young man of spirit and resolution, while on a bear hunt, not long since, in the Shawagunk mountain, discovered a large, fierce looking bear up about twenty feet in a large pine oak tree.—Mr. D. was not discovered by the bear until he was within gun shot, when he leveled a never failing piece, and wouned the monster in his fore leg. The bear sprung from the tree and pursued Mr. D., and before he had time to reload, he was compelled to draw his Bowie knife, which, after a desperate conflict, and with

the assistance of a fierce blood hound, he succeeded in despatching the monster.—We are happy to say that Mr. D. came off uninjured.—*Ulster Republican.*
A Railroad Fact.—A large manufacturer belonging to Worcester, with a view of laying in his winter's stock of coal, gave an early order to have a cargo delivered at Providence, so that it might reach him in good season, via the Black Stone Canal. It happened, however owing to the dry season, that the waters were so low that the coal could not be carried on the canal. After waiting as long as the season would permit, his only resource was order another cargo from Philadelphia to Boston; this he did, and ordered the vessel to haul at once to the Worcester Rail Road wharf. The coal arrived, and in ten hours after the vessel had reported herself at the Custom House, the whole cargo of coal was at his door in Worcester!—*Boston Gaz.*
A disastrous conflagration occurred in Bath, Me. on Thursday of week before last. Several Stores and a stable on Front street were burnt, and many persons severely injured. All the papers and the records of the town were destroyed.
A CARD.—Solomon Stevens and family tender their thanks to their neighbors and friends for their kindness and most vigorous exertions, in a late fire, in rescuing their property from destruction. Much praise is due, particularly to the Ladies. Neither would they be unmindful of past past favors shown them in a protracted sickness.
Barnet, Feb. 20.

LYCEUM.—A meeting of the St. Johnsbury Lyceum will be held at the School House on the Plain WEDNESDAY EVENING. The citizens are invited to attend.
The discussion of the following question will be continued.—Is the policy and conduct of the U. S. Government towards the Indians justifiable?
A second Lecture upon the subject of ANIMAL MAGNETISM may be expected.
Bills of the Following Banks are not received at the Suffolk Bank, Boston.
In Massachusetts.
Nahant, at Lyndon.
Chelsea, at Chelsea.
Franklin, Lafayette, Commonwealth, American, Fulton, Kilby, at Boston.
Middlesex, at Cambridge.
Roxbury, at Roxbury.
Far. & Mechanics' at South Adams Village, New Hampshire.
Wellsborough, Vermont.
St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Manchester, at Manchester.
Essex, at Guildhall.
The bills of these three banks are current in this State.
Connecticut.
Stamford, at Stamford.
Bridgeport, at Bridgeport.
Rhode Island.
Contreville, at Warwick.
Citizens' Union, at Scituate.
Pawtucket, at Pawtucket.
Village, at Southfield.
Franklin, at Chepchoe.
Line Rock, at Southfield.
Warren, at Warren.
New England Pacific, at North Providence, Kent, at Coventry.
Rhode Island Central, at East Greenwich, Pascong, at Pascong Village, North Providence.
New England Pacific.
None of the Providence banks, except the Merchants' and Traders.
Maine.
Old Town, at Orono. Oxford Bank, Fryeburg, Bank of Cumberland, at Portland.

BRIGHTON MARKET.
Monday, February 19, 1838.
[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]
At market 270 Beef Cattle, 900 Sheep, and 60 Swine. 40 beef cattle unsold.
Prices. Beef Cattle.—Our last week's prices were not supported. We quote extra \$7; first quality at 6 50 a \$6 75; second quality 5 75 a 6 25; third quality 4 75 a \$5 75.
Sheep.—We notice sales at 2 50, 2 75, \$3, 4 50, 4 75 and \$5.
Swine.—none at market.

MARRIAGES.
In Montpelier, Mr Rufus Campbell to Miss Sarah Bechelder, of Potton, L. C.
In Barre, Mr Charles L. Clark to Miss Emily Ann Nye.
At Milwaukee, Jan. 11, Mr Caleb D. Fitz to Miss Jane Payne, formerly of Northfield.
In Windsor, Gen. Jonathan Smith, of Brattleborough, to Miss Amanda Stone, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Stone.
In Salem, Jan. 20, Mr Thomas Wurbergs, to Miss Anna Dwyer.
In Wheelock, on the 17th inst. by B. Conner, Esq. Mr Stephen Collins, of St. Albans, to Miss Thankful Conner, of Wheelock.
In Danville, 20th inst. Mr John M. Niles, of Wheelock, to Miss Arabelle R. Mears, of Danville.—Also, on the 21st inst. by Rev. James Templeton, Mr James H. Dickford, to Miss Minerva Drew, all of Danville.

DEATHS.
In Haverhill, N. H. 8th inst. Miss CAROLINE PRARSON, daughter of Maj. Isaac Pearson, aged 29.
In Waterford, Feb. 21, of cancer rash, Miss ANGELINE DAVIDSON, aged 18, daughter of Mr H. C. Davidson. On the 22d, of cancer rash, JANE NICHOLS, aged 14. Also, on the 22d, FINEST BROWN, aged 4. On the 23d, of complaint in the head, JOSEPH HASTINGS, son of Josiah Hastings, aged 17, an amiable youth.
In Jericho, 14th inst. of dropsy upon the brain, Edward Payson, son of Rev. E. W. Kellogg, aged 5 years and a half.
In Lowell, of consumption, on the 2d inst. Mrs Sarah, wife of Mr Jonathan P. Whidden, and daughter of Mr Ebenezer Fellows, of Tunbridge, Vt. in the 32d year of her age.
In Craftsbury, on the 10th inst. Jennett Upham, only daughter of Joseph and Nancy Scott, aged 5 years and 5 months.
In Boston, 19th inst. Joseph P. Bradlee, Esq. merchant.
In Windsor, Mr Samuel Marcy, aged 79.
In Worcester, Chauncy, son of Daniel Harris, aged 17.

Notice.
I WOULD inform the Public that my Mill for Hulling Oats is now in successful operation—that it will give 15 lbs. of prime meal made on the Scotch principle improved for each bushel of good dry Oats weighing 33-1 3 lbs., and in the same ratio for Oats weighing from 29 to 36 lbs., and in all cases will give the customer his choice either to take the toll or the grain. JAMES RAMSAY, St. Johnsbury, Feb. 23, 1838. 30—3w

Wanted,
400 or 500 dollars, for which mortgage security will be given. The person's name who wishes to hire the above sum may be had upon inquiry at this office. Feb. 25, 1838. 30—4f

For Sale
By the subscribers among other articles the following—Young Hyson, Souchong, and Pow-chong TEA; Tobacco—different prices from 10 to 30 cts. Coffee, loaf and maple Sugar; Cod Fish; Rice, Coarse and Fine Salt; Nails and Spikes (those wishing to build fence will do well to look of our spikes before purchasing elsewhere); Russia, Sweed, and English Fire Iron from 1-4 inch to 5 inches wide; 3-8 inch round and square Iron; 1 2 do; Band Iron; Eng. Hoop stuff; Cast and Eng. Blister Steel; W. S. Lamp Oil; Lardseed do. All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit. No mistake!
SHELD & JEWETT,
St. Johnsbury, Feb. 22, 1838. 30—4f

Look at This!
THE subscribers have for sale Dried Apple, Herds Grass and Clover Seed—raised in this vicinity. Corn, Oats, Pans and Beans. A supply of Shaker Measures and Pails just received. Those in want of any of the above articles are invited to call.
St. Johnsbury Plain, Feb. 26, 1838. 30—4f

Stray Sheep.
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber the latter part of December, five-Ewe Sheep, three old ones and two haws, of different marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. OLIVER CHAFFEE, Lyndon, Feb. 20, 1838. 30—3w

Caledonia County Grammar School at Lyndon.
THE Spring term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 7th of March next, to continue twelve weeks.
E. E. ADAMS, Principal.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Orleans District, ss. }
IN PROBATE COURT, holden at Frsburgh, }
I within and for said District, on the 7th day of February, A. D., 1838.
Whereas, the Estate of NATHANIEL COBB, late of Salem, in said District, deceased, hath been represented insolvent, and Commissioners appointed thereon, according to law, who have duly attended to the duties of said appointment, and made report of their proceedings, in due form of law, which report was accepted and allowed by said Court, on the third day of September, A. D. 1837, and said estate found insolvent,—Whereupon, it is ordered, that E. G. Cobb, Administrator on said estate, do and hereby is allowed fourteen months from the day last aforesaid, for the sale of the goods, chattels, and lands of the said estate for the payment of debts due from the same; and that the creditors to said estate be notified hereof by publication of this order in the Caledonian, printed at St. Johnsbury, three weeks successively, the last of which to be at least six months before the expiration of said time allowed.
By the COURT,
GEO. NYE, Register.

New Flour and Grist Mill.
DUSTIN GROW would respectfully inform the public that he has become a proprietor in, and will take charge of the new GRIST MILL, erected by E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. one mile east of St. Johnsbury Plain. Customers are assured that no pains will be spared in keeping the mill in perfect order for Grinding all kinds of Grain with despatch and in the best possible manner. The mill being furnished with two superior flurring bolts, and a third for the coarser Grains, no inconvenience will accrue from the mixing of different kinds of meal in flurring. The Mill for Hulling Oats is in fine order, and Oat meal will be kept constantly on hand to exchange for Oats when customers prefer. Good Wheat for sale at fair prices.
St. Johnsbury 10th Jan. 1838. 24—6w

Newbury Seminary.
THE Spring Term of this School will commence on Wednesday the 7th day of March next.—Price of board at the boarding House is \$1.50 per week, including room, washing and fuel. Tuition for common English studies \$3, for higher branches and languages \$4, for ornamental branches and book keeping \$5 per quarter of eleven weeks, and instruction in music on Piano Forte for \$8 extra the term.
LEWIS B. TIBBETS,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Newbury, Vt. Jan. 20, 1838 27—4w
N. B. Rooms may be had to accommodate those who wish to board themselves.

Conant's Improved Cooking & Box Stoves of all Sizes.
THE subscriber has for sale the above named Superior Stoves, which have recommended themselves to all persons who have used them. He also keeps constantly on hand STOVE FUNNEL, of all sizes. ALSO, ENGLISH, WEST INDIA AND AMERICAN GOODS, which he will sell low for cash or approved credit.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Newell & Trail are requested to call on the subscriber and settle without delay.
CHARLES C. NEWELL,
Burke, East Village, Dec. 23, 1837. 21—3m

Fairbanks' Patent Improved Diving Flue Stoves.
THE subscriber has for sale the above named Superior Stoves, which have recommended themselves to all persons who have used them. He also keeps constantly on hand STOVE FUNNEL, of all sizes. ALSO, ENGLISH, WEST INDIA AND AMERICAN GOODS, which he will sell low for cash or approved credit.
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St. Johnsbury Plain, Feb. 26, 1838. 30—4f

Stray Sheep.
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber the latter part of December, five-Ewe Sheep, three old ones and two haws, of different marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. OLIVER CHAFFEE, Lyndon, Feb. 20, 1838. 30—3w

Caledonia County Grammar School at Lyndon.
THE Spring term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 7th of March next, to continue twelve weeks.
E. E. ADAMS, Principal.

STATE OF VERMONT,
Orleans District, ss. }
IN PROBATE COURT, holden at Frsburgh, }
I within and for said District, on the 7th day of February, A. D., 1838.
Whereas, the Estate of NATHANIEL COBB, late of Salem, in said District, deceased, hath been represented insolvent, and Commissioners appointed thereon, according to law, who have duly attended to the duties of said appointment, and made report of their proceedings, in due form of law, which report was accepted and allowed by said Court, on the third day of September, A. D. 1837, and said estate found insolvent,—Whereupon, it is ordered, that E. G. Cobb, Administrator on said estate, do and hereby is allowed fourteen months from the day last aforesaid, for the sale of the goods, chattels, and lands of the said estate for the payment of debts due from the same; and that the creditors to said estate be notified hereof by publication of this order in the Caledonian, printed at St. Johnsbury, three weeks successively, the last of which to be at least six months before the expiration of said time allowed.
By the COURT,
GEO. NYE, Register.

New Flour and Grist Mill.
DUSTIN GROW would respectfully inform the public that he has become a proprietor in, and will take charge of the new GRIST MILL, erected by E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. one mile east of St. Johnsbury Plain. Customers are assured that no pains will be spared in keeping the mill in perfect order for Grinding all kinds of Grain with despatch and in the best possible manner. The mill being furnished with two superior flurring bolts, and a third for the coarser Grains, no inconvenience will accrue from the mixing of different kinds of meal in flurring. The Mill for Hulling Oats is in fine order, and Oat meal will be kept constantly on hand to exchange for Oats when customers prefer. Good Wheat for sale at fair prices.
St. Johnsbury 10th Jan. 1838. 24—6w

Newbury Seminary.
THE Spring Term of this School will commence on Wednesday the 7th day of March next.—Price of board at the boarding House is \$1.50 per week, including room, washing and fuel. Tuition for common English studies \$3, for higher branches and languages \$4, for ornamental branches and book keeping \$5 per quarter of eleven weeks, and instruction in music on Piano Forte for \$8 extra the term.
LEWIS B. TIBBETS,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Newbury, Vt. Jan. 20, 1838 27—4w
N. B. Rooms may be had to accommodate those who wish to board themselves.

Conant's Improved Cooking & Box Stoves of all Sizes.
THE subscriber has for sale the above named Superior Stoves, which have recommended themselves to all persons who have used them. He also keeps constantly on hand STOVE FUNNEL, of all sizes. ALSO, ENGLISH, WEST INDIA AND AMERICAN GOODS, which he will sell low for cash or approved credit.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Newell & Trail are requested to call on the subscriber and settle without delay.
CHARLES C. NEWELL,
Burke, East Village, Dec. 23, 1837. 21—3m

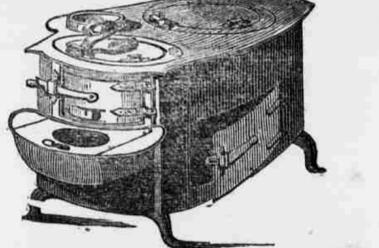
Fairbanks' Patent Improved Diving Flue Stoves.
THE subscriber has for sale the above named Superior Stoves, which have recommended themselves to all persons who have used them. He also keeps constantly on hand STOVE FUNNEL, of all sizes. ALSO, ENGLISH, WEST INDIA AND AMERICAN GOODS, which he will sell low for cash or approved credit.
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CHARLES C. NEWELL,
Burke, East Village, Dec. 23, 1837. 21—3m

Notice.
I WOULD inform the Public that my Mill for Hulling Oats is now in successful operation—that it will give 15 lbs. of prime meal made on the Scotch principle improved for each bushel of good dry Oats weighing 33-1 3 lbs., and in the same ratio for Oats weighing from 29 to 36 lbs., and in all cases will give the customer his choice either to take the toll or the grain. JAMES RAMSAY, St. Johnsbury, Feb. 23, 1838. 30—3w

Wanted,
400 or 500 dollars, for which mortgage security will be given. The person's name who wishes to hire the above sum may be had upon inquiry at this office. Feb. 25, 1838. 30—4f

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THE DIVING FLUE STOVE has been long and favorably known as having the best Oven in use. But while the superiority of the Oven was acknowledged, complaints were made that the draft was inefficient and the height of the stove was too great for convenience.
In the present improvements, by means of the rising flue and rolling damper the draft is increased to any desirable degree while it is under perfect control, and the Oven, which is large, is easily tempered at the will of the user, and is never liable to burn or scorch in cooking. The height of the stove also is sufficiently reduced for convenience. The improvement in the *sauteen projecting hearth*, in addition to the facilities for broiling, admits of boiling a tea kettle or other vessel of water in a very few minutes by the use of a small quantity of chips. This latter improvement is particularly valuable for summer use, when it is not desirable to build a fire in the body of the stove.
The above Stoves, together with a variety of BOX STOVES, STOVE FUNNEL, &c. are kept constantly for sale by the subscribers.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Jan. 1838. 25—4f

Notice.
THIS may certify that I have given to my son HOMER BINGHAM his time to act for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
RIPLEY BINGHAM,
Satton, Feb. 1, 1838. 27—3w